









BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

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1897-'98.

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RALEIGH:

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, AND E. M. UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

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RALEIGH, N. C., December 22, 1897.

*To his Excellency* DANIEL L. RUSSELL,  
*Governor of North Carolina.*

GOVERNOR: We have the honor to present herewith the Annual Report of this Board for the year ending December 31, 1897.

It gives us pleasure to note a continued improvement in the condition of the county jails, workhouses, and homes for the aged and infirm throughout the State, but we are more and more impressed with the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and with the vast amount which yet needs to be done.

We are deeply indebted to our Boards of Visitors in the different counties for their interest in the work, and for their valuable services. Reports from them are submitted herewith, and also reports from the officials of the State charitable and penal institutions, and from visiting committees of this board. We invite a careful investigation of the matter presented herewith, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

CHARLES DUFFY, *Chm'n*,  
L. J. HAUGHTON,  
S. W. REID,  
W. N. JONES,  
W. A. BLAIR,

*Commissioners of Public Charities.*



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY  
TO THE  
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,  
RALEIGH, N. C., December 21, 1897.

DR. CHARLES DUFFY, *Chairman,*  
*and the Commissioners of the Board of*  
*Public Charities of North Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, under your instructions, to present an account of the condition and management of the State institutions, penal and charitable, and the several county jails, workhouses, convict camps, and homes for the aged and infirm, under your general supervision.

I invite your attention to a brief account of the progress of the State institutions, and refer you for details to the accompanying reports of the several superintendents. The character of the work of the past year justifies the liberal appropriations provided by the General Assembly.

The Central Hospital, at Raleigh, formerly known as the North Carolina Insane Asylum, has received more patients than ever before, in any one year, has discharged more as cured than ever before, while the mortality has been less than in institutions where patients regarded as unfavorable for treatment have been rejected. The Superintendent says, "I am pleased to be



able to state that no patient has been rejected during the past year who has offered even the slightest prospect of being benefited by treatment.

Substantial improvements have been made in the farm and grounds, and it is gratifying to note that the recommendation of the Board of Charities, for the better care of the cemetery has been acted upon. It has been newly fenced, marble posts with chain and tags now mark each grave, and in the spring it is to be sown in grass and improved in appearance.

A new and much enlarged smokestack has been erected, rendered necessary by the unsafe condition of the old one. At a cost of some \$1,800, outside of furniture, the new male annex has been completed, providing for 120 patients more. Note that the original cost of the Asylum was \$250,000 to provide for 220, or only 100 more than this annex will care for, and with greater comfort.

Large additions have been made to the productive capacity of the farm, the milk supply increased to 70 gallons daily, and the amount of pork killed, to 18,000 pounds.

The per capita cost of support has been decreased from \$192 in 1893, to \$142, below which limit the Superintendent thinks it unreasonable to expect further reductions.

But the management is chiefly to be congratulated upon 99 discharged as cured, being 54.7 per cent. of admissions during the year.

#### THE STATE HOSPITAL

At Morganton reports the completion of the improvements begun the previous year, including a building for the accommodation of 75 females, which has been fur-

nished, and is occupied. The total number remaining December 1, 1897, was 719. The percentage of discharges was 56.2, chiefly recoveries. The value of the Training School for Nurses, established by the forethought of the Superintendent, is illustrated, and the question of the supposed excess of insanity in the Eastern district of the State is discussed. The monthly expenditures, payroll, list of farm products, etc., will be found in detail. The care of the farm is an object lesson to the agriculturists of the State.

#### THE EASTERN HOSPITAL

Does not announce the erection or completion of any new building of importance this year, but refers to the expensive improvements in heating and ventilating machinery. The changes in the engineering department were very numerous and important, at a cost of some \$1,800. The general average of attendance was 409.30, and the percentage of recoveries 27.88. The Superintendent, however, makes two other classes among the discharged—of *improved*, and *much improved*. The total number remaining November 30, 1897, was 430. Enlarged accommodations are now greatly needed there, as the wards are now full, and applications for the present must be rejected.

#### THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND THE DUMB

Has undergone many changes during the past year, to adapt it better to its special work for the blind, in the white department. A hallway has been opened through the north wing, and the school rooms cut from six to twelve. At the colored department, a spacious wing has been added to the north end of the building, for an



assembly-room, music practice, and dormitories. Pupils of the white department number 130, and of the colored department, 150. For various detailed improvements in both departments, the General Assembly appropriated \$57,500, which has not been used—the usual appropriation of \$40,000 only has been used. The Superintendent states that there is serious need for more room, although the attendance is 50 per cent. larger than last years' and much larger than ever before in its history.

#### THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

At Morganton is now completed, except some basement floors, not at present needed; the porches, cement floors and water-courses, and large modern barn, having been added this year. The proposed school edifice to be constructed at a cost of \$20,000, as appropriated by the last General Assembly, has not been begun, owing to the limited funds in the State Treasury. There are 196 pupils and 76 applications on file. The established course is eight years, and the cost of complete education for one deaf mute is about \$1,200. The Superintendent states that there are more than 400 in the State, of the proper age to be educated, including those now in the institution.

#### THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM

Announces the completion of the five new cottages referred to in the last report, and their occupation by the boys in June last. The cost of these elaborate improvements, with waterworks, etc., was \$21,000. The cost of clothing, feeding and keeping an average of 210 children for twelve months per capita was \$60.39, as the total expenditures for said purposes reached \$12,682.79.

The School act presents an expenditure per capita of \$7.53, making per capita cost of maintaining and educating \$67.92, and including shops, repairs and improvements, for everything, a per capita cost of \$74.65. The average attendance has been 100 boys and 110 girls—a total of 210. All are more comfortably clad than ever before. About 80 or 90 are contributing to the support of the institution by their labor, in some way. The Superintendent advocates legislation to protect orphan children placed in private homes.

#### THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Near Oxford, reports the building of an annex to the boy's building of two stories; also new outbuildings, and repainting all, besides making a payment on the plantation of 144 acres, which has been purchased, where they have hardly land enough heretofore to use only 20 acres in farming operations. There are accommodations for 150 children. The daily average for the past year was 41 males, 65 females, or 106 total. Superintendent asks for the necessary stock, tools and implements for farming on a larger scale. Aid societies have been organized in churches, and travelling choirs of children sent out with agents, to assist in support by private means.

#### THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME

Reports that the principal addition during the year was the neat and commodious chapel erected in the front ground for religious services, at a cost of \$635, of which \$500 was left as a special legacy, for this purpose, by the late Mrs. Edwin Reade. The enrollment was 102, with an average attendance of 70. It has been necessary to decline no less than 60 applications for want of



room. It is safe to say that fully 200 veterans should be provided for. The present appropriation of \$8,500 is remarkably inadequate, and the last month of the fiscal year witnesses the necessity annually of carrying the institution on credit, for at least one month before the expiration of the year.

It is noticeable that the recent message of the Governor of Virginia strongly advocated the limitation of appropriations for the most important objects of the State government, if necessary to accomplish the large increased demanded by the veterans of that State. But that patriotic Commonwealth already provides for 200, and at a per capita cost of nearly double our own. The mortality necessarily continues to be large—twelve for the past year, or over 17 per cent, so that in little over five years the relentless hand of death has taken the entire company to the serried ranks who lie in the Confederate Cemetery. It is for the State to fulfill her sacred promise to these gallant men now, for their days upon earth are rapidly passing.

## THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

DR. GEO. L. KIRBY, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected July 30, 1897, and found in satisfactory condition.)

On account of the insecurity of the old brick stack attached to the boilers, we have been compelled to put in a new stack at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. This was unlooked-for expenditure, and has made considerable difference in the state of our finances.

We have put in a new pump and finished the two wells, which were in progress since the congregate dining-room has been in use, for attendants' rooms. This takes them off the wards, and the rooms they had are occupied by patients. The dining-room on the second floor has been converted into a small hospital for female patients. The old dining-room on the third floor is now used as an operating and examining room for the sick.

We have about completed the male annex on the north wing of the old building, and have a very substantial building, at moderate cost. It adds very much to the appearance of the institution, and will increase its capacity 120 patients. This is about completed at the cost of about eighteen thousand dollars, outside of furniture. Owing to the failure of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the furniture of this building, we have had to incur a considerable debt for that.

On November 30, 1896, we had remaining in the Hospital 329 patients; we have received this year 181 patients. We have discharged as cured 99, as improved 10, as incurable 1; died 28; leaving us 372, present number under treatment. The percentage of mortality upon whole number treated is 5.4 per cent; of cures upon number admitted is 54.7 per cent. After the changes have been completed, 440 can be accommodated. There are 69 females and 65 males, who are separately lodged. There has been no epidemic, and no suicide, homicide or serious accident; 19 are at home on probation, and no accident has been reported in connection with any one of these.

There are now regularly employed some portion of each day 117 females and 80 males. The kinds of work which we perform with this labor are farm work, attending to the cattle, cleaning up around the building, cleaning up on the wards, work on the roads, breaking rock for the roads, and hauling, all of which might be included in the general term, farm work. We would be very much pleased to be in a position to do manufacturing; such as brooms, shoes, pantaloons, mattresses and baskets, to be manufactured by the patients with great advantage to them and great saving to the Hospital, with only a small outlay for equipment. Our ladies do work in the laundry and sewing-room, on the wards, and bring



water from the spring. We very much regret that we have no facilities for giving our female patients more steady and varied employment. If we had the means we could certainly do so, with good result to them and great saving to the State.

We have added to our diet list, hominy for breakfast and supper every day, which was only given twice a week before. The supply of milk has been largely increased. There has been no change in our sewerage, lighting or heating, fire protection, clothing or mode of making purchases. Finding the large well in the rear of the boiler-house infected with typhoid germs, we closed that up, and bored three other wells in front of the male wing, and one in the rear, near the reservoir. From this, with a steam pump, we now get about seven gallons of water per minute, for cooking and drinking purposes. During the dry weather last summer our spring went entirely dry, but fortunately we had our wells to fall back upon for drinking water. We still have water pumped up from Rocky Branch, for bathing and washing. When we are able to connect our three wells in front with a steam pump we will be independent of Rocky Branch.

We have 17 male and 21 female attendants. We keep a record of seclusion as an alternative for restraint. Our amusements consist of dancing, walking, reading, billiards, dominoes, cards, theatrical entertainments, magic lantern entertainments, carriage-riding, and visits to the city.

Our ornamental grounds are being improved as rapidly as the state of our finances will permit. No applications have been refused for want of room. No changes have been made in our by-laws. By reclaiming hillsides and draining an old fish pond, we have added about eight acres of land to the amount cultivated heretofore. We have about one hundred and twenty-eight acres, including the lawn. The estimated value of farm, garden and dairy products is \$12,579.95, and included in the above estimate is 18,000 pounds of pork.

A copy of the pay roll is sent herewith. The Legislature appropriated \$55,450 for the purpose of support, maintenance and repairs. Herewith will be found a statement of monthly receipts and expenditures.

In reference to the repairs and improvements during the year, we have about completed the work on the annex for male patients; ditches have been cut for sewers and sewer pipe put in; a new stack has been completed, and greenhouse has been finished. The old dining-room on D Ward has been converted into rooms for attendants; the old dining-room on E Ward converted into a hospital for female patients; old dining-room on F Ward converted into an examination and operating room. Have opened up halls to dining-



rooms in male department to give better ventilation and light. Four bored wells have been completed—three in front and one in rear of male wing. Have repainted woodwork throughout the building, painted dome on central building; made private office in superintendent's office; put covered annex in rear of boiler-house to secure better protection to the boilers and economize fuel. Put steel ceiling in one of the large rooms in center building, from which the plastering was falling. Made two horse stalls, made a new 1-horse wagon and two carts. Painted steward's house, now occupied by the druggist and the gardener; painted wagon shed. Made improvements in cemetery by placing marble stones, with copper labels attached, marking the graves of our patients. Purchased a new one-horse surry and a new coffee-grinder; opened a blacksmith shop, and do general repairs to farm tools, horseshoeing and work in the engineering department. Covered many of our steam-supply pipes with asbestos pipe covering; cleaned and placed in cultivation eight acres of rough, neglected hillside; finished macadamizing road from institution to main entrance to the grounds; have extended coal-shute at the gas-house from 40 feet to 120 feet; have kept in repair all wood-work, locks, clocks and tinware in the institution and outbuildings, also the heating plant, electric light plant, laundry machinery, gas plant, waterworks and plumbing.

It is with great pleasure we call attention to the handling and hauling of over eight hundred thousand brick by our patients, and the many improvements in our lawn drives, farm and garden that never could have been done except by their valuable services.

We are sadly in need of barn and stables, or that the present one should be repaired and enlarged. We wish very much to bring this before the Board of Charities, in order that they may try to secure these things for us.

We would also urge the importance of allowing the Superintendent or the Executive Committee to purchase for the Institution one or two hundred acres of land additional. Experience has proven that the best results can be made under an allowance of one acre to each patient. We now have 172 acres, and we should have at least 400 acres. The reduction in the per capita cost would be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the money invested. We also need a good silo, and we would recommend the building of a store-room on the outside. One of the rooms in the center building is now used for that purpose, and it is very inconveniently situated. By all means the store-room should be on the outside of the building, in a building for that purpose alone. The chapel was constructed at a time when the building contained only 220 patients, and is now entirely too small. We propose that hereafter services shall be held in the assembly hall, and the chapel shall be converted into an in-



firmary for the female patients, which would give us additional room for about twenty patients.

A copy of the annual report is enclosed, although it has not been printed.

#### ABSTRACT "A."

##### ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

1896.									
December,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,686 14
1897.									
January,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,690 02
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,695.96
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,775.45
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,369.37
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,326 02
June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,346.77
July,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,233.66
August,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,237 00
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,772.99
October,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 519.68
									<hr/>
									67,653.06

#### ABSTRACT "C."

##### AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY W. R. CRAWFORD, JR., FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES AND PAID TO HON. W. H. WORTH, TREASURER EX OFFICIO.

1896.									
Dec.	1.	By Sydnor Well and Pump Co., 5 gallons oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.64
		Sydnor Well and Pump Co., 6 gallons oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.70
		Sydnor Well and Pump Company, Board of							
		Mechanic and Labor, unloading and load-							
		ing machine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00
		Dr. J. A. Faison, mdse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	161.25
	2.	Miss M. Turner, medicine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	.40
		Cash for rags and bags,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
	31.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,							32.82
1897.									
Jan.	11.	Dr. R. S. McGeachy, board,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
	30.	Dr. J. A. Faison, mdse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.92
		Park Hotel, refrigerator,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00
		Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,							19.43
Feb.	28.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,							10.58
Mar.	30.	Dr. J. A. Faison, mdse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.22

1896.			
Mar. 30.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		23.52
April 30.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		18.02
May 31.	Dr. J. A. Faison, mdse, - - -		38.10
	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		33.33
June 7.	W. R. Crawford, cow, - - -		40.00
	Dr. R. S. McGeachy, battery, - - -		10.00
10.	E. W. Love & Sons, rags, etc., - - -		7.25
12.	J. A. Smith, board of wife, child and nurse,		10.00
June 10.	rebate on meal Southern Railway Company,		7.35
30.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		33.79
July 31.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		26.61
Aug. 31.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		26.73
Sept. 30.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		48.30
	Cash for hides and rags, - - -		10.46
Oct. 31.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		25.65
Nov. 1.	James Adams, coal. - - -		3.40
22.	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		10.00
	Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, mdse,		22.65
			<hr/>
			759.12

## PAY-ROLL.

1 superintendent, \$233.37; 1 first assistant physician, \$100; 1 second assistant physician, \$83.33; 1 steward, \$100; 1 matron, \$50; 1 chief attendant, \$25; 1 gardener, \$46.63 (without board); 11 attendants, at \$14; 1 farm hand, \$9; 3 laundry servants, at \$8; 1 kitchen servant, \$8; 10 ward attendants, at \$17; 1 Hospital attendant, \$17; 1 assistant carpenter, \$13.33; 1 gas-maker and fireman, \$20; 1 police, \$4; 9 attendants, at \$15; 1 cook, \$11; 1 housekeeper, \$25; 1 chief attendant (female), \$25; 6 ward servants, \$10; 1 engineer, \$75; 1 attendant, \$16; 5 ward servants, \$8; 1 night attendant, \$17; 1 electrician, \$40; 1 attendant, \$16; 2 hall servants, at \$8; 1 milker, \$12; 1 Superintendent's driver and hall porter, \$15; 1 laundry attendant, \$15; 1 chief laundry servant, \$10; 1 milker, \$10; 1 cook, \$8; 1 farm hand, \$9; 1 stenographer, \$30; 1 baker, \$20; 1 farm hand, \$9; 1 farm hand, \$8.40; 1 carpenter, \$30; 1 fireman, \$25; 1 wood-cutter, \$9; 1 farm hand, \$9; 1 hall servant, \$10; 1 attendant, \$16; 1 druggist, \$45 (without board); 1 seamstress, \$16; 1 cook, \$12; 1 steward's driver and hall servant, \$2.40; 1 wood and coal hauler, \$9; 1 cook, \$8; 1 watchman, \$30.



## STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. P. L. MURPHY, Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

There have been no improvements of moment the past year, except those begun the previous year, which have already been reported. The building for 75 females, begun in 1896, was finished, and is now occupied.

There has been no epidemic during the year. One suicide has occurred.

The movement of the population for the year has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number present December 1, 1896. - -	304	350	654
Number admitted during the year - -	99	132	231
Number discharged, - - - - -	77	53	130
Number died, - - - - -	14	22	36
Remaining December 1, 1897, - - -	312	407	719

No inebriates are counted in the above statistics.

The number of applicants refused admission during the year was: Male, 29; female, 28. Total, 57.

The number of readmissions, lapsed from reported cure, was 19.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number under treatment was 44 per cent; that of discharges was 56.2 per cent. Recovery from insanity is a relative term, and after all is a question of judgment. For purposes of comparison the statistics of recoveries found in asylum reports are of little value; it may be said of no value whatever. I know one superintendent who discharges as recovered every patient who goes home on trial, if he does not hear from him in a short while. It is sufficient to say that the result of the year's work is entirely satisfactory.

There is no change in the type of disease, or if so, it has not been especially noticeable.

No extensive repairs have been made.

The Training School has been of material benefit to the patients, especially to those requiring special and constant attention, as well as the sick. Quite a number of persons have recovered and returned home, who, it is almost certain, would have died, had it not been for the attention given by these nurses. There is also some demand by the public for nurses to do general nursing in private families, and to take care of some mild cases of insanity whom it is desirable to keep at home. Few men seem disposed to pursue nursing as a calling, but many more women apply than can be received. The material used from this large number of young women is the very best obtainable. There are employed here young women devoted to the work, who are faithful and efficient, anxious and willing to

learn and, moreover, actuated by the proper motive, to-wit: to sink their own personality and to do good to suffering and afflicted human beings.

No alteration has taken place in the by-laws.

The department for inebriates costs the Hospital nothing. There is an occasional case benefited by treatment. For this reason the Directors ought to have the authority to admit, if they deem best.

The following question is replied to below:

It is thought that present circumstances show an excess of insanity in the Western part of the State over the East, inasmuch as all persons who were fit subjects were promptly received in the Central Hospital last year, without any declination for want of room, and it is believed to represent one half of the white population of the State. If these statements be correct, can you assign a reason for such excess of insanity in the West?

This question requires a reply at some length. The individuals "who believed that the Eastern Hospital district represents one-half the white population of the State" did not take the trouble to ascertain the facts. For the reason that no data except the census of 1890 can be had, this must be taken as a basis. If the census was incorrect, it is fair to assume it is as correct in one section of the State as in the other and for all purposes of comparison is good enough.

There is reason to believe that the white population has increased faster in the West than in the East, but we will rely entirely on the facts as they appear in the census of 1890. The white population of 1890 in North Carolina was 1,040,101; of this number 629,798 lived in the Morganton Hospital district; 410,303 in the Raleigh district, nearly two-thirds being in the west. That counts Durham and Chatham in the east. Of the 1,322 white insane persons in the State, 831 were in this district, or one to every 791.28 of inhabitants; 491 in the Eastern District, or one to every 778 1 of the inhabitants. This shows more in the east than in the west, but practically there is no difference. The result is slightly changed by taking the districts as they now stand, but it is impossible to get this correctly without great trouble, because many of the Durham and Chatham patients were in the Hospital at Morganton, and were counted in Burke. Really, the difference was immaterial then, as it is now.

We must look for other reasons why there is more demand for room here than in Raleigh. They are easily found. We have 37 patients in this Hospital whose citizenship is in the Raleigh district; and only two or three from this district in the Hospital at Raleigh. This in round numbers represents 37,000 inhabitants. There were 57 persons refused admission here for want of room, not more than thirty of whom were proper subjects for treatment. If none of those



persons from the east had been here, there would have been no lack of room. For many years previous to the opening of this Hospital, it was impossible to obtain room in the Raleigh Asylum except as death or discharge removed one, and that was seldom, as the population of the Hospital did not exceed 300.

The people of the district came to know that it was next to impossible to get a patient entered, and but few applications were made. This institution opened with more or less advertising that all patients of every class would be admitted, and this has been kept up by additions made, from time to time.

In the admission of a patient no special regard to the curability of the patient was considered when there was room. So it became understood that any insane person could find room here, if there was any. Thus it came about that the friends of patients and the county authorities, for various reasons, sought to get the insane cared for.

It is well known that in the territory nearest an institution of this sort, the people are more disposed to seek its care for their insane relatives. In this district, for instance, some counties have nearly twice as many patients proportionately as others. The management here has tried every way possible to find out every insane person in the district, and to offer them the benefits of the Asylum when it is possible.

The change of the name of the institution from Asylum to Hospital was popular from the beginning, and the people eagerly welcomed it. It had the effect of causing many more persons in the early stages of the disease to seek restoration here—persons that formerly would have remained at home, under the care of the family physician, coming more freely and willingly.

There is a widespread belief that the climate of this section of North Carolina is more healthful, and for this reason many persons have come for treatment. Persons suffering with so called nervous prostration or neurasthenia are constantly applying for treatment, and properly so, it is believed. These reasons and others occur to me—those given must go for what they are worth.

No report will be published this year.

The amount of products raised on the farm, garden, orchard, dairy, etc., are endorsed. The values are not given on account of the varying prices in different sections. The Board for purposes of comparison can fill these out to suit its end by giving the same value to the products raised by the various public institutions.

Many suggestions might be made that would materially benefit the institution and the insane, but none of these is practical at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

P. L. MURPHY, Supt.

Appended thereto is the following pay-roll, salaries and wages per month:

Superintendent, \$233.33; assistant physician, \$115 and \$130; steward, \$91.66; matron, \$45.83; engineer, \$75.00; fireman, \$17.50 to \$20; druggist and acting assistant physician, \$60; carpenter, \$60; farmer, \$50; gardener \$40; coachman, \$20; baker, \$27.50; butcher, \$30; laborers, \$10 to \$17.50; storekeeper, \$20; shoemaker \$20; dairyman, \$30; seamstress, \$15 to \$17; housekeeper, \$27.50; stenographer, \$25; superintendent of nurses, \$41.66; supervisor, male, \$33; supervisor, female, \$28; night watch, \$25; night watch, male, \$30; attendants, male, \$17.50 to \$22; attendants, female, \$14.50 to \$20; nurses, male, \$12 to \$15; nurses, female, \$10 to \$12, housemaid, \$8; laundress \$10 to \$14.50; cooks, \$10 to \$30; servants, \$12.50; porter \$15; drivers, \$14 to \$15; laborer (1), \$26; man to look after water line (1) \$7.

The following are the monthly expenditures:

December,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,196 19
January,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,010.18
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,086.98
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,217.60
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,633.90
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,763.52
June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,063.18
July,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,476.10
August,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,414.83
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,219.54
October,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,400.29
November,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,285.43
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,767.74

There is no revenue besides that obtained from the State. The board paid by patients who have extras is furnished at about cost.

#### REPORT FROM FARM AND GARDEN, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1896, TO DECEMBER 1, 1897.

Red kidney beans, bushels, 49; lima beans bushels, 56; snap beans, bushels, 509; garden peas, bushels, 72; field peas, bushels, 19; Irish potatoes, bushels, 1,324; sweet potatoes, bushels, 1,118; tomatoes, bushels, 449; roasting ears, bushels, 467; lettuce, bushels, 96; beets, bushels, 60; red pepper, bushels, 3; kohlrabi, bushels, 68; squash, bushels, 76; turnips, bushels, 364; okra, bushels, 23; salad, bushels, 587; cucumbers, bushels, 81; onions, bushels, 438; corn, bushels, 323; egg plant, bushels, 318; asparagus, dozen, 1,000; onions, dozens, 6,477; radishes, dozens, 1,799; oyster plant, dozens, 18; cabbage, heads, 5,687; ensilage, tons, 270; ice, tons, 210; green



forage, tons, 330; hay, tons, 239; watermelons and cantaloupes, pounds, 29,373; pork, pounds, 32,459; milk, gallons, 36,626; celery, bunches, 1,647; wood (oak), cords, 233; horseradish, pints, 7; beef, pounds, 6,262; strawberries, quarts, 2,709; raspberries, quarts, 321; plums, quarts, 218; grapes, pounds, 4,222; apples, bushels, 122; cider, gallons, 75; grape wine, gallons, 18.

### EASTERN HOSPITAL.

DR. J. F. MILLER, Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

(Inspected by the order of the Board, by C. B. Denson, Secretary, June 24, 1897, and found in satisfactory condition)

Our heating and ventilating machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and much improved during the past year. It would be painfully tedious to mention all that has been done in our engineering department.

No new buildings worthy of mention have been erected during the year, but the cost of the various changes in our engineering department is about one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The following table exhibits the movement of population during the year:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number on roll November 30, 1896, - - -	164	213	377
Whole number admitted, - - -	71	94	165
Whole number treated, - - -	235	307	542
Number discharged recovered, - - -	29	17	46
Number discharged much improved, - - -	2	5	7
Number discharged as improved, - - -	4	0	4
Number discharged not improved, - - -	0	2	2
Number discharged eloped, - - -	1	1	2
Number discharged died, - - -	27	17	44
Number discharged transferred, - - -	4	3	7
Total number discharged, - - -	67	45	112

General average, 409.30. Percentage of recoveries, 27.88. Percentage of deaths, 8.118. Number remaining November 30, 1897: Male, 168; female, 262. Total, 430.

Of these, 297 patients are lodged in separate rooms and 112 in associated rooms. Fourteen of these rooms accommodate but two patients each.

The institution has not suffered from epidemics of any character, nor has any suicide or homicide occurred; but an outdoor epileptic patient, being alone, had a convulsion and fell near a fire that had been built by some employees, and was seriously burned.

Religious instruction is provided by preaching every Sunday afternoon by some colored minister from the city, and also Sunday School is held in the wards once a week.

For amusement, we have weekly dances and daily walks in suitable weather for a number of our patients. Others obtain outdoor exercise in our court-yards.

There are 18 at home on probation; no accident or injury to any one from a patient at home on probation.

There are 14 male and 16 female attendants.

We sometimes use quieting medicines for disturbed patients, but only when prescribed by a physician.

About 50 per cent of males and 45 per cent of females are employed in some kind of indoor or outdoor labor. One patient, who makes baskets, might be profitably employed at that work.

About one hundred and fifty acres of our land is under cultivation. We raise all the corn, rye, oats and hay needed for home consumption, in addition to all vegetables needed for our population. We also make from four thousand to five thousand pounds of pork. It would be difficult to place a correct monied value upon these, especially our vegetable crops.

The ornamental grounds are in fairly good condition.

No changes have been made in the by-laws of the institution.

During the past year we have accommodated all worthy applicants. Our wards, male and female, are full, and henceforth we shall be compelled to refuse many who ought to come, until increased accommodations are furnished us.

Our appropriation is \$40,000 for support and repairs. Appended to this report will be found the pay roll and statement of expenditures.

Enlarged accommodations are now greatly needed at this Hospital for both male and female patients; also a separate building for the treatment of tuberculous patients.

I have no further information in reference to the number of colored insane in the State since my report of 1896, but I am quite sure that there is a large number of insane colored people that ought to be cared for by the State.

#### MONTHLY PAY-ROLL.

1 superintendent, \$166.67; 1 assistant physician, \$75; 1 steward, \$37.50; 1 matron \$25; 1 seamstress, \$12.50; 1 assistant seamstress, \$12; 1 engineer, \$50; 1 fireman, \$15; 1 watchman, \$20.83; 1 farmer, \$12.50; 1 carpenter, \$24; 1 janitor, \$10; 1 baker, \$20; 1 wagoner, \$10; 1 night watch, \$14; 1 night watch, \$10; 1 supervisor, \$12.50; 9 attendants, at \$14 each; 2 attendants, at \$13.50 each; 2 attendants, at \$10 each; 1 second fireman, \$12.50; 1 second assistant physician, \$50; 1



supervisor, \$11; 5 attendants, at \$10; 3 attendants, at \$7.50; 6 attendants, at \$7; 1 nurse, \$8.50; 1 dining-room servant, at \$7; 1 servant, \$6; 2 cocks, at \$12; 1 cook, \$8; 1 laundry supervisor, \$8.50; 1 washerwoman, \$6.50; 6 washerwomen, at \$6; 1 washerwoman, \$7; 1 hostler, \$10; 1 dairyman, \$10; 1 farm attendant, \$11; 2 farm hands, \$10; 1 farm boy, \$7; 1 lot hands, \$9; 2 attendants, at \$7.

## NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THE DEAF AND THE DUMB.

JOHN E. RAY, ESQ., Principal.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected August 5, 1897, by Commissioner W. N. Jones, and C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found in satisfactory condition.)

(Also Colored Department, 4th May, and new building on August 2)

During the past year material changes have been made in the north wing of the institution, the six large school rooms having been cut up into twelve, and a hallway eight feet wide opened up through the wing from end to end, thus providing very much better conveniences, more room and superior ventilation. These rooms and the hallway have been neatly fitted up with new radiators.

At the colored department a spacious wing has been added to the north end of the building, providing a large assembly room, rooms for music-practice purposes, and dormitory rooms.

We can accommodate at present at the white department 60 girls and 75 boys, and at the colored department 70 girls and 80 boys, though these numbers very much crowd us. The last Legislature made appropriations for \$57,500. The State Treasurer has failed to turn over any part of this to the institution. When we receive this money, we contemplate erecting two buildings at each department, which will just about double our capacity.

The enrollment for the present session at the white department has been 137, with 130 present at this date, and 3 others expected within a week. The enrollment at the colored department has been 151, with 150 present, and 2 others expected daily. During the present fiscal year the attendance has been as follows:

White blind girls,	-	-	-	-	-	69
White blind boys,	-	-	-	-	-	87
						<hr/> 156
Colored blind girls,	-	-	-	-	-	35
Colored blind boys,	-	-	-	-	-	37
						<hr/> 72
Deaf girls, colored,	-	-	-	-	-	41
Deaf boys, colored,	-	-	-	-	-	53
						<hr/> 94
Total of the whole,	-	-	-	-	-	322



There are 27 applications on file, 25 of whom we can not receive, for lack of room.

We received \$40,000, and expended the same during the fiscal year. The average daily attendance has been 255; it is impracticable to give the per capita cost per annum, unless you mean to include salaries, wages, repairs and improvements of all kinds. If these are included, then the per capita is \$156.86, dividing the \$40,000 between the 255 pupils.

It is extremely difficult to secure correct statistics regarding deaf and blind children, and peculiarly so with reference to colored children. So far as I can learn, 2 of the newly admitted pupils are congenitally deaf, and 18 are deaf by accident.

Of the white blind children, 10 are congenitally blind, 6 are blind from inflammation, 2 from measles, 1 from whooping-cough, 2 stuck with a fork, 3 struck in the eye, 3 unknown.

In the colored department, 3 were born blind, 5 unknown, 2 from inflammation, 1 from whooping-cough, 2 from measles, 2 from scrofula, 7 from other causes.

There have been no deaths and no serious epidemics have taken place in the schools.

No special changes have taken place in the literary department. Of the white blind boys, 15 are taught broom-making, 6 are taught mattress-making, 10 are taught cane-seating, 25 are taught sloyd, about 10 are taught piano-tuning. All the white blind girls are taught needle-work in its various branches, and fancy-work.

Of the colored deaf boys, 15 are taught shoemaking and mending; 12 colored blind boys are taught broom-making, and about the same number are taught mattress-making and cane-seating.

Of the colored deaf girls, 15 are taught needle-work, and about the same number of colored blind girls.

The cost of materials used in the various departments has been about \$900. The cost of supervision and instruction has been \$1,350. The articles produced during the year have been worth about \$1,000.

No material changes have been made in the domestic department.

The institution is in serious need of pianos, apparatus, physiological models, broom machinery, books, maps, biological models, orchestral instruments, etc., which will cost \$3,000, provision for which has been made in our appropriation bill, which passed the last Legislature, but, as stated above, for which we have not yet received the money.

I most heartily recommend the introduction of teaching agriculture, horticulture and floriculture to our colored deaf boys, for by these trades they must generally make their living. It would be well also to teach some of our colored deaf boys carpentry. Thor-



oughly-equipped sewing departments for colored deaf and blind girls are very much needed.

The present condition of the ornamental grounds is fairly good. There are a few swings and a rocking-boat at both departments. Outside of these, we have no provision for the amusement and recreation of pupils, save to require them to walk for exercise.

Chapel exercises are held at both departments daily, at which passages of Scripture are read, and principles of morality are instilled. Blind pupils are expected to attend the churches of their respective parents, and the Sunday School of the same every Sunday.

The discipline of the school is conducted upon the principle of moral suasion. In extreme cases, which occur very seldom, we have to resort to other means. There is a little latticed lock-up, not a dark cell nor a prison, but a little room cut off in one of the rooms of the institution, which is sometimes used for confinement purposes. In one case this year I have used a small switch. No record is kept of the number of cases of discipline.

The pay-rolls of officers and employees will be found upon separate sheets enclosed.

The repairs during the year have been only such as were necessary in the plastering and the whitewashing of the two departments, and the re-flooring of twelve rooms at the colored department and four at the white department, at a cost of \$250. I might also state that at the white department the old lattice work under the front veranda of the south wing has been removed and large, double windows placed in the rooms of the basement, thus providing light and ventilation for the rooms near by.

The improvement in the discipline of the institution is very marked; and the methods of instruction much more promptly adhered to.

The appliances in the workshop of the colored department have been greatly improved, but the building in which the workshop is located is a dangerous one. This will be remedied as soon as we realize upon our appropriation.

I regret seriously to have to say that the State Treasurer gives us no encouragement to hope for the money for a special appropriation for improvements and repairs so much needed.

There is serious need at both departments of the institution for more room. The water-closets and bathing conveniences at both departments greatly need improvements. Rooms for trade teaching at both departments are seriously needed. A gymnasium would be a great boon at each department. All children need physical development. Deaf and blind children, because of constitutional weakness, need it more than normal children. At both departments we need at least one woman of settled habits to take special super-

vision of the smaller boys to keep their persons neat and their clothing clean and well mended.

The attendance of the institution is nearly 50 per cent larger than it was a year ago, and very much larger than it has ever been before. As a consequence, more teachers have been necessary; and yet we have been required to run the institution upon the same appropriation which has been used for many years. Common judgment dictates that this is impracticable. More ground for outdoor exercise purposes is needed at both departments.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

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#### NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

E. MCK. GOODWIN, Principal.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The building is now completed, with the exception of the basement floor of two large rooms, not needed at present. Since our report, November 3, 1896, we have finished porches, put cement floors in six rooms in basement, and made cement watercourse around building. We have built a large modern barn, at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars.

It will cost about two hundred dollars to finish the main building. We are preparing now to build a school-house, for which the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000, but none of which has been realized. This new building is badly needed.

The daily average attendance of pupils has been 189. Present, November 30, 1897, 102 males, 94 females; total, 196.

The literary course is that of the common schools of North Carolina, with free-hand drawing and art. The industrial work includes carpentry, shoemaking, printing, farming and gardening.

We contemplate providing for 200 during the session of 1897-'98, at a cost of \$30,000.

Operations in the industrial department are conducted in carpentry, shoemaking and the printing office, each under an expert, daily from 2.30 p. m. to 5 p. m., and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

There are 76 applications on file; some of these have been offered admission, but have failed to come in.

When our farm has been improved and our industrial department well organized, I hope to defray from 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of the institution.

The health of the school has been remarkably good, and is now. We have had only one death since the school was established, out of an enrollment of 249 children—this was a boy, Gideon King, of Onslow county, who died of pleurisy on December 1, 1897.



Our children are tolerably well clothed. The various counties have to provide clothing for indigent children.

The most urgent need of the institution is the school building, that we may have more room.

The supposed cause of infirmity in those entering during the year was: Chicken pox, 1; scarlet fever, 8; fever, 5; rising in the head, 8; spinal meningitis, 1; meningitis, 9; catarrh, 2; blow on the head, 1; fall on the head, 3; rising in the ear, 4; paralysis, 2; dysentery, 1; diphtheria, 1; bronchitis, 1; whooping-cough, 4; measles, 5; cold, 2; cold in the head, 3; pneumonia and whooping-cough, 1; excessive use of quinine, 1; brain fever, 2; typhoid fever, 2; disease of the head, 1; typhoid-pneumonia, 1; catarrhal fever, 1; convulsion, 1.

It will require about eight years to take the full course at the institution, which would require a per capita cost of about one thousand two hundred dollars. This makes no allowance for what they earn, which reduces it.

There are more than four hundred deaf mutes in the State who are of the proper age to be educated—less than half of whom are here.

The last report, printed with the course of study, is forwarded with this.

Yours very truly,

E. McK. GOODWIN.

#### OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

M. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

Replying to your favor, I take pleasure in sending replies to questions asked.

The five buildings mentioned in my last report have been completed, and have been occupied by the boys since June last. The results anticipated, which were fully set forth in my last report, have been more than realized, especially in respect to economy and discipline. The improvements are now finished, and the cost of everything, waterworks, plumbing, etc., is \$21,000.

The receipts during the year have been as follows:

Asylum earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,912.79
Churches, individuals, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	3,910.36
Masonic lodges,	-	-	-	-	-	971.20
From the State,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000.00
						<hr/>
						20,794.35

The appropriation from the State ought to be permanent, because this Asylum is doing a work which no other institution is doing, in rescuing from poverty and degradation orphan children who, but for its fostering care, would be criminals and paupers—a menace to good government and a source of expense to the State far beyond the amount contributed to their support and education. The appropriation from the Grand Lodge may be considered permanent, and will, no doubt, be increased. Other donations vary according to financial conditions.

## TABULATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

## CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

Cost of clothing, - - - - -	\$1,232.90	
Salary of matrons, - - - - -	412.50	
	<hr/>	\$1,645.40
Less old clothing sold, - - - - -		12.73
		<hr/>
		1,632.67

## SHOE-SHOP ACCOUNT.

Cost of material, - - - - -	\$413.40	
Salary of manager, - - - - -	250.00	
	<hr/>	\$663.40
Less amount received for work, - - - - -		330.00
		<hr/>
		333.40

Average cost of shoes per pair, \$1.56.

## PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Cost of supplies, - - - - -	\$3,489.77	
Salary of matrons and baker, - - - - -	559.58	
	<hr/>	\$4,049.35
Less provisions sold, bread, etc., - - - - -		259.08
		<hr/>
		3,790.27

## FARM.

Cost of labor, seed, etc., - - - - -	\$1,563.49	
Salary of manager, - - - - -	480.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,043.49
Less products sold, - - - - -		20.64
		<hr/>
		2,022.85

Total cost of provisioning, \$5,813.12.

Average cost, per capita, \$27.68.



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## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cost of supplies, - - - - -	\$1,292.50	
Salary of superintendent, clerk, etc., - - -	18.31	
	<hr/>	\$3,123.50
Less sundries sold, - - - - -		25.60
		<hr/>
		3,097.90

## WOOD AND COAL ACCOUNT.

Cost of wood and coal, - - - - -	\$924.55	
Less amount sold to employees, - - - - -	7.00	
	<hr/>	917.55

## LAUNDRY ACCOUNT.

Cost of running laundry, - - - - -	\$214.47	
Less washing done, - - - - -	16.27	
	<hr/>	198.20

## HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cost of medicine and doctor's salary, - - -	\$487.17	
Salary of matron, - - - - -	205.33	
	<hr/>	\$692.50
Less drugs sold, - - - - -		2.55
		<hr/>
		689.95

Total expenditures on accounts named, \$12,682.79. Cost of clothing, feeding and keeping an average of 210 children for 12 months, per capita, \$60.39.

## SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Cost of books, Sunday School literature, etc., -	\$116.16	
Salaries of 8 teachers, - - - - -	2,305.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,421.16
Less earnings of singing class, - - - - -		839.76
		<hr/>
		1,581.40

Grand total, \$12,682.79 + \$1,581.40 = \$14,264.19.

Cost of education of 210 children 12 months, per capita, \$7.53.

Total cost of maintaining and educating, per capita, \$67.92.

## SHOPS.

Material, labor, etc., - - - - -	\$1,437.95	
Salary of manager, - - - - -	375.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,812.95
Less earnings, - - - - -		867.08
		<hr/>
		945.87

## BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Cost of completing buildings, - - -	\$1,131.76
Less sale of brick, etc., - - -	254.87
	<hr/>
	876.89

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

For repairs and improvements, \$354.78.

## PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Cost of material, etc., - - -	\$1,352.22
Salaries, - - -	1,020.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,372.22
Less earnings, - - -	3,211.26
	<hr/>
Balance to profit, - - -	839.04

## BROOM ACCOUNT.

Material, - - -	\$2.12
Sale of brooms, - - -	65.95
	<hr/>
Balance to profit, - - -	\$63.83
Christmas for the children, - - -	134.58
Cost of amounts named, - - -	\$2,312.12
Less profits named, - - -	902.87
	<hr/>
Balance, - - -	1,409.25
Amount brought forward, - - -	14,264.19
	<hr/>
Net cost, - - -	15,673.44

Average for everything, per capita, \$74.65.

We can accommodate 212 children comfortably, and have had an average attendance of 100 boys and 110 girls.

There were in the Asylum, December 1, 212 children. We have received 51 during the year; discharged 50, as follows: Expelled, 2; eloped, 2; died, 2; secured homes, 17; taken by parents, 23; secured scholarships, 4. At the present time we have 6 girls at the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro; 2 sent last year and 4 this. The money for their education has been secured, and loaned to them to be paid back.

We have had 2 deaths during the year; one a girl of 15 years, from pernicious anæmia; and one, a boy of seven years, from bowel consumption. The Asylum has a regular physician, who visits the institution as often as necessary; in cases of critical illness, as many as three and four times a day. Of the children, 90 have lost both parents. It is impossible to tell the average age of children at entrance, or the average period of time spent in the institution. No epidemic or accident has occurred during the year.



The children are more comfortably clad at present than ever before. They all receive daily instruction in school. About eighty or ninety are capable of doing work for the support of the institution, and about that many are actually employed. There has not been a case of prolonged refractory conduct during my administration. Have placed 17 in private homes during the year. Besides the 17 helped to homes, we have sent 4 girls to the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro

We have received more from county homes during the year. Our system of religious instruction is the same as mentioned in my last report.

The branches of industry taught in the institution are printing, shoemaking, broom-making, carpenter's work, laundry work, bread-making, farming, sewing and cooking.

The officers and pay of the same are as follows:

Superintendent, \$100 per month and board.

Clerk, \$50 per month and board.

Stewardess, \$6 per month and board.

Shoemaker, \$12.50 per month and board.

Baker, \$16.66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per month and board.

Sewing matrons (2), \$32.50 per month and board.

Kitchen matron, \$25 per month and board.

Hospital matron, \$17 50 per month and board.

Laundry matron, \$12 50 per month and board.

Printer, \$60 per month, without board.

Editor, \$25 per month, without board.

Farmer, \$40 per month, without board.

Manager of shops, \$75 per month, without board.

Teachers (8), \$25 per month and board

No change in amount of land or means for agricultural work. There has been no change in our scholastic course. We have no prospect of assistance from private benevolence other than already stated. Our receipts from this source for the past year amounted to something over seven hundred dollars more than last year.

Correspondence is kept up with children placed in homes as far as possible.

In reply to the inquiry "if we can suggest what disposition should be made of children in the county homes," would say, that there is great need for a reformatory, not only for children who are in the county homes, but for a great many others in the State.

We keep up a hospital, and we isolate all cases of a suspicious character. Our water supply is not sufficient for our necessities, but the quality is very good.

I think that there ought to be some legislation to protect orphan children that are put into homes. It is sometimes the case that a

man will deliberately seduce a girl who has gone to his home, ruin her character, and then turn her out into the world, and I sincerely hope that there will be an effort made at the next session of the Legislature to put a severe penalty upon a man who will take an orphan child into his home and then seduce her.

Respectfully submitted,

N. M. LAWRENCE,  
Superintendent Oxford Orphan Asylum.

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### THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, OF OXFORD, N. C.

REV. ROBT. SHEPARD, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

The girls' building is of two stories, 40 by 16, with a T 34 by 40. The boys' building is the same, with a dining hall, kitchen, stable, crib, smokehouse, school building, laundry, and we rent one small cottage near by.

The additions for the year are, two stories to the boys' building, the same as the girls' building. Have built a new smokehouse, and repainted all the buildings. We have one log cabin on the plantation. Have two sewing-machines, one cane mill and one grass-mower.

In addition to the former 20 acres, we have purchased a plantation, containing 144 acres, which is all used in farming.

Our receipts from the State and from charitable donations have amounted to \$5,135.73. Received in clothing and provisions to the value of \$100. The State's contribution is \$4,500; from other sources, \$3,403 01. Voluntary contributions have fallen off this year, but not for the lack of interest, but the want of means.

The amount expended for improvements and repairs is \$1,704.72. Amount expended for regular support, \$3,431 01.

We have accommodations for 150 children. The daily average for the past year was 41 males, 65 females.

There were 103 in charge on December 1, 1896, and 106 on November 30, 1897. There have been discharges, 0; deaths, 0. The institution has no regular physician. Of the children 78 have lost both parents. The average age at reception is 8 to 9 years, and the average time spent in the institution, 5 years.

The children are fairly clothed at present. There has been no serious epidemic or accident. All are given daily instruction in school, and the subjects of study are arithmetic, grammar, geography, physiology, history, reading, spelling, writing and drawing.

Several are capable of work in helping the institution to be self-sustaining. Punishment consists of the use of the switch, extra



work, and confinement, inflicted for willful disobedience. Each teacher is allowed to settle for small offenses and the superintendent corrects for greater ones.

Five have been placed in private families during the year, and one otherwise aided in self-support. Four have been received from county homes during the year.

Religious instruction is given by family prayer and Bible reading every morning. Prayer-meeting is held once a week, Sunday School on Sunday mornings, and song-service or preaching Sunday afternoon. The industrial branches taught are cooking, laundry work, sewing, general house-work and farming.

The pay-roll consists of 1 superintendent of farm, \$10 per month; 1 gardener, \$1; 3 matrons, at \$7, \$8 and \$12; 1 teacher of sewing, etc., \$12; 2 teachers of English, at \$15 and \$10; 1 general matron and bookkeeper, \$12.

We have not the necessary stock, tools, etc., for farming. Our crop was cut off by drought. We made 75 bushels wheat, 250 bushels sweet potatoes, 9 barrels molasses, 8 bales cotton, 25,093 pounds of pork, and have 9 more hogs to kill. Many vegetables were made besides. We raise nearly all the needed vegetables and forage for cows.

We keep an oversight of pupils after they leave. We are greatly in need of supplies to increase the industrial work.

The extra amount of funds received by the increase of appropriation has been used for the admittance of children, and in building, and making several payments on the plantation purchased.

The steps we have taken to increase the amount given by private individuals or churches consists in organizing aid societies in the different churches and sending out travelling agents with some of the children.

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#### NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME.

WM. C. STRONACH, ESQ., Ch'm Ex. Com.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected by W. N. Jones, Commissioner of Charities, and C. B. Denson, Secretary, July 21, 1897, and found in satisfactory condition)

The principal addition during the year has been the building of a very comfortable chapel, neat in appearance, and adding much to the beauty of the front grounds. The inmates, with scarcely an exception, enjoy religious service. Since the chapel was erected there has been a marked improvement in the care of the inmates. The cost of the chapel was \$635, and \$500 of this amount was left for the purpose in a special legacy by the late Mrs. Edwin Reade.

During the year ending November 30, 1897, there were 102 on the

roll, with an average attendance of 70. About 60 applicants for admission have been declined for want of room.

There have been 12 deaths during the year, 5 discharges and 17 admissions.

During the year a large supply of vegetables was obtained from the garden, but no accurate estimate of the same can be given. Of pork, 2,406 pounds were raised.

The receipts for the year were:

From the State Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,500
From rents of property,	-	-	-	-	-	350
						<hr/>
						8,850

The greater part of the rents had to be expended upon the property rented.

An itemized statement of expenditures, as requested, will be submitted as soon as possible.

The pay-roll of the officers and employees is the same as that of last year, without change.

The general condition of the buildings, such as they are, is good, so far as regards needs for repairs in the immediate future.

Our recommendations remain as heretofore in regard to the need for connection with the city water supply, and upon other points of domestic management.

There are now 6 patients in the infirmary. No arrangements have yet been made for a permanent bath-room.

We must renew the recommendations of six years past in reference to the need for more means and better buildings. We have been under obligations to Drs. McKee and Hines; also to the faithful clergymen, especially Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. Dr. Daniel, Rev. Dr. Simms and Rev. Dr. Branson, and to the ladies whose song services have given such comfort to the veterans and others and whose interest has been freely exhibited in behalf of the invalids, once the heroic soldier citizens of the State.

No appeal for increased means to prosecute the work of this charity can be too strong, until the conscience of North Carolina is aroused to its full duty.

Respectfully,

W. C. STRONACH,  
Chairman Executive Committee.



## NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY.

HON. JNO. R. SMITH, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected August 15, 1897, by Commissioner W. N. Jones, and C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found in satisfactory condition.)

Since John R. Smith, Esq., assumed control, the extreme western wing of the Penitentiary building has been fitted up, and the administration building nearly completed.

The cost incurred was \$3,000, in the western wing, and the object was the care of the criminal insane, under chapter 520, Laws of North Carolina, 1897.

There are now on the farms, etc., 166 white males, 814 colored males, 25 colored females. In the main Penitentiary at Raleigh are 45 white males, 5 white females, 39 colored males and 23 colored females. In the past year there have been 423 admissions, 357 discharges, 34 pardons, 18 deaths, 33 escapes and 10 re-captures.

There are now 27 on the rolls of the institution under 16 years of age.

The officers in general charge are as follows:

At the Central Institution, Raleigh—John R. Smith, Superintendent, and J. R. Rogers, M. D., Physician.

At Caledonia Camp No. 1—T. E. McCaskie, Supervisor; Dr. Dula, Physician.

Caledonia Camp No. 2—W. R. Dixon, Supervisor; Dr. Gerkin, Physician.

Halifax Farm—Peter Hughes, Supervisor, and Dr. Costen, Physician.

Northampton Farm—E. L. Summerell, Supervisor; Dr. H. B. Furgerson, Physician.

Anson Farm—R. P. Reinhardt, Supervisor; Dr. E. F. Ashe, Physician.

On Carthage Railroad—W. J. Bradshaw, Supervisor; no physician.

On Elrod Railroad—J. H. McIver, Supervisor; no physician.

At Castle Hayne Farm—J. J. Wood, Supervisor; Dr. T. F. Dixon, Physician.

Arrington Farm—M. M. Ferrell, Supervisor.

We have put in a new 15-horsepower boiler for water supply; and also put in electric lights.

The branches of industry now being pursued are farming, brick-making, laundrying, cording wood, phosphate mining, railroad construction, and dyking, in which the whole force on certain farms is employed.

No epidemic or serious accident has occurred during the year. The average number of patients in the hospital will be obtained from the report due December 31, 1897.

One convict was killed while trying to escape from officers.

No task-work is required daily of female convicts.

Moral and spiritual instruction has been provided for the convicts weekly, by ministers paid for the service. Liberty has been given for the enjoyment of volunteer spiritual instruction, and the same has been invited.

It has not been practicable to introduce the teaching of convicts at night. Nor is it practicable to place the boys on one farm to be conducted after the plan of a reformatory, as there are only 27 boys under 16 years.

No material changes have been made in the by-laws of the institution.

The percentage of admissions of convicts and of morality compares favorably with that of former years.

As to whether any mode of employment can be suggested to reduce the net cost of the care of the convicts to the State, without injuring outside manufacturers, is a matter of opinion.

No change has been made in the pay-roll of the institution except as to names of officers or employees, it is about the same in dollars; a copy will be forwarded as soon as published.

Copy of annual report will be forwarded when published.

We are doing what occurs to us as desirable for the improvement of the institution, with the means and intelligence at our disposal.

#### THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

We will be glad to show the apartments prepared for the criminal insane. The appropriation of \$3,000 has been used in improving the designed quarters, feeding and clothing patients.

For the number of admissions and discharges of said patients, or other facts in relation to them, we refer to Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent of Central Hospital, Raleigh, who is physician in charge.

Respectfully submitted,

F. B. WIMBISH,

Clerk for John R. Smith, Superintendent.

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#### THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The following is a list of the several counties with reports of the condition of their Homes and jails. Those institutions which combine good structures and judicious management are entitled, "Excellent"; those which do not equal the first class in one or the other of these qualifications are termed "Good"; those which are barely fit for the



service required are termed "Fair"; and those which are in immediate need of rebuilding, repairing or change of management are termed "Bad."

#### COUNTY HOMES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**EXCELLENT.**—Alamance, Anson, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Haywood, Madison, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Rutherford, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Watauga, Edgecombe, Sampson, Franklin

**GOOD.**—Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, Camden, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Davidson, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Jackson, Johnston, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Martin, Pender, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan, Swain, Transylvania, Washington, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin, Stanly, Stokes, Randolph, Beaufort.

**FAIR.**—Cumberland, Guilford, Henderson, Hyde, Iredell, Onslow, Perquimans, Surry, Tyrrell, Duplin, Moore, Nash, Pamlico, Wiikes.

**BAD.**—Bladen, Burke, Dare, Jones, Brunswick, Carteret, Clay, Currituck, Graham, Harnett, Lenoir, Polk.

While the Home in Burke is bad, it is stated that improvements are contemplated. The county of Currituck owns a Home, but has never used it for that purpose. The Home of Dare is exceedingly bad, so much so that it is shunned by all the poor, except the most desolate class. In Iredell, repairs have been ordered. In Jones, although the buildings are very unfit, the treatment of the poor is good. Lenoir has never had a County Home, but steps have been recently taken to organize a Home shortly. Some repairs are needed in Martin. It is proposed to make quite an improvement in the Home of Onslow. In Swain, a work-house is to be organized at the Home. In Transylvania, slight repairs will leave the Home in excellent condition. In Tyrrell, the Home is managed well, but the buildings need improvement. In Union, the Home is so well arranged and cared for as to be the pride of the citizens. In Bertie, the labor of the convicts in the work-house, on the farm of the Home, maintains the poor at the Home.

#### JAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**EXCELLENT.**—Alamance, Anson, Cleveland, Columbus, Cumberland, Durham, Forsyth, Halifax, Haywood, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, New Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Watauga, Sampson.

**GOOD.**—Cabarrus, Camden, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Henderson, Granville, Duplin, Johnston, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg,

Mitchell, Montgomery, Orange, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Swain, Transylvania, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wilson, Yadkin, Jones, Wake.

FAIR.—Alexander, Ashe, Carteret, Caswell, Chowan, Gaston, Hyde, Lenoir, Moore, Nash, Richmond, Union, Yancey.

BAD.—Alleghany, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Caldwell, Clay, Dare, Graham, Guilford, Harnett, Iredell, Polk, Tyrrell, Wayne, Buncombe (management), Stokes, Beaufort (no sewer pipe).

In reference to certain jails, it should be said that in Bertie while the jail building is ancient, the management is good. In Buncombe, with a good building, the management is bad. In Burke the management is good, with an inferior building; the Grand Jury has reported in favor of a new one. The building is inferior in Caswell. In Chatham, some points of management need improvement. The work-house gang there is well cared for. In Chowan, the management is good, building inferior. The jail of Clay is much too small. In Gates, better ventilation is much needed. The building of the jail in Harnett is totally unfit, and insecure. Iredell jail needs thorough improvement. In Jones, the jail is to be improved. In Lenoir, improvement has been already ordered. Lincoln needs a better water supply for the jail. Mecklenburg reports chain-gangs Nos. 1 and 2, as well managed now. In Onslow, the management is good, but a better building is needed. The management in Polk is as good as practicable, but the building not safe. In Rowan, the management of the chain-gang needs closer supervision. In Wake, the management is now good, but the building insufficient; an annex for the female sex is greatly needed. The work-house is carefully managed. In Wayne, the management is very bad; building not properly cleansed or inmates looked after. In Beaufort, the building is good but incomplete—for want of sewer pipe, tank can not be used, and jail is unclean and unwholesome.

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#### THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The last annual report was duly prepared for the printer, and the index was made and proofs corrected, in this office. Its issue was delayed by the pressure of other matter upon the public printers, but it was promptly distributed as heretofore after reaching us. I am gratified to state that it was received with favor, not only at home but with leading authorities in this country engaged in the supervision of State charities and corrections.



## INSPECTIONS.

Inspections of various institutions have taken place as follows: Of the Colored Department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on the 4th May; of the Eastern Hospital, at Goldsboro, on 24th June; of the Central Hospital, on 30th July; of the new buildings of the Colored Department of the Blind, on August 2; of the North Carolina Institution (White Department) for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, August 5; of the State Penitentiary, August 12. The opportunity has also been taken to inspect the county jails of Wake, Edgecombe, Tyrrell, Washington and Bertie, and the work-house and Home of the last-named county. The inspection of the North Carolina Soldiers' Home took place July 21. These were satisfactory so far as the State institutions were concerned, and the following pages will illustrate the manner in which notes were taken for the detailed report of inspection forwarded with the usual monthly report of the office work to the Chairman of the Board. We were everywhere courteously received, and offered every facility for investigation.

The inspection of the North Carolina Institution for the Blind took place August 5. It was evident at once that efficient administration was going on under Superintendent Ray.

The practice-rooms for music have been unnecessarily large, and yet only one piano could be used in each, greatly restricting the opportunities for musical education. This is so important, now that the deaf and dumb have been removed, and all the inmates are blind, that other rooms have been gained by cutting up these, leaving them still 14 by 10 feet and 14 by 11. Five have been gained for music, one for a steward's office, and one store-room, at a total cost of only \$300, by utilizing labor on the premises. Each door has now been fitted with a transom with sliding bar, and so good circulation of air, a window being left for each room. The doors have been changed by introducing glazed panels, so that teacher and pupil may be seen by the Superintendent on passing, without being disturbed by opening the door to see if the work is going on.

The cooking apparatus is being repaired for temporary use, but a new equipment is to be introduced with a first-class range; in the other departments, pianos, books and apparatus are to be purchased, as there is now an appropriation for this special purpose available, amounting to \$2,500. We have suggested this repeatedly heretofore, and this is gratifying.

The laundry remains bad as heretofore, and the arrangements for drying and ironing—but the needs we have pointed out are fully acknowledged, and in due time, as the means may be attained, the improvements will be made.



The cause of the settling and cracking of the walls of the Chapel building, now getting worse rapidly, can be plainly seen to be due to the faulty construction in the beginning; there is no foundation, properly speaking, at all. The building was simply placed on the clay soil, and that was subsequently dug out, to place a boiler room underneath and a pit for storage of coal. A narrow ledge of clay that was left is all that supports this dangerous affair. An appropriation has been made to replace it, but is not available this year. The new industrial building is to be provided for also, and it will be located in the rear of the laundry.

We were pleased to see the improvement in the well. The water grew suddenly bad, was analyzed, pronounced unfit, and on examination surface injury from an old pipe was found by percolation through to the well. The soil was removed, and from the bottom up the well was curbed by brick laid in Portland cement, and when the flow was used again it was found good, although it is tested from time to time. No fever or epidemic trouble this season.

Another greatly needed improvement was the provision of traps to the water-closets in officers' quarters, heretofore entirely unprovided. These being private quarters, have not been visited heretofore. The closets for the boys on the ground floor are very unsatisfactory, but we were assured that they were to be entirely removed.

On July 30, the inspection of the Central Hospital (North Carolina Insane Asylum) was made, and the buildings found in better condition than ever before. The number of patients on the roll was 422, the largest on record. The new annex will be ready for patients on September 1, and will accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. But a number of these are already temporarily accommodated in halls in the institution. There are 60 females in excess of the number of males. Health reported good. I saw three patients in the infirmary, two chronic incurables and one case of fever. The water supply from the artesian wells will be 70 gallons a minute, whenever means can be furnished to purchase the air pump and other necessary machinery for the connection of the wells and distribution of the water.

The new annex is admirably arranged and all rooms well utilized. A special division is provided for pay patients, and a dining-room for them and for other patients sick or too feeble to go to congregate dining-room. The ceilings are of steel, painted in bright and attractive style. This costs one-third more than plastering but is more permanent, and is much more safe in case of fire, resisting its passage from the floor. The old hall for theatrical purposes has been attractively fitted for dances and evening assemblies.

The garden was in fine order, and the stock much increased and improved. When Dr. Kirby took charge 25 gallons of milk was



obtained daily; now the amount is from 70 to 80 gallons daily. This makes great economy in expenditure for provisions. I saw a herd of 90 hogs for killing. It is estimated that 20,000 pounds of bacon will be put up this year; the free use of charcoal in the troughs prevents cholera; the breed is a mixture of Poland China and Berkshire.

The addition built has been erected without any additional cost out of the appropriation, which was itself 20 per cent less per capita than for the two years previous to this term. Dr. Kirby thinks that if the land attached to the Asylum were increased to as many acres as there are patients (the usual rule) that he could save 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance (food supply).

The marshy district north of the reservoir has been reclaimed and a fine crop of corn raised there this year.

Our request and suggestion in reference to the neglected cemetery has been complied with. You will be pleased to know that it has been neatly fenced with wire fence and wire netting to the lower panel; marble head-slabs erected; the old decaying wooden boards removed; metallic tags duly marked are to be placed on each. The mounds will be levelled and grasses sown, and a neat flower plot arranged in front. Twice as much as the former plot has been included in the new enclosure.

#### THE INSPECTION OF THE NEW WING, COLORED DEAF AND DUMB.

The inspection of the new wing in progress at the Colored Department of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution was made April 2. The work was going on steadily on the north wing for males, and it was an exact counterpart of the addition made heretofore for females on the south side. Some other improvements were going on in the old building, most of which had been recommended by our Board. About seven thousand feet of new flooring have been laid; some walls scraped and repaired and whitewashed, and a new injection pipe supplied to the boiler.

The dangerous sewer pipe, emitting foul gases in the basement, has been removed. The outside water-closets for males, in the building north of the laundry, and heretofore the most neglected, while not as good as they might be, were kept in better condition. The rickety and dangerous industrial building remains for want of means to build a new one.

On the 12th August, W. N. Jones, Esq., and C. B. Denson, Secretary to Commissioners, made the annual inspection of the State Penitentiary. We were courteously received by the new Superintendent, and made a very thorough and complete examination of the building and grounds, which we found to be improved in some



respects. We have called attention to the discharge of the sewer pipe so close to the wall; that has been changed and run down the stream, and the outdoor water-closet put in good condition. Heretofore there has been no milk supply for the sick—only one cow at the institution; the Superintendent has seventeen now, with daily milk for the sick and the insane.

The apartments for the criminal insane have lofty cells, well lighted with window to each, and a shaded electric light to each, and comfortable mattress. Each room (one for each) opens on a large hall for exercise; there is a good bath-room and water-closet at the end of the hall. We saw a convict (Abe Hensley) who had been kept chained to his cot in the Penitentiary hospital for years, lying free on a lounge, all chains removed. There is an attendant with each division, and a daily visit from one of the physicians under Dr. Kirby. There are 4 colored males, 3 colored females, 18 white males, 2 white females; total 27.

The ordinary hospital now in excellent condition, the kitchen clean. A new garden has been added, by renting land from William Boylan, Esq., and it was filled with large crops of all desirable vegetables. The corn is supposed to be the best acre in the State; it had two stalks to the hill, with several ears to each stalk.

The room next to the bath-room was not in good condition; it had never had a vent pipe. We called Superintendent Smith's attention to this, and he promised to have it done. We found also a closet in the workshop that needed attention.

The matron in charge of the female convicts was asked what was the daily task. She replied, 18 pairs of pantaloons, or 16 jackets, to be made by each woman, between 5.30 a. m. and 6 p. m. On being questioned as to whether their health could be maintained with such a daily task on the machine, she said that some broke down. Superintendent Smith immediately told her that she was not required to enforce such labor as that, and that she must report the facts and the matter should be attended to. The former matron had denied to us the existence of any regulation respecting the task work, which we had heard from a woman suffering under it.

The administration building has been improved, preparation made for sowing grass in the yard, some woodwork introduced, and carriage repairing. Sick convicts have some one to write for them to their friends. The Superintendent stated that the Governor said that he would pardon any of those hopelessly diseased or disabled, if they had any friends to take them or home to go to. Every facility was afforded for careful investigation.



## THE HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The most humane and satisfactory management of the County Home may at the same time be most economical and instructive. This is not the least subject in importance, in view of the moderate circumstances of most taxpayers; and the great aggregate expenditure throughout the State to provide for the indigent.

At the present, we can not be said to possess any system in our treatment of this subject. One county may possess a modern building, near the county-seat, equipped with ordinary furniture, easily reached by the benevolent, and with more or less regularity visited by ministers of the Gospel, with unusual zeal and perseverance. But the domestic management varies with the character of the Superintendent in charge, and the degree of comfort in food and clothing with the views of the Commissioners of the county upon the ordinary needs of life.

Another county may possess a Home which is a mere collection of log-huts, sometimes falling hovels, in distant places, out of sight and reach of the hand of ordinary charity; sometimes without a farm, or situated, it may be, upon the most barren spot to be purchased because of its cheapness; without stock to work it, or proper tools; in some cases without even a kitchen garden, surrounded by bushes and briars, with windows long without glass, leaking roofs, gaping walls, and only idleness and dirt within.

Still another county refuses altogether to provide a Home, and privately or publicly turns the care of the aged and infirm over to him who charges the least; possibly to the man whose conscience will permit him to afford less comfort at less cost than any other person can bring himself to, that a profit may still be afforded out of the scale of misery and want that human nature can endure and exist. To such refinement has the science of enforced privation reached, that the poor were let at \$2.12½ monthly last season in at least one county of our proud and chivalrous State, which yearly sends missionaries across the ocean to find the heathen.

We would not undervalue the vast improvement which in eight years has come to pass, not a little of which is due to the self sacrificing labors of the visitors of charities in the counties, who have been appointed by and who represent the Board of Public Charities. But we are yet in the infancy of this humane development.

The first step, of course, is to locate the Home near enough to the county-seat or other place of size and intelligence, where the eye of public opinion and its strong arm may be promptly invoked in case of suffering or of oppression. Next, the site should be placed not upon the worst but the best land obtainable. Every farmer will endorse the proposition that it is not good economy to work poor land when better may be had.



Again, every such Home should be provided with good tools and with stock in proportion to its size and needs. It is almost incredible to read that there are institutions of the kind in our State without even a garden, and the food is wholly purchased, consisting in great part of meal and bacon produced thousands of miles away.

The Superintendent, in addition to the possession of executive ability, should be a practical farmer, and so much the better if he is also a mechanic. The vagrants and offenders for small misdemeanors should be kept in a work-house at the Home and constitute the working force on the farm. With a Superintendent able to make the Home an object-lesson to the agriculturists of the county, the institution could and should be self-supporting. Some counties have already reached that point, and others should rapidly follow.

But the secret of happiness is occupation that interests. We ought not to be satisfied to have the necessities of life provided for people who are wearing out their lives in listless idleness, in utter inactivity of mind and body, reducing them eventually to idiotic and imbecile wrecks. The very best of our institutions are lacking in means to occupy the time and rouse the interest of the hapless creatures who are lying there, useless and forgotten, like the drift-wood on the shore flung up from the breakers of life.

Many things might be suggested not beyond the strength and comprehension of the inmates. Knitting, the making of baskets and brooms, the cutting of cheap toys; and with a higher grade the feeding of silk-worms and care of bees have been suggested. In one county of our State they are encouraged to plant little flower gardens of their own; it has been suggested in another to furnish them with modern incubators for the light attention needful to raising chickens. Few know the horrors of utter and hopeless idleness but those who have experienced its torments; no wonder that when it is enforced insanity so often supervenes.

The most important element in the Home is the Superintendent. He should be decisive, yet kind; prompt and fearless, but cheerful. It is in his power to affect the lives of the inmates for comfort or for misery. Yet he is carelessly chosen, very often for a few dollars of mistaken economy.

It would be well for our visitors, who have already done so much in this regard, to impress upon the County Commissioners where any considerable number of the poor are provided for in the County Home, that it is entirely practicable to raise supplies enough on the county farm with the work-house hands to furnish all needed comforts to those in the department of the poor, and so manage the entire Home as to render it self-supporting and in more humane and creditable style than ever heretofore. Since Bertie County showed the way in this respect, not a few have followed or are likely to do



so. Yet we have other counties whose annual expenditure will reach several thousand dollars for the Home, and as much more given in outside relief, a large portion of which is only pauperizing the do-nees and destroying self-reliance within them. Is it not worth something to relieve the taxpayer and to elevate the morals of a large class of people at the same time? In the small counties, in some sections, district Homes and accompanying work-houses would be required. Nothing said here is intended to antagonize the employment of convicts on the public roads, one of the wisest provisions in our modern enactments. But there is room for both, and it is worth something to save two hundred thousand dollars of hard-earned money to our people.

#### PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN.

In this connection, it is not improper to suggest that legislation be enacted to provide for the closer supervision of the children bound out from time to time, as they are supposed to be old enough, from our County Homes. The character of those who propose to take these defenseless little ones into their absolute control should be closely scrutinized, and from time to time the Superintendent of the Home should know how such children are cared for. Neglect or ill-treatment should be promptly punished, and the victim removed.

In this connection, we earnestly commend the example of Buncombe County in the organization of her Children's Home, which has been such a signal success in point of economy and humanity. The statute, to be found in the Private Laws of 1891, under which it was organized, ought to be made general, and so applicable to all counties that may choose to avail themselves of its provisions. The detailed report of its wise beneficence will be found in the abstract of county reports.

#### THE SUPERVISION OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

One of the most important responsibilities placed upon this Board is the supervision of the Homes, jails and work-houses in the several counties. As has been heretofore stated in these annual reports, it is very rarely that serious criticism can be made of the buildings and management of the great State institutions, liberally cared for for the most part by the General Assembly, especially governed by Boards of Directors nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, under the immediate control of experienced and able officers, visited by the general public and representatives of the press, and sharing with each other the pride and affection of the whole people, as their beneficent work is made manifest to the



world. Here, under ordinary circumstances, the work of this Board is usually confined to special suggestions, and to the end of harmonizing and presenting as a whole their various needs, besides the setting forth to the people of the progress attained along their special lines of usefulness.

But the demands of this enlightened day for the erection and support of proper Homes for the aged and infirm, of jails that combine comfort with security, and of work-houses fitted for their special purposes, are not yet properly appreciated and sustained in various sections of the State, and these necessities require constant supervision, continual correspondence with the authorities of the counties, and the steady and courageous guidance of public opinion to produce the desired ends.

The labors of the generous men and women who compose the Boards of Visitors and their auxiliaries are steadily bringing us to the desired elevation of our methods of caring for the unfortunate, the vicious, the orphaned, the members of the social family who suffer in any respect in body, mind or estate.

The changes in county administration in many parts of the State, involving the displacement of experienced superintendents of the Homes, and of sheriffs, jailers, etc., have rendered the task of obtaining trustworthy statistics more difficult than ever heretofore, and through these difficulties and others growing out of these changes, we have lost the services of valuable visitors, but fortunately the greater part of these patriotic citizens have but increased the patience and cheerful resolution that has heretofore characterized them. And we have to congratulate ourselves upon the accession to our ranks of many others who have generously assumed their arduous duties, without money and without price, animated only by the desire to serve the best interests of fellow-man, however humble or degraded, and the highest welfare of the State.

Never have so many careful reports been presented during any one year as we have received in 1897, and what is rare and unprecedented, the September reports slightly exceed those for March. A comparison of these reports indicate plainly the march of improvement. We have to-day, as our tabulation will show, fewer badly constructed and poorly managed Homes for the Aged and Infirm than ever before; and while, as might be naturally expected, the jails have as yet received less improvement than the Homes, yet they, too, show the advancement of public opinion, notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties of the hard times attending all our agricultural interests by reason of insufficient prices. Indeed, few to-day of the counties in our State are those that do not exhibit some evidence of the influence of the Boards of Visitors of Charities in their midst.



Yet much remains to be done. There are so-called County Homes, composed of log cabins, in barren wastes, far from the public notice, without a farm or even a garden to supplement the supplies of bacon and bread; without stock or tools, or industries of any sort; without any religious or moral influences, and little more than plague spots or breeding places of indolence and vice. There are yet counties in which no Home is provided at all, and the poor are bandied about from year to year to become the prey of the lowest bidder, who hopes to profit from human misery. There are jails yet, almost in condition to fall and bury their inmates beneath the ruins, others that are dark at noonday, ill ventilated full of noxious odors, insufficiently heated, without means of comfortable sleeping by night or resting by day; crowded, vermin-beset, and lacking in the means of bodily cleanliness. Saddest of all, there are prisons in the State, well arranged and properly built, but so crowded and so ill managed by those in immediate control as to reproduce the worst faults of the ancient structures that they replaced. This the writer has seen with his own eyes.

Punitive legislation has its value, but no thorough and lasting and effective reform can be brought about except by patient and continual education of the great mass of the people to the demands of a lofty and noble civilization. Not only must the structure, the custom, the method be reformed and renewed, but the very spirit of the executive and administrative officers throughout the land be filled with the true principles of action. The public mind must be impressed with the truth that the law does not set itself the ignoble task of revenge upon the wrongdoer, the petty wreaking of hurt for hurt upon the enemies of order, but that it is the great defender of society, and in protecting the innocent is careful not to injure even the law-breaker, for any other purpose or to any other extent than may be needful for the good of the State.

This is a great part of the lofty commission entrusted to the Board of Public Charities and to all the county visitors or other agencies which it can inspire to these ends and aims. If there be any task more important, any responsibility more serious and far-reaching in its consequences, it would be difficult to imagine it. For the State, in its last analysis, is the totality of the intelligence, virtue, charity and justice of the people. Material progress, moneyed wealth, varied resources, rapid communication, multiplied advantages of every kind are nothing when compared with the moral forces that must dominate the commonwealth and use all her sum of talents for blessing or for evil.



## THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

To the thoughtful mind, the question of the control of the rising tide of crime is most serious in its bearings upon our future. So far as our own State is concerned, for two years past the statistics have been given which exhibit our danger, and I will not dwell at present upon that phase of the subject, for our experience is but part of the common history of the world. As rapid as has been the increase of population in the United States, the census shows decade after decade an increasing percentage of crime beyond that of the population. So, too, is it with the countries of Europe, modified in a measure by the efforts of the last half century to check the advance of the flood that threatened human society.

It can not be too often repeated and impressed upon the public mind that the hope of genuine reformation must be based upon patient and intelligent effort to reclaim the young before they wander too far in the paths of vice and receive the training of the lower instead of the higher elements of life. Witness the efforts of the church through the Sunday School! Add to that the work of the several organized bands under various names that are actively pushing the benevolent and religious enterprises of Christianity, and we see the vital forces of spiritual life which make the strength of modern Christianity.

Do we realize what an immense proportion of evil-doers is yet, though of tender age, reclaimable, and subject under proper influences, of care and training, to prove the builders instead of the robbers and destroyers of social peace and happiness—taxpayers instead of tax-consumers—the strength instead of the weakness of the State? Think of the arrest of 500 minors during the period 1895 and 1896 in the city of Charlotte alone! Of these 23 were boys carrying concealed weapons, and alas, as a consequence of this evil custom, four boys were arrested for murder itself, three under 16 years and one only 10 years old. These facts are from the official figures of the Chief of Police. The same books show that the police station there was the refuge of 400 tramps every winter.

These are not pleasant topics of consideration, but what can be more important? They must be brought again and again to the attention of the people, and the subject must come to the front as of foremost importance, and not be allowed to be thrust aside by more pretentious but less vital necessities to our body politic.

## RENEWED EFFORTS FOR A STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In pursuance of instructions from this Board, immediately after its adjournment I opened correspondence with members-elect of the General Assembly of 1897 of all political views previous to their



assembling at the capital, forwarding to them copies of the proposed act, the volumes of our annual reports and other publications, and urging them to consider favorably this effort, so important to the welfare of the State. Not one responded unfavorably, and some with earnest and sympathetic approval. Articles were prepared for the press and petitions were drafted, and were enthusiastically received and signed and returned to the General Assembly. Interviews were obtained with leading members, and early in the session three bills were introduced from as many different political sources for the organization of a Reformatory or Reform School.

I visited the legislative committee and furnished them with such data, in reports, correspondence, etc., as would give all available information. As the period of action approached, I addressed a large and influential meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Raleigh on the subject, and a committee of representative citizens was appointed to confer with the joint legislative committee. On the 16th inst. the Hon. R. H. Battle and C. B. Denson, of that committee, addressed the legislative committee in the State Library. The Senate passed one of these bills by a final vote of 42 to 8. The large joint committee of the two houses referred all the bills to a sub-committee, with instructions to confer with the gentlemen who had addressed them, and subsequently your secretary was requested to draw a new and complete bill to contain the effective value of all. This was done with care, and consisted of twenty-two pages with thirty-four sections. But after completing the task and presenting the same, we urged the joint committee to accept the Senate bill and recommend its passage to secure the certain enactment, for want of time, and to embody the other sections desired in a supplemental bill which, carrying no appropriation, would not be subject to constitutional delays upon its passage. The committee, composed of all parties in the Assembly, unanimously agreed upon this action, and reported favorably to the House, without a dissenting voice. Our hopes were high, and congratulations came from abroad. But at this moment exciting questions supervened, involving extreme parliamentary conflict and unforeseen delays, and this bill was buried under some hundreds of others, not having been reached on the day of adjournment. It is possible that it might have been taken from the regular course and passed at the last hour, but for the apprehension of a deficit in the State Treasury on account of the number and liberality of appropriations for other objects.

But the anxious labors of that period are not in vain. The friends of this legislation come nearer to its accomplishment at every trial of its merits, and may confidently rely upon the future for its place in our statutes.

In this connection it may be proper to state that the Superinten-

dent of the State Penitentiary was requested to introduce the feature of instruction at night during the winter months, and to separate the children at the several farms and place them under attendants competent to instruct them, in order to secure separation from hardened offenders. To these suggestions he listened favorably but by recent official changes the direction of the Penitentiary will now be entrusted to another officer.

#### CITY HOSPITALS.

The success of the Mission Hospital at Asheville, the Rex Hospital in Raleigh, St. Peter's Hospital at Charlotte the new and admirable Watts Hospital in Durham, and the City Hospital in Wilmington, and the like, should stimulate other towns in the State to organize similar institutions to save human life, or prevent hopeless invalidism from accident or disease, involving penury and possibly lifelong charity at the County Home. The importance of this subject would seem to justify some conditional legislation to provide for assistance to all municipalities which should organize such hospitals. Were a discussion of this subject more practical, by reason of speedy meeting of the Legislature, it might be considered more in detail.

#### A HOSPITAL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

The Constitution and the statutes thereunder make it the duty of the Board to recommend to the General Assembly the creation of an institution for the care of such idiots and imbeciles as are found in our State, whenever the period shall have arrived that may be deemed necessary.

In view of the fact that the County Homes of North Carolina now contain as many of these classes as would furnish population for an institution of considerable importance, to say nothing of the number of such children in private families, it becomes needful to consider the subject fully upon its merits, and this should be done for the information of the next General Assembly. Meantime there are certain facts with which the public mind should be familiar. It will cost no more to take care of the feeble minded in a properly regulated institution than it does now scattered through the counties. Indeed, in view of the attendants and nurses required, unless they are left to barbarous neglect; and the influence of numbers, in questions of supplies and of educative training, the per capita cost must be considerably less when defrayed as a whole by the State than in parts by the counties. The people have to pay in either case.

This view assumes that no more good is accomplished in one case



than in the other. But such is not the fact. While it is conceded that very few of the feeble minded are capable of being trained to be able to stand alone in the world and make an independent support upon their own responsibility, yet a very large number do support themselves in dependent positions, relieving society from the burden of their support, and enjoying a measure of happiness undreamed of in the wretched precincts of the poor-house. The worst class, which is incapable of regular life and controlled will-power, can be and ought to be so under institutional control as to prevent the unfortunate propagation of their kind, which now ensues with the result of burdening society with more imbeciles and criminals.

The need of an institution for the feeble minded has been repeatedly shown in the experience of the past years. This office has been besought for aid on several occasions, but no State institution of the kind will admit citizens of other States, and the only private institutions are for the admission of limited numbers and at such high rates of board and tuition as to be unavailable to the mass of our people.

A benevolent woman has offered a valuable property in the town of Washington to be devoted to this purpose.

This step is now urgently called for, and will not only relieve human infirmity, make possible the self-support of many now doomed to life-long helplessness, but relieve the taxpayer now providing for numbers of this class by the crude and costly methods of county charities, which at the best furnish only bodily sustenance, but deny the training which modern science gives, with all its attendant blessings.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

The Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, United States Commissioner to the International Prison Commission, and a member of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department requested the Governor of North Carolina to designate a representative to reply to the various inquiries in connection with the penal system of North Carolina, from time to time, to be embodied in a report to include the criminal administration in all the States, for the Congress of the United States, and subsequently for the consideration of the International Prison Congress at their next assembly in Europe.

This duty was assigned to this office by direction of the Executive, and I entered upon a careful study of the law and methods of correctional administration in North Carolina upon the day after the receipt of the communication, June 26. The first specific subject of inquiry related to the proceedings in North Carolina in case of lunacy complicated with crime, and our methods in reference to the criminal insane.



To answer this intelligently required the examination of all the statutes on this subject and their various modifications, and the decisions in reference to the same, since the adoption of The Code of 1883, and we are under obligations to the Librarian of the Supreme Court for valuable aid in this investigation. The limit of reply was September 1, and on August 17 a full report was rendered, embodying all the proceedings and blank forms in cases of lunacy, and the following special replies. Of this, type written copy was sent, which was duly acknowledged.

Replies to questions forwarded to the Governor of North Carolina by United States Commissioner S. J. Barrows for report to Congress and to the International Prison Commission:

Question 1. If any person accused of a misdemeanor or crime is adjudged irresponsible on account of his mental condition, is he immediately set at liberty by the Judge as acquitted and free from further proceedings, or is he submitted to some special treatment and care? If the latter, what is the special treatment?

Answer. He is not immediately set at liberty, but subjected to process of law, as prescribed in section 5, chapter 520, Laws of 1897 (ratified March 9, 1897), which says:

“That there is hereby established and created in the State Penitentiary a department to be known and designated as “the department for the criminal insane,” and all persons in the State who are now insane, and who committed a crime while insane, or who were insane at the time arraigned for trial and confined in any of the insane institutions of the State, shall be transferred to the said department for the criminal insane so to be set apart by the Principal and Trustees of the State Penitentiary.

All persons who may hereafter commit crime while insane, and all persons who being charged with crime, and insane at the time of their arraignment, or when put upon trial, may be sent by the Court before whom they are or may be arraigned, or to be tried when it is, or may be ascertained by due course of law that such person is then or was insane, to the department of the criminal insane in the State Penitentiary at Raleigh for treatment, under such rules and regulations as the Superintendent and Directors of the State Penitentiary may from time to time prescribe.

In this department for the criminal insane the races and the sexes shall be kept in separate apartments, and shall be under the medical care and treatment of the physicians and surgeons of the Central Hospital at Raleigh. The Principal of the said Central Hospital is charged with their care and treatment, and may from time to time delegate this duty to one or more of his assistant physicians, or to one or more of the surgeons or physicians at the Penitentiary; but the care, treatment and cure of such criminal insane shall at all



times be under the supervision and direction as herein of the said Principal of the Central Hospital at Raleigh.

That whenever the principal of the Central Hospital shall certify in writing that any one of the criminal insane is cured or restored to his normal mental health, the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary shall notify the Sheriff of the county from which said criminal insane was sent, whose duty it shall be to convey said prisoner (insane person) to the county from which he or she was sent, and hold the same in custody, under the order and direction of the resident Judge of the Superior or Criminal Court or the Judge then riding the Circuit or District in which said county is embraced. That the said criminal insane, while so confined in the department for the criminal insane, are to be treated in all respects as insane patients, and confined for the purpose of treatment and cure in the same manner in all respects as other insane persons are kept and cared for in other insane institutions of the State."

Question 2. In what way is the irresponsibility decided? By the examining magistrate or by a criminal court? Is there any appeal from that decision?

Answer. Examining magistrates have final decision only in cases of ordinary misdemeanor, and these may be appealed to the Superior or Criminal Court of the district. Felonies must come before a Judge of the Criminal or Superior Court, and persons accused of the same may appeal to the Supreme Court upon cause shown; and in case of a capital offense, the right of appeal always remains.

Question 3. Is there a special question laid before the jury as to the mental condition of the accused; and if so, what is the form?

Answer. If the case be controverted there is a special question laid before the jury to ascertain the fact of insanity, the form of which is left to the Judge presiding to regulate.

Question 4. Does the judicial or the executive authority order the commitment or release of an insane convict, either in an asylum or in person.

Answer. The judicial authority controls the commitment and the final release, as will be noted upon examination of the law as quoted in this reply.

Question 5. To what extent are medical experts called upon for opinions at the time of commitment or release?

Answer. It is indispensable that medical testimony to the fact of the insane condition be given to insure commitment, and the medical Superintendent must be satisfied of a return to sanity before action for release can begin. Medical experts in trials where the facts are in dispute, are sometimes introduced on one or both sides, the judge charging the jury as to the weight of such testimony.

Question 6. Please send or designate any legislative or other docu-



ments bearing on the question of the criminal insane, and state whether the law has been criticized; and if so, upon what point?

Answer. We send herewith a copy of The Code with its modifications touching the general proceedings in a case of insanity, whether criminal or otherwise. And in the law of 1897, as quoted in reply to question 1, will be found the last deliverances of the Legislature in regard to the criminal insane.

The time since the law of 1897 went into effect has been only a few months, and no criticism has developed, except upon the point of the provision for the criminal insane within the precincts of the State Penitentiary. But it is proper to say that the building is new and commodious, and the wing used for the purpose has never held any convicts. It is now the custom to send nearly all convicts to certain farms, where they may be self-supporting or nearly so, by the food crops they raise, and engage in labor congenial to the majority of said convicts. The quarters provided are quite as comfortable as in the vast majority of asylums in this country. Each prisoner is provided with a separate room, of high pitch, well ventilated, with a window to each, and electric light. These open upon a common hall, for exercise and amusement. They are also allowed open air exercise, with attendants in charge. They are well fed, have access to bath room fitted with all modern conveniences and sanitary appliances, and are visited daily by the physician.

The Central Hospital for the insane is situated in the vicinity, in sight.

Question 7. Have you any statistics giving approximately the number of convicts found to be insane after sentence?

Answer. Upon inquiry of the Superintendents of the Hospitals for the insane, viz.: The Central Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, and the Eastern Hospital (for colored patients) at Goldsboro, it was not practicable to distinguish in all cases between patients who had committed crimes while insane, and before arraignment, and those who had developed insanity since their arrest or confinement. The total number now in charge in the department of the criminal insane is 27, divided as follows: 2 white females, 18 white males, 3 colored females, 4 colored males; total, 27.

Question 8. Are the special asylums for the insane, criminal annexes to ordinary insane asylums, or are they independent, and specially designed for the treatment of insane criminals?

Answer. Until the law of 1897 the criminal insane had been cared for in the ordinary institutions, with no difference from the treatment of ordinary cases, except as the Superintendent might direct in classification. As explained above, the department of the criminal insane is now within the walls of the State Penitentiary, but



constitutes practically a hospital in itself, communication with convicts being cut off, except so far as their services may be used as servants.

It is proper to say that this subject is yet in an experimental stage in North Carolina.

The thanks of the Commissioner were received for this contribution to his work. A paper is in contemplation, to be forwarded also, upon the Farm System in the Employment of Convicts in North Carolina.

Copies of all the correspondence in this and like matters have been preserved in the files of the office, but are omitted on account of the necessary length of this report. But brief reference at least should be made to various subjects of investigation and reply, which have received our attention during the past year.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

Among these was the preparation of a "Paper upon Neglected and Dependent Children in North Carolina," sent by request to Mr. Capers, of Howard University (February 1), the collection of data concerning the Soldiers' Homes of the various Southern States, and a comparison with that of North Carolina" for the legislative committee, February 25, the preparation of special blanks and letters to visitors throughout the State to accompany the blanks in relation to the Liquor Problem, sent out by the committee of fifty, in order to explain the same to our officials, March 2. On the 16th March, at the request of the officers of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, a mailing list of their publications in the counties of this State was prepared and forwarded, to aid in the distribution of such literature as would forward the objects of this Board. On April 15 replies to inquiries by the United States Department of Labor at Washington were duly forwarded; and on April 26 a paper was sent at the request of Representative Tocht, of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the proportion of alien and native population in our State institutions. On May 1 I had the pleasure of explaining the methods and operations of our Board of Charities to Secretary Kellogg, of the Connecticut State Board of Charities, who made a personal visit to our State capital. On September 25, at request of the Executive, a report upon Hospitals in the State was made, in reply to physicians of Richmond, Va., and subsequently in October, inquiries from the State Board of Charities of New York upon the management of the North Carolina Soldiers' Home were duly replied to.

The remarkable percentage of cures obtained in the Hospitals for the Insane in our State in 1896, provoked comment abroad, and the Honorable Clerk of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, of Mas-



sachusetts, sent to this office a series of questions to be submitted to the Superintendents of our institutions in order to obtain some solution to the problem of the extraordinary results, so honorable to the management of those charities in our State. Full replies were obtained, after some delay, caused by the illness of one of these gentlemen, and they were duly forwarded.

On account of the important public interest involved, while the whole correspondence is too lengthy for repetition here, it may be stated that the Superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton regards the whole subject of statistics of recovery as more or less unsatisfactory, and dependent upon personal judgment, to draw the line between various grades of improvement and positive recovery; while the Superintendent of the Central Hospital thinks that a large proportion of the recoveries at that institution may be traced to the great contrast between the lives of a large number of its patients at home, and in the institution. To explain more fully, Dr. Kirby points out that a large number of admissions are of persons who live monotonous lives, in secluded districts, some of which are highly malarious, where the diet is almost uniformly composed of bacon and bread, and few if any natural stimulants or diversions take place, to stir the mind from a constant round of drudgery. The change to the highly varied and nutritious food given at the institution with its daily exercise and amusements out of doors, and its healthful surroundings of pure air and water, and pleasant associations all contribute to recovery. This is unfortunately temporary in some instances, when the former unsanitary habits of life are resumed.

It is possible that some other considerations may affect the different results, North and South. One is the absence here of the foreign element, the refuse of the Eastern world; another is the greater frequency in the North of mental shipwreck from violent extremes of fortune, great excesses in social life, headlong rush in the commercial and political centres, leaving the subjects exhausted in physical constitution, prematurely old, with little to build upon for recuperation, and perfect restoration to mental and physical vigor.

On the 7th October a communication was received from the Executive office transmitting a request of the Governor of Indiana for the forwarding of certain blanks to the Mayors of the principal cities of the State, with the view of obtaining statistics from the Chiefs of Police in relation to juvenile crime during the years 1895 and 1896. The object was to place the facts before the National Boys' and Girls' Employment Association, to hold its annual Convention in Indianapolis in December. The blanks were duly distributed accompanied by letters from this office, but I regret to report that but one or two replies were received. But in a communi-



cation to his Excellency, the Governor of Indiana I have assured him that if put in position to serve the appropriate committee of that body, the Board of Charities would doubtless cheerfully cooperate next year, and obtain the desired information through its own representatives in the counties containing the municipalities referred to.

In addition to the usual routine of the office, it has been necessary to appeal to the Commissioners of many counties for the correction of evils or the improvement of institutions; notably so, in the case of Caldwell, Brunswick, Wake, Buncombe, Guilford and others; indeed there are very few counties in the State with which some special correspondence has not been necessary. Investigations of the management of the chain-gang were held in Mecklenburg and Rowan, and at the request of the Executive, the management of the Home in Chatham being complained of by letter to the Governor, it was examined, and fully approved, the complaint being shown to be malicious. I addressed the Commissioners of Tyrrell in person upon the deficiencies of construction and management of the jail, and was most courteously received. In Bertie I was shown the work-house farm where the convicts are raising the necessary supplies to feed the poor at the County Home, the two divisions being located together. Here 16 convicts were under charge of one guard, in addition to the personal service of the Superintendent. The Home, in Pasquotank having been destroyed by fire in October, at the request of our Board of Visitors in that county, I forwarded a volume containing plans of almshouses of modern construction for the consideration of the Board of County Commissioners, and also some copies prepared in this office, of Dr. Taylor's excellent plans for accommodations for the insane at County Homes, to save expense and time in the erection of suitable quarters for the Home in that thriving and important county.

This office has also been actively engaged for the benefit of Confederate veterans found in the County Homes, and has from time to time secured their admission and forwarded the papers necessary to entrance into the Soldiers' Home. The latest instance was that of a worthy veteran of Burke County on the 18th inst.

We have also been so fortunate as to secure the admission of some orphan children from Wake County Home into the Friends' Orphanage at Archdale. In this we were aided by the generous help of Hon. W. H. Worth, State Treasurer. At the request of that patriotic citizen, Capt. T. W. Patton, of the Board of Visitors of Buncombe, we were enabled to place a young girl, formerly in the Children's Home of Buncombe, but then resident in Greensboro, in the Florence Crittenden Home at Norfolk, Va., where she is being trained for usefulness and giving excellent promise. I have also obtained a



position for a young man in the Home of Tyrrell County, physically afflicted, but of fair mental promise, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College; and secured a scholarship at the Burnham School in New York (hereafter to be known as the Berkshire School) for a boy of Raleigh, but he could not avail himself of the same by reason of failing health, his physician certifying that removal to a Northern climate would precipitate consumption.

I regret to add that several other efforts to secure the benefits of reformatory institutions have failed, because of legislation in other States to prevent burdens upon their charitable institutions by the admission of persons not citizens, and I have been sadly reminded that it is now the duty of the great State of North Carolina to care for these objects of reformation and training within her own borders.

Further detail of the industrial work of the office is perhaps out of place, but I will mention that the requests of good citizens and of representatives of the Board in the counties, that the attention of the King's Daughters should be called to certain convicts sent to the State Penitentiary, have been strictly complied with, and that I have made personal visits to such convicts, when suggested.

The annual report to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, of the condition of our institutions and the modifications of our penal and charitable statutes, was duly forwarded to the Conference at Toronto.

These statements give some idea of the ever widening and broadening influence of the work of the Board of Public Charities. It was designed to hold a session of the newly organized Southern Conference of Charities at Nashville, and your Secretary was requested to address that body upon the organization and management of County Homes, but the meeting was afterwards postponed on account of the epidemic of yellow fever in the Gulf States.

For the active and valuable cooperation of the King's Daughters and kindred bodies, I desire to return grateful thanks. Also our acknowledgments are due to his Excellency, Governor Daniel L. Russell, for his kind support, and to the officers generally of the State government and institutions.

Monthly reports, accompanied by extracts from a diary of operations, have been regularly forwarded to the Chairman. The expenditures, other than the usual amount for clerical service, have been \$6.70 for stationery and \$3.25 for carriage hire upon inspections of institutions.

Returning sincere thanks for the assistance and confidence of all the honored Commissioners of the Board, and especially for the advice and guidance of its Chairman, Dr. Charles Duffy, and the resident member and legal counsel, Wesley N. Jones, Esq., in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon this position, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. B. DENSON, Secretary.



LIST OF VISITORS OF CHARITIES IN THE COUNTIES OF  
NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Alamance .....	I. A. Turrentine .....	Burlington.
	Rev. J. W. Holt .....	Burlington.
	P. W. Fleming .....	Burlington.
Alexander .....	Dr. R. B. Kilian .....	
Alleghany .....	H. K. Boyer .....	Sparta.
	S. W. Brown .....	Sparta.
Anson .....	G. W. Huntley .....	Wadesboro.
	J. T. J. Battle, M. D. ....	Wadesboro.
Ashe .....	Ben P. Grigsby .....	Tig.
	G. W. Perkins .....	Jefferson.
Beaufort .....	Stephen C. Bragaw .....	Washington.
	Dr. S. T. Nicholson .....	Washington.
	Capt. C. F. Warren .....	Washington.
Bertie .....	Sol. Cherry .....	Windsor.
	Rhodes Tayloe .....	Windsor.
	R. W. Askew .....	Windsor.
Bladen .....	W. H. G. Lucas .....	White Hall.
	Jas. D. Gilliam .....	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick .....	John N. Bennett .....	Winnabow.
	John H. Mintz .....	Shallotte.
Buncombe .....	Jas. P. Sawyer .....	Asheville.
	T. W. Patton .....	Asheville.
	Hanford Lockwood .....	Asheville.
Burke .....	Rev. C. M. Anderson .....	Morganton.
	B. F. Davis .....	Morganton.
Cabarrus .....	W. D. Fetzer .....	Concord.
	W. C. Houston, D. D. S. ....	Concord.
	W. J. Hill .....	Concord.
Caldwell .....	J. L. Nelson .....	Lenoir.
	W. F. F. Palmer .....	Lenoir.
	Dr. J. M. Spainhour .....	Lenoir.
Camden .....	T. B. Boushall .....	Belcross.
	H. W. Scott .....	Camden C. H.
	E. S. Mercer .....	Camden C. H.
Carteret .....	C. P. Dey .....	Beaufort.
	D. W. Morse .....	Beaufort.
	Jas C. Davis .....	Beaufort.
Caswell .....	B. S. Graves .....	Yanceyville.
	T. H. Harrison .....	Yanceyville.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Catawba .....	Dr. R. B. Baker .....	Hickory.
	Dr. D. McD. Yount .....	Conover.
Chatham .....	J. M. Griffin .....	Pittsboro.
	G. R. Pilkington .....	Pittsboro.
	Dr. H. T. Chapin .....	Pittsboro.
Cherokee .....	Dr. J. F. Abernathy .....	Murphy.
	Dr. S. C. Highway .....	Murphy.
Chowan .....	W. B. Shepard .....	Edenton.
	Benj. L. Evans .....	Cisco.
	Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane .....	Edenton.
Clay .....	John Jay Moore .....	Hayesville.
	G. H. Haigler .....	Hayesville.
	J. S. Carter .....	Hayesville.
Cleveland .....	J. L. Webb .....	Shelby.
	T. D. Lattimore .....	Shelby.
	Capt. J. W. Gidney .....	Shelby.
Columbus .....	R. H. Powell .....	Whiteville.
	H. C. Moffitt .....	Whiteville.
	J. L. Memory .....	Whiteville.
Craven .....	Jas. W. Biddle .....	New Bern.
	N. Tisdale .....	New Bern.
Cumberland .....	S. C. Rankin .....	Fayetteville.
	Alex. Sessoms .....	Hope Mills.
	W. G. Holmes .....	Fayetteville.
Currituck .....	W. H. Cowell .....	Shawboro.
Dare .....	Jno. W. Ward, Sr. ....	Manteo.
	Dr. W. H. Peterson .....	Manteo.
Davidson .....	Geo. E. Hunt .....	Lexington.
Davie .....	Prof. G. E. Barnett .....	Mocksville.
	F. M. Johnson .....	Mocksville.
	J. C. McMillian .....	Teachews.
Duplin .....	J. A. Powell .....	Warsaw.
	Richard W. Millard .....	Kenansville.
Durham .....	H. A. Reams .....	Durham.
	A. H. Stokes .....	Durham.
	R. G. Russell .....	South Lowell.
Edgecombe .....	M. J. Battle .....	Whitakers.
	A. B. Noble .....	Rocky Mount.
	Capt. Jas. B. Lloyd .....	Tarboro.
Forsyth .....	E. J. Davis .....	Winston.
	C. J. Watkins .....	Winston.
	E. A. Ebert .....	Winston.
Franklin .....	F. S. Spruill .....	Louisburg.
	W. H. Yarborough, Jr. ....	Louisburg.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Gaston .....	J. R. Lewis .....	Dallas.
Gates .....	James Parker .....	Gatesville.
	Lycurgus Hofter .....	Gatesville.
	Dr. I. W. Costen .....	Gatesville.
Graham .....	W. M. Taylor .....	Robbinsville.
Granville .....	R. H. Marsh, D. D. ....	Oxford.
	W. T. Lyon .....	Oxford.
	Dr. E. W. White .....	Oxford.
Greene .....	Swift Galloway .....	Snow Hill.
	James T. Sugg .....	Snow Hill.
	L. V. Morrill .....	Snow Hill.
Guilford .....	D. W. C. Benbow, M. D. ....	Greensboro.
	Prof. Chas. D. McIver .....	Greensboro.
	J. W. Wharton .....	Greensboro.
Halifax .....	R. W. Brown .....	Weldon.
	R. A. Patterson, M. D. ....	Aurelian Sp'ng.
	W. K. Pittman .....	Aurelian Sp'ng.
Harnett .....	N. A. Smith .....	Bradley's Store.
Haywood .....	H. Taylor Rogers .....	Waynesville.
	J. Howell Way .....	Waynesville.
Henderson .....	J. G. Waldrop, M. D. ....	Hendersonville
	Rev. G. S. Jones .....	Hendersonville
	Thos. J. Rickman .....	Hendersonville
Hertford .....	Geo. Cowper .....	Winton.
	R. P. Thomas .....	Bethlehem.
	Dr. John W. Taylor .....	Union.
Hyde .....	O. S. Credle, M. D. ....	Swan Quarter.
	L. H. Swindell .....	Swan Quarter.
Iredell .....	Gen. A. D. Cowles .....	Statesville.
	L. Harrell, M. D. ....	Statesville.
	Rev. R. W. Boyd .....	Barium Springs
Jackson .....	W. E. Moore .....	Webster.
	Thos. A. Cox .....	Cullowhee.
	Dr. J. H. Wolff .....	Sylva.
Johnston .....	T. R. Hood .....	Smithfield.
	J. H. Parker .....	Selma.
Jones .....	Thos. C. Whitaker .....	Trenton.
	S. E. Koonce .....	Trenton.
Lenoir .....	O. H. Allen .....	Kinston.
	Richard H. Lewis, M. D. ....	Kinston.
	H. D. Harper .....	Kinston.
Lincoln .....	Rev. R. C. Johnston .....	Lincolnton.
	S. D. Burgin .....	Lincolnton.
	D. W. Robinson .....	Lincolnton.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
McDowell .....	W. T. Craig .....	Marion.
	M. M. Sisk .....	Marion.
	G. J. White, M. D. ....	Marion.
Macon .....	T. R. Gray .....	Cullasaja.
	W. J. Jenkins .....	Franklin.
	Dr. S. H. Tyle .....	Franklin.
Madison .....	M. A. Chandley .....	Marshall.
	G. M. McDowell .....	Marshall.
	V. B. Davis .....	Marshall.
	Jessie Wallin, M. D. ....	Marshall.
Martin .....	Dr. W. H. Harrell .....	Williamston.
	Wilson G. Lamb .....	Williamston.
Mecklenburg .....	M. A. Alexander .....	Paw Creek.
	J. Watt Kirkpatrick .....	Griffiths.
	W. N. Peoples .....	Steel Creek.
Mitchell .....	Rev. J. C. Blalock .....	Spruce Pine.
	J. H. Greene .....	Bakersville.
	J. C. Bowman .....	Bakersville.
Montgomery .....	B. F. Simmons .....	Troy.
	J. G. Skinner .....	Pekin.
	W. M. Bostick .....	Troy.
Moore .....	Gilbert McLeod .....	Carthage.
Nash .....	W. T. Griffin .....	Nashville.
	S. F. Austin .....	Nashville.
New Hanover .....	A. G. Hankins .....	Wilmington.
	Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. ....	Wilmington.
Northampton .....	John B. MacRae .....	Jackson.
	J. S. Grant .....	Jackson.
	J. A. Burgwyn .....	Jackson.
Onslow .....	Roudolph Duffy .....	Catherine Lake
	G. A. Simmons .....	Catherine Lake
	Dr. J. L. Nicholson .....	Richlands.
Orange .....	D. W. Hamilton .....	Hillsboro.
Pamlico .....	D. B. Hooker .....	Bayboro.
	G. A. Altmore .....	Stonewall.
	R. L. Woodward .....	Pamlico.
Pasquotank .....	Frank Vaughan .....	Elizabeth City.
	J. P. Overman .....	Elizabeth City.
	Rev. F. H. Johnston .....	Elizabeth City.
Pender .....	K. J. Rogers, M. D. ....	Willard.
	D. M. Buie, M. D. ....	Burgaw.
	E. Porter, M. D. ....	Rocky Point.
Perquimans .....	Hon. Thos. G. Skinner .....	Hertford.
	T. S. McMillan .....	Hertford.



County.	Name	Post-Office.
Person .....	W. W. Kitchen .....	Roxboro.
	A. J. Hester .....	Winstead.
	C. H. Hunter .....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	H. Harding .....	Greenville.
	Rev. G. F. Smith .....	Bismarck.
	W. F. Bagwell, M. D. ....	Greenville.
Polk .....	W. M. Justice .....	Mills' Spring.
	Jno. G. Hughes .....	Columbus.
	Capt. C. W. Pearson .....	Saluda.
Randolph .....	R. L. Hollowell .....	Ashboro.
	Wm. C. Hammer .....	Ashboro.
Richmond .....	H. C. Dockery .....	Rockingham.
	A. M. McAuley .....	Rockingham.
Robeson .....	R. F. Lewis, M. D. ....	Lumberton.
	N. A. McLean .....	Lumberton.
Rockingham .....	D. Lawson Withers .....	Wentworth.
	E. R. Ellington .....	Madison.
Rowan .....	F. J. Murdock, D. D. ....	Salisbury.
	A. S. Heilig .....	Salisbury.
	H. T. Trantham, M. D. ....	Salisbury.
Rutherford .....	T. B. Twitty, M. D. ....	Rutherfordton.
	W. A. Thompson, D. D. S. ....	Rutherfordton.
	E. B. Harris, M. D. ....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	J. A. Ferrell .....	Clinton.
	W. N. Patterson .....	Clinton.
	Jno. D. Kerr .....	Clinton.
Stanly .....	S. J. Pemberton .....	Albemarle.
	J. Milton Brown .....	Albemarle.
	S. H. Milton .....	Albemarle.
Stokes .....	Jno. W. Neal, M. D. ....	Meadows.
	H. M. Joyce .....	Danbury.
Surry .....	L. J. Norman .....	Dobson.
	John R. Woltz .....	Dobson.
Swain .....	J. S. Elmore .....	Bryson City.
	E. Everett .....	Bryson City.
	Samuel B. Gibson .....	Swain.
Transylvania .....	Fitch Taylor .....	Brevard.
Tyrrell .....	Jos. A. Spruill .....	Columbia.
	J. C. Meekins, Sr. ....	Columbia.
	T. L. Jones .....	Columbia.
Union .....	J. C. Blakeney .....	Monroe.
	R. B. Redwine .....	Monroe.
Vance .....	J. H. Tucker, M. D. ....	Henderson.
	Col. W. H. Cheek .....	Henderson.
	W. T. Cheatham .....	Henderson.

County	Name.	Post-Office.
Wake	W. J. W. Crowder	Raleigh.
	Prof. I. C. Blair	Raleigh.
Warren	P. H. Allen	Warrenton.
	R. D. Fleming	Warrenton.
	H. J. White	Warrenton.
Washington	Thos. J. Mariner	Plymouth.
	A. G. Walker	Creswell.
Watauga	Dr. W. B. Councill	Boone.
	W. L. Bryan	Boone.
	T. P. Adams	Mast.
Wayne	W. H. Smith	Goldsboro.
	L. H. Castex	Goldsboro.
	M. L. Lee	Goldsboro.
Wilkes	J. R. Harderson	Wilkesboro.
	Dr. J. W. White	Wilkesboro.
Wilson	J. B. Stickney	Wilson.
	F. A. Woodard	Wilson.
Yadkin	J. H. James	Yadkinville.
	M. W. MacKee	Yadkinville.
	Thos. C. Phillips	Yadkinville.
	Rev. S. S. May	Allgood.
Yancey	Jas. L. Hyatt	Burnsville.
	Rev. W. A. Robertson	Burnsville.
	S B. Briggs	Wellhite.

## REGISTER OF AUXILIARY VISITORS.

Alamance	Mrs. Joseph Fix	Burlington.
	Mrs. W. A. Hall	Burlington.
Alleghany	Mrs. Nannie J. Jones	Sparta.
	Mrs. Sue B. Doughton	Sparta.
Anson	Mrs. Frank Bennett	Paris.
	Mrs. E. A. Covington	Wadesboro.
Ashe	Mrs. Dr. L. C. Gentry	Jefferson.
	Mrs. J. W. Wayman	Jefferson.
Buncombe	Mrs. M. E. Hilliard	Asheville.
	Mrs. C. G. Asten	Asheville.
Burke	Mrs. Jno. T. Perkins	Morganton.
Camden	Mrs. M. M. Jarvis	Camden C. H.
Catawba	Mrs. Bettie Bost	Newton.
	Miss Etta Moose	Newton.
Chatham	Mrs. L. J. Haughton	Pittsboro.
	Mrs. Robt. Burns	Pittsboro.
Cherokee	Mrs. G. Brandroth	Murphy.
	Mrs. J. T. Patterson	Murphy.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Chowan .....	Mrs. Edward Wood .....	Edenton.
	Mrs. W. D. Pruden .....	Edenton.
Clay .....	Mrs. Georgia McClure .....	Hayesville.
	Mrs. Mary Phillips .....	Hayesville.
Cleveland .....	Mrs. L. D. Lattimore .....	Shelby.
	Mrs. R. L. Ryburn .....	Shelby.
Columbus .....	Mrs. N. M. Culbreth .....	Whitesville.
Craven .....	Mrs. J. A. Meadows .....	New Bern.
	Miss Olivia Metts .....	New Bern.
Cumberland .....	Mrs. Dr. L. D. Haigh .....	Fayetteville.
	Mrs. Isabella Lamont .....	Fayetteville.
Dare .....	Mrs. O. J. Wescott .....	Manteo.
	Mrs. M. G. Forbes .....	Manteo.
Davidson .....	Mrs. C. A. Hunt .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. John F. Ward .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. A. C. Hege .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. W. C. Price .....	Lexington.
Davie .....	Mrs. A. M. Nail .....	Mocksville.
	Mrs. H. E. Robertson .....	Mocksville.
Duplin .....	Mrs. Benie K. Middleton .....	Warsaw.
Durham .....	Mrs. L. W. Battle .....	Durham.
	Mrs. W. W. Shaw .....	Durham.
Edgecombe .....	Mrs. J. H. Bell .....	Tarboro.
	Mrs. P. S. Sugg .....	Tarboro.
Forsyth .....	Mrs. Henry E. Fries .....	Winston.
	Mrs. E. L. Lockett .....	Winston.
	Mrs. J. A. Bitting .....	Winston.
	Mrs. R. B. Glenn .....	Winston.
Gaston .....	Mrs. E. C. Withers .....	Dallas.
	Miss A. F. Parrott .....	Dallas.
Gates .....	Miss Sue M. Brady .....	Gatesville.
	Miss Ella Smith .....	Gatesville.
Graham .....	Mrs. James Baker .....	Homstead.
	Mrs. G. B. Walker .....	Robbinsville.
Granville .....	Mrs. G. A. Coggeshall .....	Oxford.
	Mrs. J. Y. Paris .....	Oxford.
	Mrs. Jas. S. Amis .....	Oxford.
Guilford .....	Mrs. L. H. Robertson .....	Greensboro.
	Mrs. E. J. Lynch .....	Greensboro.
Harnett .....	Mrs. Smithey Garriss .....	Pikeville.
Haywood .....	Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis .....	Waynesville.
	Mrs. M. J. Browner .....	Waynesville.
	Mrs. W. W. Stringfield .....	Waynesville.
Henderson .....	Mrs. Lila R. Barnwell .....	Hendersonville

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Jackson .....	Mrs. C. M. Buffin .....	Dillsboro.
Lenoir .....	Mrs. Laura Miller .....	Kinston.
	Mrs. G. L. Kilpatrick .....	Kinston.
Lincoln .....	Mrs. V. A. McBee .....	Lincolnton.
McDowell .....	Mrs. Mary S. Carson .....	Marion.
	Mrs. Josephine Dillinger .....	Marion.
Macon .....	Mrs. John C. Wright .....	Franklin.
	Mrs. Wm. T. Potts .....	Franklin.
Madison .....	Miss Pauline Hardwick .....	Marshall.
	Miss Devie Wilbur .....	Marshall.
Martin .....	Mrs. Eva Ewell .....	Williamston.
	Miss Hattie K. Thrower .....	Williamston.
Mecklenburg .....	Mrs. S. W. Reid .....	Steel Creek.
	Mrs. Dr. H. M. Wilder .....	Charlotte.
Montgomery .....	Mrs. W. R. Harris .....	
	Mrs. G. N. Scarboro .....	Troy.
	Miss Mittie Lily .....	Allenton.
Northampton .....	Miss Julia Southall .....	Jackson.
	Miss Juliana Rich .....	Rich Square.
Onslow .....	Mary T. Scott .....	Jacksonville.
	Miss Lucy F. Duffy .....	Catherine Lake
Pasquotank .....	Mrs. L. L. Williams .....	Elizabeth City.
	Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman .....	Elizabeth City.
Pender .....	Mrs. W. L. Bannerman .....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Robt. J. Durham .....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Jno. T. Bland .....	Burgaw.
Person .....	Mrs. Dr. J. A. Wise .....	Roxboro.
	Mrs. Jno. A. Noel .....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	Mrs. Ada M. Cherry .....	Greenville.
	Mrs. Alice Blow .....	Greenville.
Randolph .....	Mrs. W. H. Moring, Jr. ....	Asheboro.
	Mrs. Joseph Parker .....	Hoover Hill.
Richmond .....	Mrs. Ann Smith .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. M. H. Russell .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. T. C. Leak .....	Rockingham.
Rockingham .....	Mrs. W. T. Womble .....	Wentworth.
	Mrs. D. L. Withers .....	Wentworth.
Rutherford .....	Mrs. T. B. Twitty .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. R. L. Durham .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. W. A. Thompson .....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	Mrs. Warren Johnson .....	Clinton.
	Mrs. John D. Kerr .....	Clinton.
	Mrs. James K. Moring .....	Clinton.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Swain .....	Mrs. W. M. Taylor .....	Bryson City.
	Mrs. J. E. Davis .....	Bryson City.
	E. H. Collins .....	Bryson City.
Transylvania .....	Mrs. S. A. Miller .....	Brevard.
	Mrs. Thos. Hampton .....	Brevard.
	Mrs. J. C. King .....	Brevard.
Tyrrell .....	Mrs. B. P. McClees .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Penie Spruill .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Martha Meekins .....	Columbia.
Wake .....	Mrs. Fannie Hayes .....	Raleigh.
	Mrs. W. B. Kendrick .....	Raleigh.
Warren .....	Mrs. V. L. Pendleton .....	Warrenton.
	Mrs. S. L. H. Young .....	Warrenton.
Watauga .....	Mrs. J. F. Spainhour .....	Boone.
	Mrs. Mary Perkins .....	Boone.
Wayne .....	Miss Mariana Cobb .....	Goldsboro.
	Mrs. Smithey Garris .....	Pikesville.
Wilkes .....	Miss Nellie Cowles .....	Wilkesboro.
	Miss Emma Rousseau .....	Wilkesboro.
Wilson .....	Mrs. Albert Anderson .....	Wilson.
Yadkin .....	Mrs. Mollie E. Shores .....	Tilden.
	Miss Julia Holt .....	Yadkinville.

## COUNTY HOMES.

NOTE.— \* attached to the name of a county indicates that no material change in the condition of buildings or the management had occurred at the second inspection.

## ALAMANCE.

The County "Home for the Aged and Infirm" is one mile from Graham, on the main road to Burlington, and one and a half miles from Burlington. Has 6 wooden buildings; a cook-house with 3 rooms, 16 by 16; ration-house 16 by 12; and 4 for inmates, 16 by 18, with partition chimney in the middle. The Superintendent's house has 5 rooms, 2 stories high; all are painted white. Ventilation only by doors and windows. No fire protection except the water supply from wells. Water from wells. Heated by open fires and coal. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 26; able to do light work, 6; helpless, 2; confined, 2. Food, all that is necessary; they are fed at the dining table, except invalids, who are served at their houses. Weekly cost, per capita, of food, 37½ cents. The Superintendent is W. D. Wood, Graham, at \$65 per year and support of his family. Is a satisfactory officer. Dr. R. A. Freeman, Burlington, is the physician, at \$150 per year. On September 1, 1896, there were 29 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897; died, 4; old persons. Discharges, 1—run away; can assist on farm or garden, 6. Premises new and in good condition; neat and clean; has 53 acres; land produces pretty well; 48 in cultivation; stock, 2 horses, 2 cows, 6 hogs; crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and vegetables, and for the benefit of the Home. Shaded. Manures and ashes saved. Peas and green crops turned under.

No regular services, but they are frequently held. One deformed girl at Home; there is no one to care for her. An effort has been made to get her into the Orphan Asylum, but without success. Outdoor relief for 35 persons at \$1.50 per month.

*Remarks.*—The workhouse is near the Home, and controlled by the Superintendent of the Home. The inmates are taken out on the road and quartered in tents in a regular camp under guard, but return to the work-house on Saturday night. They only work in good weather.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
J. A. TURRENTINE,  
P. H. FLEMING.



## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as heretofore, except physician, who now is Dr. J. K. Stockard (Burlington.) Now in charge, 28; able to do light work, 3 or 4; helpless, 3; confined, 1; insane, Tamar Fowler; idiotic, Frank King, James Holt, Frank Teague, Wesley Johnson, Ike Puryear, George Rippey, Sam Girton, Ef. Terrell, Mary Zackary. Admitted since September 1, 1897, 4; died, 0; 3 have left; can assist on farm, 3. Occasional confinement for disorderly conduct. Other items as previously reported.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

Received September 9, 1897.

## ALLEGHANY.

The Home is 2 miles from county seat; 2 buildings—2 rooms each; log walls; ventilated by windows and doors; no fire protection; open fires; water supply from well. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 5; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; inmates in the Home on March 1, 1897, 6; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 0; died, 1; discharged, 0. The Superintendent is J. A. McBain (Sparta); is a good officer. Physician is Dr. Robert Thompson. Premises in good condition; contains 50 acres, 20 in cultivation; no stock; crops are corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, used for inmates. No shade; manures saved; no religious services; no outdoor relief.

S. W. BROWN.

Received December 7, 1897.

## ANSON.

The Home for the Aged and Infirm is 2 miles south of Wadesboro, with 3 buildings, 32 by 18, of wood; 2 rooms each; ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 20; now in charge, 16; able to work, 1; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food unlimited in quantity, of bacon, rice, vegetables in season, coffee and sugar, at an average weekly cost of \$1. Superintendent is W. H. Price, Wadesboro; at \$125 per year, with board for family, and rent free, of 10 acres. Is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. S. Ashe is physician, paid according to visits. On March 1, 1896, there were 8 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 13; died, 5; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 1.

The premises are of plain wooden buildings, 2 rooms each, in very good condition. The Home has 200 acres land; 10 acres in cultivation; 1 mule, cow and calf. Crops of cotton and corn for private use. Houses shaded except one; manures saved. No religious services; outdoor relief at \$1.50 per month each.

Received May 27, 1897.



## ASHE.

Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 11; able to work, 0; helpless 2; confined, 0. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.10. Superintendent is J. W. Wallace (Grimsly, N. C.), paid in county claims. On March 1, 1896, there were 8 inmates, admitted to March 1, 1897, 7; died, 3; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. Children in Home, 2; no steps taken for their removal. No system of outdoor relief.

## BEAUFORT.

The Home is 2 miles from Washington, of wood; main building has 7 good rooms; 3 officers—have 2 good rooms each. Ventilation by windows, doors and transoms. Fire protection only by wells. Water supply from well; heated by stove and fire-places. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 8. Able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 10. Diet of meat, bread, fish and vegetables. Average weekly per capita, \$1.50 each. Superintendent is J. R. Starling, Washington. He has the control and charge of the premises and is allowed \$6 a month per inmate, as board. He is of sober habits. Dr. John Taylor, of Washington, N. C., is physician, at \$150 per annum. On March 1, 1897, there were about 12 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1897, 0; died, 2; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. The culture of broom-corn and manufacture of brooms is recommended for those who can be employed in light work. The buildings are in good condition in a nice oak grove, and have 12 or 15 acres good cleared land around it. The Home has 25 to 50 acres land, and one team. Crops of corn and vegetables. Shaded. There is occasional preaching. One child; no steps to place it in a home. The Superintendent whipped a child unreasonably, it is charged, and he has been indicted for the same. The Commissioners make some allowance for the support of the poor who are not in the Home.

S. T. NICHOLSON.

Received December 25, 1897.

## BERTIE.

The Home is two miles from county seat, and desirably situated on the banks of Cashie River. Has 3 two-story wooden buildings, stables, warehouse, chapel, prison, and a few other small buildings; 4 rooms and a hall in each. Ventilation, by doors and windows, sufficient. Fire protection only by buckets, etc. Water supply from both well and spring; the river is very convenient. Heated by open fires and stoves. Can accommodate comfortably about 20; now in charge, 13; and also 9 prisoners in work-house department; able to work, 3; helpless, 10; confined, 1, insane, 0. Food of bread, meat, fish



and vegetables, in ample quantity. Weekly cost per capita, about \$1 each. Superintendent is James Alston (Windsor), at \$350, and board of family. He is a first-class man. Dr. H. V. Dunston (Windsor) is physician, at about \$125 per year. Inmates, September 1, 1896, about 15; admitted to March 1, 1897, 3; died, 4 (old age); discharged 0; can assist on farm, 2. The premises are in first-class condition as to location, buildings and farm. The Home has 306 acres land; fair quality; 120 in cultivation; crops of corn, peas, peanuts, and all kinds of vegetables. Some corn and peanuts are sold. Shaded. Manures saved. Occasional religious services are held. Outdoor relief to about 30, at \$1 per month.

*Remarks.*—Bertie County people have reason to be proud of their County Home and farm. It is an attractive place to visit. Every department, including farm buildings, location and management is worthy of approval.

Respectfully,

R. W. ASKEW.

#### BLADEN.

The Home is situated on a high hill near Brown's Creek, 2 miles from county seat. There are 4 wooden buildings 20 by 30 feet, 2 rooms in each building, ventilated by open windows and big cracks. No fire protection. Water supply from wells. Heated by wood gathered by inmates (some blind). Can accommodate 20. None helpless. Several might help in light work, but there is no garden and no work. Superintendent is C. W. Lyon (Lyon's Landing); is a satisfactory officer, a member of Board of County Commissioners and appointed by them. The physician is Dr. M. Robinson (Elizabethtown). The premises are well arranged, but in bad condition and out of repair. The farm consists of several hundred acres rented out on shares. No stock. Crops are cotton and corn. No vegetables raised. No shade. No ashes or manure saved. No religious services. Some outdoor relief. No cook; blind have to do the best they can.

*Remarks.*—The poor farm was given by the late James J. McKoy, and up to 1864 was well stocked and the inmates well cared for; since that time it has been badly managed and seems to be a curse to the taxpayers as well as the inmates. Food,  $\frac{1}{4}$  bushel Indian corn,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound coffee, 3 pounds bacon per week.

#### BRUNSWICK.

The Home is on the Wilmington and Georgetown road, about 18 miles from court-house building, as formerly reported; ventilation by doors, windows, and open fire-places. No fire protection. Plentiful supply of wood for open fires; accommodates 18 or 20; now in

charge, 12; able to work, 5; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Food good and wholesome, and unlimited. The Superintendent is Davis Clemmons (Supply), and he is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. D. B. McNeill (Supply), paid per fees, as Commissioners approve. From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 5. Premises fairly well arranged; they are dilapidated and out of repair. It would be well to move the Home near to the courthouse. It has 50 acres, common pine land—7 or 8 in cultivation; no stock except some hogs. Crops of corn, potatoes and vegetables—all for the use of the inmates. Shaded to some extent; manures saved. No religious services. One child in Home. Outdoor relief, at an average rate of about \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—There are a few questions unanswered for lack of definite information. The Home has generally been well kept, but the buildings are out of repair, and I think some site near the courthouse would be better than the present.

JOHN N. BENNETT.

Received March, 29, 1897.

#### BURKE.

The buildings, etc., of the Home are unchanged. Heated by ordinary open fires. Other inquiries as heretofore answered. The Home has 100 acres of poor land; none in cultivation; no crops of any kind. Not much shade. No regular religious services. No children sent to the Home, except an occasional feeble-minded child. Some persons are relieved in part by outdoor support.

*Remarks.*—I do hope you will urge the importance of an improvement here, so that indigent persons may be given employment and a home.

C. M. ANDERSON.

Received March 27, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Commissioners are now preparing to put up another building. New management will go into effect in January.

C. M. ANDERSON.

Received September 16, 1897.

#### BUNCOMBE.

The Home is as heretofore described. It has now in charge 11 white males, 11 white females, 7 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 32. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, there were 3 deaths—1 white and 2 colored.

*Remarks.*—Under the same Superintendent as at our last report, this institution continues in satisfactory condition; economy and



comfort combine to do honor to the county. We attribute these favorable reports chiefly to the location of the Home, within easy access, subject to the free and continual supervision of an enlightened public. An effort is being made for its removal to a distance from the city; we hope this will not prevail, and will exert our influence to prevent it.

JAMES P. SAWYER,  
T. W. PATTON.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

This invaluable institution has been very satisfactory to us since our last report, and we believe that it saves this county at least five dollars for every one that it costs; during the past half year, the number committed has been 20; the same number have been indentured to good Christian homes, from which we hear frequently and favorably. Thus, the number in the Home has been normal—about 35.

JAMES P. SAWYER,  
T. W. PATTON.

#### ASHEVILLE MISSION HOSPITAL.

Annually for eleven years we have been more than gratified at the good accomplished by this admirably managed Hospital. Its usefulness grows, as is shown by the yearly statements of its managers. The number of patients admitted last year was 175, a large increase over any preceding year. We enclose a copy of its last report, from which you may be able to make extracts of interest to your committee and to our whole State. Our best wish for North Carolina is that each of its larger towns may have just such a Hospital.

#### CABARRUS.

The Home is 4 miles north of county seat; 9 frame buildings, 7 for inmates. One has five rooms, two have 3 rooms and 4 have 2 rooms. Ventilated by doors and windows. No fire protection. Three good wells. Coal stoves and open fires. Can accommodate 36; now in charge, 28; able to work, practically 0; helpless, 3; confined, 4; Elijah Furr, Emily Spearer, Lucy Miller (insane), Mary Love (epileptic). Food in abundance. Superintendent is N. M. Barnhardt (Concord); is a satisfactory officer. Physician is J. E. Lafferty, Concord, \$1.50 per visit and furnishes medicine. Superintendent's salary, \$20 per month and board for family. On March 1, 1897, 26 inmates. Died, 2; 12 can do light house work. Premises well arranged; 200 acres good land; 110 cultivated; 3 mules, 10 cattle, 18 hogs. Crop, grain, for use of inmates. Shaded. Manures saved. Regular re-

ligious services. Three children, 1 helpless; 1 born in Home, to an epileptic; 1 orphan 2 years old. Lucy Miller punished by nurse—disobedience. Outdoor relief to 33; paid \$1 per month to 23 and \$1.50 to 10.

W. D. FETZER,  
W. C. WINSTON,  
W. J. HILL.

Received October 21, 1897.

#### CALDWELL.

Buildings, etc., of the Home as heretofore described. Now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0; food not limited; cost weekly per capita, 87½ cents, with what is made on the farm. The Superintendent is William W. McGowan, at \$3.75 per month each, and rent of the place; he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. A. A. Kent (Lenoir) is physician. On September 1, 1896, there was 1 inmate; admitted to March 1, 1897, 5; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises as last reported; 25 acres in cultivation; 5 cows, 1 yoke oxen, 4 horses. Crops of corn, wheat, oats, grass and vegetables used by Home. Not shaded; manures saved. Religious services at church one-fourth of a mile distant. One child (infant) at Home. Outdoor relief to 37, at an average rate of \$1.79 per month.

J. M. SPAINHOUR.

Received April 17, 1897.

#### CAMDEN.\*

Home as heretofore described. Now in charge, 3; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 1 (idiotic) occasionally. The Superintendent is Elisha Sawyer (Camden Court House), at \$12.50 per month, with house rent. Not altogether satisfactory. Dr. C. J. Sawyer (Belcross) is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1896, there were 3 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 0; can assist on farm, 0. The premises are well arranged and in good repair. Home has 150 acres—nearly all woodland. None in cultivation; no stock. Shaded; no manures saved. No system of outdoor relief—such support has been abandoned.

T. B. BOUSHALL.

Received 28th, 1897.

#### CARTERET.

There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm in Carteret County. The poor are provided for by outside support.

#### CASWELL.

The Home is three-fourth mile north of county seat. There are 2 brick buildings—1 for whites 16 by 128 feet, 8 rooms; one for colored 16 by 24 feet. Ventilated by windows and doors. Water supply



from well. Heated by open fire-places; no fire protection. Superintendent is D. W. Saunders (Yanceyville); is a satisfactory officer. Paid \$200 per year, 3 barrels of corn, 2 barrels flour, 50 pounds lard, 40 pounds sugar and 20 pounds coffee. Physician is W. O. Spencer (Yanceyville); salary \$2 per visit. Home can accommodate 50; now in charge. 23; able to work, 3 women and 5 men—light work about the house; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Plenty of food, extras to invalids. Cost, \$1.50 per capita. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 28; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 8; died, 7 (consumption, cancer, old age). Discharged, 0; able to assist on farm, 0. Premises generally neat and buildings in good repair. Thirty acres in cultivation. Stock: 2 horses, 3 cows, 4 hogs. Crops: corn, oats, peas, potatoes, melons, tobacco and vegetables, used for Home. Shaded. Ashes saved. Occasional services. No children. Charley Warren, Buck Richardson, Buck Flintaff, Will Lea punished by keeper for disorderly conduct. Confined in cage from 2 to 12 hours. Outdoor relief to 74, at average of 60 cents.

THOMAS H. HARRISON.

Received December 16, 1897.

#### CATAWBA.

The Home is on a sandy ridge 6 miles from county seat. Nine buildings, 2 by 30 by 16 by 10 feet; 1, 32 by 16 by 8; 1, 34 by 16 by 9; 1, 15 by 10 by 8; 1, 32 by 16 by 10; 1, 15 by 10 by 8; 2, 30 by 16 by 8. Frame buildings, 2 rooms each; ventilated by door and windows. Spring water. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 35; able to work, 10; none confined; 2 sisters, 1 insane and 1 idiot; sisters been in an asylum once. Sufficient food, at 50 cents a week and use of farm. Keepers: Messrs. Allen Bungarner and Perry Cline (Conover). Pay, \$24 per year for each inmate and products from farm. Satisfactory. Dr. T. L. Herman is physician; pay, \$150 per year for Home and jail. On March 1, 1896, inmates in Home, 35; since admitted to March 1, 1897, 6; died 2 (one 100 years old and one 108). Discharged, 6. Can assist on farm, 10. Premises well arranged—half in good repair and half quite ordinary. Farm contains 200 acres, cultivated 50; usual garden products raised. Shaded. Manures saved. Religious services. Some outdoor relief at average of \$1 per capita each month.

#### CHATHAM.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 22; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 0; plenty of substantial food, at \$1 per capita weekly. Superintendent is W. A. Wicker (Pittsboro), at \$170 per annum and maintenance of family. He is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. J. B. Matthews (Pittsboro), at \$10 per month. On September 1, 1896, there were 25 inmates; admitted to

March 1, 1897, 0; died, 2; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 7. The buildings are in fair condition; 45 acres in cultivation; 2 mules, 12 cattle, 9 hogs. Crops of corn, wheat, grass, vegetables—all used on the place. Shaded; manures saved. Religious services occasionally by resident ministers. No children. Outdoor relief to 85 persons at an average of \$1.25.

We have an itinerant force working the roads. R. L. Oldham (Silk Hope) is in charge of the same.

*Remarks.*—We find the inmates of the Home well taken care of, and we think that the Superintendent is discharging his duty faithfully.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received April 13, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as last reported. Dr. H. P. Chapin is physician. Now in charge, 26; able to work, 0. Inmates in Home March 1, 1897, 23; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 4; died, 0; can assist on farm, 3. Punishment, locking up by keeper for disobedience.

*Remarks.*—We recommend that a barn be built for the use of the Home.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. N. GRIFFIN.

Received October 5, 1897.

#### CHEROKEE.

The Home is situated on a level plat on the north side of a considerable mountain, 3 miles from court-house. Has 2 buildings, 15 by 30, of logs, chinked and daubed, with boards over inside cracks, 2 rooms each; ventilation only by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from spring and branch; heated by open fires; can accommodate 6; now in charge, 5; able to work, 4 (light work); helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food abundant, of vegetables, bread, meat, molasses, butter, milk, coffee, etc. Average weekly cost a little less than \$2 each. The Superintendent is E. C. Blackwell (Murphy), at pay of \$6 per month for each inmate, in county scrip, and the rent of the farm. He is sober, but not a good farm worker. The physician is Dr. J. F. Abernathy (Murphy), at \$10 per month, in scrip. Inmates in Home March 1, 1896, —; admitted to March 1, 1897, 2; died, 2 (old age); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Four could do light work, and they need a few garden seeds. The premises contained about 20 acres good, fresh land, and the same amount in briars and bushes; altogether there are 400, and a good farm could be made. Crops of corn and a few vegetables. No shade. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 2 women at \$3 per month each.

J. F. ABERNATHY.

Received March 10, 1897.



## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Physician is Dr. D. C. Highway (Murphy). Can accommodate 4; now in charge, 5; able to work, 3; helpless, 0. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 4; one child born in the Home May, 1897. An effort is being made to put it in an asylum. Other items as heretofore.

J. C. HIGHWAY, M. D.

Received October 8, 1897.

## CHOWAN.

The Home is on a sandy track 8 miles from Edenton. Has 1 dwelling for overseer's family, with 3 rooms; 2 buildings of wood, for inmates; one has 8 rooms; of these 4 are 15 by 15, and 4 are 10 by 15; the other building has 2 rooms 15 by 15, and 2 rooms 10 by 15, with a large room for meetings. Ventilation by doors, windows and large fire-places. No special fire protection. Water supply from well, heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 30 inmates; now in charge 5, able to work, 0; helpless, 0, but all infirm; confined, 0. Diet of bacon and fish on alternate days; meal daily; wheat flour three times a week; coffee once daily, with molasses. Weekly cost per capita, about 75 cents. Superintendent is Lemuel R. Bunch (Rockyhock), at \$150 per annum. Is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. R. H. Winborne (Rockyhock), at \$80 a year. On September 1, 1896, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. The premises are of the simplest kind, but are better than the inmates have been accustomed to in their own homes. Home has about 200 acres very poor, light sandy land; 10 acres in cultivation; 1 cow and calf and hogs. Crops of corn, etc., for benefit of Superintendent. Well shaded. Occasional religious services by white ministers; no regular appointment. No children. Outdoor relief to 4, at cost of \$3.93 $\frac{3}{4}$  monthly; 2 white women, 2 colored women.

Respectfully,

ROBERT B. DRANE.

Received June 21, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Inmates in the Home on March 1, 1897, 5; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 1; died, 1 (paralysis).

Received October 12, 1897.

## CLAY.

There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm in this county.

Respectfully,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received March 13, 1897.



*Remarks.*—There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm in this county. Such are kept by their friends usually at an average cost of \$5 per month each. They are as a rule well treated.

Respectfully,

G. W. HAIGLER,

Received September 11, 1897.

Hayesville.

#### CLEVELAND.

The Home is 3 miles from county seat, and has 4 buildings; 3 are frame, with 2 rooms each, and 1 brick, 1-story, having 22 rooms. Ventilation by windows and transoms. No fire protection. Water from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate about 60; now in charge, 13; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0; idiotic, 6. Eat from common table with Superintendent at weekly per capita cost of \$1.25. The Superintendent is J. Black (Shelby), at \$3.50 per month, and use of farm. Is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. O. P. Gardner (Shelby), at \$240 per annum for Home and jail. On September 1, 1896, the Home had 20 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 7, aged, —; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. The premises are in good condition and well kept. Home 211 acres, 75 in cultivation, 3 horses and milch cows. Crops of wheat, oats, corn and cotton, used by keeper. Not shaded. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 20, at an average of \$1.75 per month.

T. D. LATTIMORE.

Received March 22, 1897.

#### COLUMBUS.

Buildings, etc., as reported. Can be accommodated, 25; now in charge, 6; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; confined, 0; suitable and sufficient food; weekly cost per capita, \$2. Superintendent is C. M. Baldwin (Whiteville), at \$19 per month in cash. Is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Isaac Jackson (Whiteville) is physician, at \$12.50 per month. On September 1, 1896, there were 7 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 2; died, 2—old age; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Premises consist of good buildings and in good condition. The Home has about 60 acres of sandy land; 4 acres in cultivation; no stock. Crops of truck, for inmates. Shaded. No religious services. There is a system of outdoor relief.

Very truly,

R. H. POWELL.

Received June 28, 1897.

#### CRAVEN.

Home and management as previously reported. Now in charge, 26; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; inmates in Home March 1, 1897, 26; admitted to September 1, 1897, 21; 8 died (old age); discharged, 14 (able to go to work); can assist on farm, 3; 1 child (a dwarf). The Superintendent is Mrs. Fannie Williams (Newbern, N. C.), and the attendant physician is Dr. Leinster Duffy.

Received October 26, 1897.



## CUMBERLAND.

The Home is 7 miles from county seat, and the buildings are as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 24; now in charge, 15; able to work (light work), 5; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Plenty of substantial food, but at this season not variety enough. We hope to better this soon; cost as heretofore. Superintendent is David B. Autry (Fayetteville), at \$25 in cash, and two-thirds of the crop grown on the farm. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. J. N. McGougan (Fayetteville). On September 1, 1896, there were 15 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 3; died, 2 (old age); discharged, 1 (left voluntarily); can assist on farm, 5. Premises somewhat out of repair; 20 acres in cultivation; 6 cattle (and 1 horse that is owned by Superintendent). Crops of cotton, corn, potatoes, peas and vegetables; one-third for use of inmates and two-thirds to keeper). Shaded. No regular religious services; occasional services by ministers of the county. Outdoor relief —, as in last report.

S. C. RANKIN,  
ALEX. SESSOMS.

Received April 17, 1897.

## CURRITUCK.

There is no Home; the poor and infirm are taken care of by private individuals who contract for the same, with the Board of County Commissioners. The county owns a building, but it has never been used.

Received December 8, 1897.

## DARE.\*

The Home is 1½ miles from the county seat. Has one very ordinary building of pine boards, with 3 small rooms, and 1 or 2 small windows. No fire protection. There is an ordinary well. Heated by ordinary wood stove. Can be comfortably accommodated, none, and none now there, for they prefer starving. The usual custom is to bid off the care of the poor at \$2 a month. The Superintendent is allowed the use of the Home and \$2 a month for each inmate. He is not at all a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. B. Fenning is physician and paid by visit. Inmates September 1, 1896, 0; admitted, 0. Premises dilapidated and out of repair; in bad condition generally. Has 15 acres land—none in cultivation. Very little shade. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—The Board of County Commissioners have put in charge of the Home a man so unsatisfactory that the subjects of relief will not go there, and prefer starving, for the Commissioners do not allow them anything unless they go there.

J. W. WARD, SR.

Received March 16, 1897.

## DAVIDSON.

The Home is on the Raleigh road 4 miles from court-house. Has 1 brick building 20 by 80; 1 building of wood 20 by 30, and 1 of wood 22 by 40; one of wood 20 by 40; with cottage for Steward, 4 rooms. Ventilation by doors, windows and fire-places. Water supply from well; heated by open fires. Can accomodate 40 to 50 inmates; now in charge, 26; able to work, 6; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Diet in variety of food, and as much as they wish. Average cost per capita not obtained. Superintendent is David Cratts (Lexington), at \$3.50 per capita monthly, and he is a satisfactory officer. John Thames, M. D. (Lexington) is physician, at \$50 annually for medicine and services. On March 1, 1896, there were 30 inmates; can assist on farm, 4. Premises well arranged and in good condition; 108 acres poor land; 8 in cultivation; no stock. Partly shaded. Religious services occasionally. One child, that can not take care of itself. Outdoor relief to 45, at \$1.85 per month.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. HUNT.

Received May 22, 1897.

## DAVIE.

The Home is in a grove 2 miles from court-house; has 1 brick building 20 by 80 of 1 story, covered with tin; 4 log buildings; of these 3 have 1 room each, respectively, 20 by 30, and 18 by 20, and 12 by 14; 1 has 2 rooms, 20 by 30; also 1 Steward's house with 6 rooms; brick building has 4 rooms. Ventilation only by doors and windows; no fire protection. Water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 20 or 25; now in charge, 6; able to work, 2 (a little); helpless, 0; confined, 1 (at night) idiotic. Diet of meat, bread and vegetables, coffee and sugar; plentiful. Average weekly cost per capita about 90 cents. Superintendent is J. A. Linville (Mocksville), at \$125 per annum, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. James McGuire is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. Inmates on March 1, 1896, 10; admitted to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 3.

The Home has 130 acres of poor sandy soil; 20 acres in cultivation; crops of corn, wheat, oats; rents used in supporting inmates. Shaded. Ashes and manures used. No religious services. One child in Home—too young to place out; no near relatives. Outdoor relief to about 35 persons, at an average of \$12 per year.

*Remarks.*—Our Home is very well kept. Has good, comfortable rooms, with plenty of good, wholesome food, and the keeper is very kind to the poor.

Received June 19, 1897.



## DURHAM.

Since the last report the following buildings have been added to the Home: One dining hall and chapel 18 by 28 feet; cook-room 12 by 16; guard room 18 by 16; room for incurables 20 by 38, with 6 apartments. No other change in buildings. Can accommodate 36; now in charge, 21; able to work, 8; helpless, 12, and bed-ridden, 1; confined, 1 (idiotic). Food, in quantity as much as they desire, of bread and meat, milk, butter, coffee, rice, molasses, and sometimes fruit. Weekly cost per capita, 38 cents, not including the milk and butter. Superintendent is O. J. W. Perry (Durham), at \$40 per month, with milk, butter and vegetables. Is a satisfactory officer. Dr. John M. Manning (Durham) is physician, at \$300 per year. On September 1, 1896, there were 18 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 11; died, 2; discharged, 5; eloped, 1; can assist on farm, 4. The premises are in good condition and kept so; repairs are going on all the time. Land as reported; stock consists of 1 horse, 2 mules, 5 cows and 8 hogs. Crops of oats, rye, corn and vegetables, used by inmates of Home and convicts. Shaded. Religious services each Sunday — all denominations united. No punishment under the present management. Outdoor relief to 29, at average rate of \$1.57 per month. There is a work-house, and the Superintendent of the Home has charge of it.

*Remarks.*—We have inspected and find the Home under the new management in good shape; everything kept nicely, and inmates seem well contented. The dining-room is also used for public worship; services nearly every Sunday.

H. A. REAMS,  
A. H. STOKES.

Received April 8, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as last reported. Now in charge, 17; able to do light work, 5; helpless, 0; confined, 2; Bettie Parker and Mary Ann Merritt (insane). On March 1, 1897, there were 17 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 13; died, 3 (2 of consumption, 1 of old age); discharged, 10; can assist on farm, 3. Outdoor relief, 33 at \$1.85 average.

*Remarks.*—We feel proud of our Home for the poor. We have neat, comfortable brick houses, large and well ventilated rooms. Inmates well provided in every way of food and raiment and in the main seem contented. Sanitary condition closely looked after. Religious services every Sunday afternoon.

H. A. REAMS,  
H. H. STOKES.

Received October 1, 1897.



## EDGECOMBE.

The Home is on the public road,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Tarboro; has 10 buildings; 3 of 16 by 32; 3 of 18 by 36; 4 of 20 by 40; averaging around 2 rooms each. There are 7 wells with buckets; water supply from there. Heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 26; able to work (light), 6; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Plenty of food, in good variety, at an average weekly per capita cost of \$1.25. Superintendent is W. J. Edwards (Tarboro), at \$200 in money per annum and perquisites. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Julian Baker (Tarboro) is physician, at \$40 per month. There were 41 inmates during the year; deaths, 5; discharges otherwise, 12; can assist on farm, 6. Premises situated in a large grove. It is a healthy place and well arranged; has 450 acres piney woods—100 in cultivation; crops of corn and oats, for cattle. Well shaded. Religious services once a month. Two children were born in the Home during the year, one of whom died. Outdoor relief to quite a number of persons, in supplies of meat and meal, at a cost of about 50 cents a week each.

*Remarks.*—The poor at the County Home are humanely treated. Were the buildings near the town of Tarboro it is probable that the inmates would be recipients of larger benefits, both temporal and spiritual.

M. J. BATTLE.

Received January 4, 1898.

## FORSYTH.

The Home is 3 miles north of Winston. There are 7 buildings—main building and keeper's residence is 22 by 45 feet of brick, 3 rooms; 2 brick buildings, one 50 by 16 feet, 4 rooms; one 36 by 16 feet, 2 rooms; a new frame ell 20 by 90 feet, 6 rooms; one log building 18 by 20 feet; one frame building 18 by 20 feet.; one frame dwelling for insane, 27 by 30, 6 cells. Ventilated by windows, except building for insane has ventilators in each cell. No fire protection. Good well water. Heated by fire places except building for insane, which has a hot-air furnace in the basement. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 23; able to work, 6; helpless, 4; confined, 6—James Reid, Adolphus Sink (insane), Mary Spaugh (imbecile). Walter Ballard, Regina Crews, Early Berry (idiotic). Superintendent W. M. Watson (Winston); salary, \$200 and expenses. Physician, Dr. E. F. Strickland (Winston); pay, \$2.00 per visit. Inmates have food in abundance—\$665.31 were expended for Home last year, besides 237 bushels of wheat, 705 bushels corn, 100 bushels sweet potatoes, 200 chickens, 12 hogs, milk and butter from 4 cows and vegetables. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, 24; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 11; died, 6; discharged, 6; able to assist on farm, 6; one works as



cobbler, makes baskets and mends chairs. Buildings fairly well arranged, neat and in good condition. Farm contains 233 acres, 75 cultivated, 4 mules, 5 cattle, 12 hogs. Crops are corn, wheat, hay, peas—used for inmates. Shaded. Ashes and manures saved; \$100 worth purchased from the city and peas turned under. Services held monthly by Baptists, Moravians and Ladies Benevolent Society. Regina Grubus confined and whipped for fighting. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—There has been very decided improvement in the past few years in the condition of the farm, and in the abundance and variety of food. The building lately added gives ample accommodation. We believe nothing has been more conducive to the physical comfort and happiness of the inmates, as well as to their spiritual welfare than the kindly interest of those who have held religious services for them, and we will try to enlist other Christians in that good work.

C. J. WATKINS,

E. A. EBERT,

E. J. DAVIS,

Visitors.

MRS. H. E. FRIES,

MRS. E. L. LOCKETT,

MRS. J. A. BITTING,

MRS. R. B. GLENN,

Auxiliary Visitors.

Received September 29, 1897.

#### GASTON.

The situation of the Home is good,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from county seat. Has 7 frame buildings, 2 rooms each. Ventilated by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Well fed, plenty of wholesome food. Cost, \$70 per month. Superintendent is H. L. Rhyne (Dallas). Physician is Dr. J. H. Jenkins. Superintendent's salary is \$200 a year and provisions. Doctor receives \$10 a month. The farm contains 120 acres; cows, mules, etc. Crops, cotton and corn, for maintenance of poor. Shaded. No religious services. No children. Can accommodate 15; now in charge, 12; able to work, 0; confined, 1 (Ida Roberts, colored); died, 3. Premises neat and in good condition. Outdoor relief to 48, at \$5 a quarter.

Received December 3, 1897.

#### GATES.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 17; able to work, 0; helpless (entirely), 0. Weekly cost per capita of food, 75 cents. Superintendent is J. B. Nixon, at \$2.50 monthly for each

inmate, and the use of the farm without rent. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. I. W. Costen (Gatesville) is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1896, there were 6 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 2; died, 1 (consumption); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Other items as heretofore. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—The inmates of the Home say that they are well cared for, and seem to be contented.

Respectfully submitted,

LYCURGUS HOFLER.

Received March 10, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The buildings and management the same as heretofore reported, except the physician has been changed to the present one, being Dr. George D. Williams (Gatesville). Now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; Jennett Matthews (idiotic). On March 1, 1897, there were 7 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 4; died 1 (old age). Other items as last reported.

*Remarks.*—The inmates of the Home speak well of the keeper; say that he is kind and attentive to them. The farm is in better condition. The County Commissioners visit the Home occasionally and report favorably of the present management.

Respectfully submitted,

LYCURGUS HOFLER.

Received September 13, 1897.

#### GRAHAM.

There is no Home in this county.

T. A. CARPENTER.

#### GREENE.

Buildings as reported. Now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0; diet of flour bread twice a day, with meat, etc.; bread, meat, vegetables, etc., at noon; they live just as keeper's family. Weekly cost not ascertained. Superintendent is Steventon Eason (Snow Hill), at \$5 per capita monthly for supporting inmates, together with what he can make on the farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Joseph E. Grimsley is physician, at \$150 per year. Inmates on September 1, 1896, 6; admitted to March 1, 1897, 3; died, 1 (old age); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2; they can not do much. All cleared land is cultivated; 1 mule, 1 cow and some hogs. Crops of corn, cotton, potatoes and vegetables. No religious services.

*Remarks.*—We do not think any Confederate veteran should be



allowed to be an inmate of the County Home, if he can be accommodated at a charitable institution where he can be better provided for, and at the same time maintain, amid his misfortunes, the pride and self-respect which should belong to a faithful and brave soldier of the Confederacy. We shall make application for admission of one to the Soldiers' Home.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,  
L. V. MORRILL.

Received March 27, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as last reported. Now in charge, 10; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; can do light work, 6; inmates March 1, 1897, 9; since admitted, 2; died, 1; discharged, 0. Other items the same as last reported.

Received October 22, 1897.

#### GRANVILLE.

Home 1 mile from Oxford; 4 brick dormitories, 2 rooms each; 1 frame building, 2 rooms, and Superintendent's house, with out-houses for good farm. Ventilation by windows. No fire protection. Good well. Wood fires. Can accommodate 30. Now in charge, 78; can do light work, 20; helpless, 2. They are allowed sufficient quantity of wholesome country fare. For the past three years the Home has been practically self-supporting. Superintendent is Z. W. Allen (Oxford); salary, \$350 per year; is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. George A. Coggeshall (Oxford); pay, \$250 per year. Inmates in Home March 1, 1896, 30; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 1; died, 1. Can assist on farm, 10. Premises in a beautiful oak grove, high, rolling, sandy soil. Farm contains 400 acres, 70 cultivated. Crops, corn, tobacco, vegetables, etc.; 2 mules, 6 cows. Shaded. Ashes and manures used as fertilizers. Religious services. Four children. Punishment, confinement in a room for one hour or two. About 100 receive outdoor help at \$1 per month.

*Remarks.*—The condition and management of the Home has been very satisfactory.

R. H. MARSH,  
W. T. LYON,  
E. T. WHITE.

Received September 22, 1897.

#### GUILFORD.

Home as heretofore described. Ventilation by windows and doors; water from well; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 40 or 50; now in charge, 33; able to work, 12; helpless, 1; confined, 2; Flora Hagarth (white), Julia Watson (colored), idiots. Food supply good,

at \$1.50 per capita weekly. Superintendent is A. S. Voss (Greensboro). Salary, \$250. Is a satisfactory officer. Physician, Dr. A. E. Ledbetter (Greensboro). Ten inmates died in past year (2 white, 8 negroes). Discharged, 16; able to do work in garden, 3; could be employed in light work, 12. Premises, fair; could and should be improved. Farm contains 350 acres, 75 cultivated; crops, grain and vegetables for use of Home. Shaded. Ashes saved. Religious services. Punishment, one colored boy occasionally whipped. Large number have relief at Home, at 50 cents to \$2 per month each. For 22 months the expenses of Home have been \$4,990.50; outside relief, \$4,240.24; total, \$9,230.74.

*Remarks.*—When at the State Fair I saw incubators, the very things for these poor old people at the Home to attend to, and for their careful attention they should have some of the profits of the enterprise.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Received November 5, 1897.

#### HALIFAX.

The Home is as heretofore reported; now in charge, 46; able to work, 4; helpless, 2; confined, 0; to each, weekly, is allowed  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pounds meat, 1 peck meal,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds sugar. Superintendent is H. J. Wood (Halifax), at \$20 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. Salary of physician, \$500. Inmates admitted from September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 4 (old age); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 9. Premises in good condition; 35 acres land in cultivation; 1 pair mules, 2 cows, 7 hogs, 1 yoke oxen. Crops of corn, peas and vegetables used on place. Religious services once a month. Children in Home, 3 white, 4 colored; total, 7; of these 2 born there; all have to be cared for. Outdoor relief to about 25, at an average of \$2 per month. Some statistics wanting, owing to change of Superintendent.

R. W. BROWN.

Received March 20, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings, etc., as before reported. Physician is Dr. J. E. Green, at salary of \$450 per annum. Now in charge, 45; able to work 6; bedridden, 4; confined, 2 (Cena Bony and Martha Marshall); inmates in the Home on March 1, 1897, 51; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 7; died, 10 (old age); discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 10. There are 3 children, 2 born there, and 1 with afflicted mother.

Received October 3, 1897.

#### HARNETT.

We have no Home; we have a man hired to take care of the poor at his home. He is paid 15 cents a day for each one, and the county



furnishes clothing for them. The rest of the poor are allowed about \$1 each per month; they stay among their friends and relatives. The Home is a very poor accommodation for the aged and infirm. It is so poor that anybody would let that be the last place to go to. It is like it has been for some years, and is not in keeping with the character of our people.

N. A. SMITH.

Received June 9, 1897.

#### HAYWOOD.

The Home is about 1 mile from village of Dellwood and 5 miles from county seat. Has 2 frame buildings, ceiled, of 2 rooms each, and also certain rooms in residence of keeper, a substantial farmer. Ventilation only by windows and open fireplaces. No special fire protection. Water supply from excellent mountain springs very near. Heated by open fires; can accommodate 12 to 15; now in charge, 12; able to work, 6 (light work); helpless, 1; confined, 0; imbeciles, 3. Food in liberal supply, and such as is found on tables of well-to-do farmers. Weekly cost per capita \$1.25 to keeper. Clothes and medical treatment paid for extra. Superintendent receives \$5 per capita monthly for food, and extra for clothing, bedding, etc., and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. Howell Way is physician (Waynesville); pay for actual services rendered, as per usual charges. On September 1, 1896, there were 3 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 6; died, 1 (organic heart disease); discharged, 1 (good home with farmer obtained for boy). Nearly all can assist a little on farm. Premises consist of farm house, with small cottages in yard near; 50 acres in cultivation, 6 to 8 head horses and mules, cows, etc. Crops of corn, oats, rye, sorghum, potatoes, cattle for market, cabbage, apples (in abundance). Shaded. Two churches are near, and all inmates who desire attend services. Outdoor relief to 5 or 6 persons at \$2 to \$3 per month.

*Remarks.*—I desire to state that in my humble opinion in no county in the State are the poor more kindly treated. Our Commissioners are liberal, progressive men, the keeper of the Home is a substantial farmer with a good, kindly wife. The inmates are quite attached to them. All this work is done in a quiet, business way.

Received July 2, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management of the Home as before reported. Now in charge, 11; 5 or 6 can do light work; helpless, 1 (a deformed idiotic child). Inmates admitted since March 1, 1897, 4; then in the Home, 7; 2 children under 6 years of age with their mother; when old enough homes will be found for them. Other items the same as heretofore.

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D.

Received September 27, 1897.

## HENDERSON.

The Home is 4 miles from court-house on public road. Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported; now in charge, 4; able to work, 2 (light); helpless, 0; confined, 0. Diet of meats and vegetables in good variety and plenty, at average weekly cost of \$1.25 per capita for 3 years past. Superintendent is Drury Conn (Hendersonville), at \$5 per month for each, and his home and use of farm free. He is a satisfactory officer and moderately industrious. The physician is B. L. Ashworth, M.D., (Hendersonville), at \$150 per annum for Home and jail combined. On March 1, 1896, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. The premises are not first-class; rather dilapidated from carelessness; could be easily made attractive. Has 150 acres poor or thin land; very little in cultivation, some old fields, one yoke oxen, and cows. Small crop of corn, potatoes, cabbage, etc., used at Home. Some shade; not enough. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 5 persons; 2 receive \$4 monthly, 2 get \$3, and 1 \$2.50.

*Remarks.*—Two are very old women, one an idiotic man; the other a boy partly paralyzed. None of these cases can be traced to intemperance.

Respectfully,

J. G. WALDROP, Secretary.

Received April 5, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 3; able to do light work, 1; helpless, 0; died, 0; discharged, 0; ran away, 1. Admitted since March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, 1. Occasional religious services.

Received October 9, 1897.

## HERTFORD.

The Home is near central portion of county. Has 5 dwellings, 4 18 by 36 feet; fifth one has three rooms, wooden. Ventilated by windows and doors. No fire protection. Water supply from wells. Heated by open fire-place. Superintendent is J. W. Doughtie (Union); pay, \$160 per annum and board for self and family; is a good man. Physician is John W. Tayloe (Union); pay \$90 per year. Can accommodate 32; now in charge, 9; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined, 2 (Jacob Brett, colored), imbecile; Maria Knight, insane. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 12; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 0; died, 0; left on own account, 3; can do light work, 3; inmates assist in garden, 2. Occasional religious services. Some outdoor relief. Inmates have meats, fish and vegetables in season. Premises in good repairs, shaded and fruit trees. Ashes saved.



Farm contains 68 acres good soil, 22 cultivated; one horse, one cow and hogs. Crops are corn, vegetables and potatoes used for Home.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. TAYLOE,  
Superintendent of Health.

Received December 7, 1897.

#### HYDE.\*

The Home is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles northeast of court-house. Situation, fair. It has 3 buildings, all of wood; main building has 2 stories, with 8 rooms; 2 other buildings have 2 rooms each. Ventilation by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from wells; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 15 or 20; now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; confined, 0. Food wholesome, such as flour and corn-bread, beef, meat, etc. Average weekly cost per capita, 75 cents for food. Superintendent is Z. F. Jarvis (Swan Quarter), at \$12.50 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. There is no regular physician; Dr. O. I. Credle generally serves. On September 1, 1896, there were 6 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2 (a little). Premises only ordinary in arrangement, and in fair condition only. Home has considerable woodland, of rather poor quality; one or two acres in cultivation; no stock; crops only of vegetables. Partly shaded. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 26, at about \$2 per month average; they do not depend entirely upon this.

Yours very truly,

L. H. SWINDELL,  
Swan Quarter.

Received March 15, 1897.

#### IREDELL.

The Home is one-half mile from Barium Springs and 5 miles from Statesville; 2 buildings 16 by 30 feet; one 16 by 40; one 16 by 36; two 14 by 24; smoke-house 18 by 24; keeper's house 20 by 24; two stories and kitchen 16 by 24; 5 log and 2 frame buildings, each 2 rooms; keeper's, 4. Ventilated by windows, doors, open fire places. Water from spring. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 29; able to work, 8; one unable to leave room. Superintendent is W. D. Eastep (Barium Springs); salary, \$2 and support; is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. Henry F. Long; pay, \$2 per visit. Ample allowance of food. Average weekly cost per capita, 53 cents. On March 1, 1896, there were 27 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 20; died, 11; discharged, 7; can assist in garden, 8; 1 child (colored). Occasional religious services; no outdoor relief. Premises in fair condition, and Commissioners have ordered repairs; 225 acres, 50 cultivated; stock. Crops, corn, wheat, etc. Fine shade; manures saved.



*Remarks.*—Some of the inmates desire to read news. We will arrange with our editors to send a bundle of exchanges to the Home every week.

Received October 15, 1897.

#### ORPHAN'S HOME, BARIUM SPRINGS.

Since our last visit to the Orphan's Home at Barium Springs many improvements have been made, chief among them the erection of the center building and infirmary. The former is made of brick, three stories and basement, covered with slate, presenting a very handsome exterior. From its lofty tower Statesville and the surrounding country for miles can be seen very plainly. The interior is finished in hard woods, and the arrangements at once suggest comfort and convenience. On the first floor the kitchen and aggregate dining-room are located, the latter having a seating capacity of 200 at once. On the second floor is the large chapel, company rooms, school rooms and assembly chamber. On the third floor are the girls' dormitories. The building cost \$10,000. Mrs. Lees, of New York, and Mrs. E. G. Reade, of Raleigh, each gave \$2,000. Miss Jennie Johnston, of Charlotte, \$1,000, and B. S. Worth, of Wilmington, \$500. The balance was given in sums of \$500 to \$1.

The infirmary is a frame building, cost \$1,250, and paid for by philanthropist George W. Watts, of Durham, \$1,000, and Mr. Harvey Orr, of Charlotte, \$250. The Synod cottage and Annie Louise cottage cost each \$5,000. The latter was erected by George W. Watts and named in honor of his only daughter. The tract of land contains 90 acres, most of which is cultivated by the boys, and the products are used by the Home. Water is procured from wells and a hydraulic ram at the Springs. A reservoir near the building contains 10,000 gallons, and necessary hose is provided in the event of fire. Six cows are milked and 20 hogs are now being fattened. Two horses are kept. Manure and ashes are put on land. The number of children now at the Orphanage is 83. A good school is conducted in English branches and Sunday School and Divine services are held every Sabbath by the Superintendent, Rev. R. W. Boyd.

The Board of Regents have been tireless and faithful in their conduct of this benevolence, and with the Superintendent in their supervisory capacity, are justly proud of the scope of the institution thus far. It is a very able Board composed of the following distinguished gentlemen: Dr. J. Rumple, Salisbury; Rev. B. I. Craig, Reidsville; G. W. Watts, Durham; Dr. H. G. Hill, Maxton; Dr. J. W. Stagg, Charlotte; Rev. C. G. Vardell, Red Springs; S. C. Rankin, Mooresville; Rev. W. R. McLelland, Statesville; Dr. M. W. Hill, Statesville; and P. M. Brown, Charlotte.



While this noble charity is sustained and conducted by the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, and to that extent is denominational, the children of every sect are admitted. The per capita expense is about \$75. Four of the boys print a very creditable newspaper, called appropriately, "Our Fatherless Ones." In this way they learn the very useful trade of type-setting, which they can practice in a larger field after going out into the world. And in referring to this we are led naturally to call attention to a conspicuous necessity that should be supplied at the earliest moment. A technical department should be added and conducted so as to give the girls and boys such skill in some trade or profession that will fit them at once for the duties of life. When they go forth to battle with their competitors of the world they should be armed with useful weapons. Then they will be prepared to quit themselves like men and women. Therefore each child should have an opportunity of acquiring a technical education. They would at once take their places in the great army of industrial workers and return in a few years to the sum total expended on them ten and twenty fold of material wealth. In years to come, in God's own Providence, some of the helpless recipients of this Christian charity will become powerful and rich, and in turn, remembering the institution that laid the foundation on which they erected the superstructure of profitable and successful lives, they will be drawn by cables of grateful love, to lay on the altar of Barium Springs Orphanage, large contributions by way of endowments consecrated to God and humanity. In our opinion, though not a cent is yet provided for this new department, some way will be opened to the faithful servants of the Master, the Board of Regents and the Superintendent, by which it may be established. With an humble trust and abiding faith they have already seen a magnificent work unfold from small beginnings and grow from year to year as perceptibly yet as mysteriously as great oaks from little acorns. "Paul may sow, Apollos water, but God alone giveth the increase." What a blessed privilege is here presented to some one, or many, to give a few thousand dollars for this great purpose. Who will follow the noble example of Watts, Worth. Orr, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Reade, and others, and write their names in indellible characters in the enduring history of this splendid philanthropy? They will receive the thanks of millions yet to be for ages to come along with Stephen Girard, Peter Cooper and George Peabody, who lived for others, when many of the selfishly rich and powerful of to-day will have been forgotten and their memories consigned to an eternal oblivion.

Respectfully submitted,

L. HARRELL,

ANDREW D. COWLES,

Board of Charities Iredell County, N. C.

## JACKSON.

The Home is on a branch, about two miles from court-house: situation healthy. Has 1 building with 2 rooms 12 by 14, and 9 feet high; 1 door, 2 windows, and fire-place to each room; of wood. No fire protection. Water supply from springs; open fires; can accommodate 12; now in charge, 2; able to work, 1 (part of the time); helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food sufficient in quantity and quality for health and comfort. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is William Davis (Webster), at \$6 in money for each inmate monthly, and he is a satisfactory officer. N. M. Self (Webster) is physician, at \$5 per month. On September 1, 1896, there were 3 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. Premises well arranged, neatly kept, and in good condition. Other items as reported. Shaded. No religious services. One child in Home. No system of outdoor relief.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received March 19, 1897.

## JOHNSTON.

The Home is situated on a farm about 5 miles west of Smithfield; has 3 buildings for inmates; of these 2 are about 32 feet square with 4 rooms each; 1 about 16 by 32; fire-place to each. Ventilation only by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; open fires; can be accommodated, 30; now in charge, 17; able to work, 6 (a little while daily, none steadily); helpless, 3; confined, 2. They have all they want of good, wholesome food; no stated allowance. Weekly per capita cost, \$1.22. Superintendent is George I. Wilson (Smithfield), at 17½ cents per day for each inmate, and he is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. R. J. Noble (Selma), at \$150 per annum. On September 1, 1896, there were 15 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 5; died, 2 (pneumonia), 2 (grippe), 1 (old age), 1 (paralysis); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 6.

The Home is on a tract of about 200 acres, 35 acres of which is cleared; in a healthy locality, fairly well arranged, in fair condition, clean and neat, but not fine; soil poor, sandy. Stock belongs to Superintendent. Crops of corn, cotton, peas, etc., belong to Superintendent. Partly shaded; not enough so; manures saved. Occasional religious services by different ministers. There are 3 children with their mothers; steps have been taken to place them in private homes. Outdoor relief to about 125, at an average of \$3 per quarter.

Respectfully,

T. R. HOOD.

Received August 13, 1897.



## JONES.

The Home is in the piney woods, 2 miles from Trenton. Has 2 buildings 16 by 32 feet—logs; 2 rooms each. Ventilated by door and chimney; no windows; no fire protection. Water from open well, and scarce in dry weather. Heated by open fire-places. Can accommodate 8; now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; helpless, 2. They are allowed food to the amount of \$2 per month. Keeper is John W. Bryan, at \$2 per month; not industrious, sober, indifferent, inability. No physician. On March 1, 1896, there were 2 inmates; since admitted, 3; no deaths; no discharges. Premises and buildings dilapidated. Farm contains 100 acres; none cultivated; no garden. Shaded. No ashes saved. Outdoor relief to 14, at a cost of \$1.75 per month each.

*Remarks.*—While our Home is no credit to the county, I think the inmates are kindly treated by keeper.

THOMAS C. WHITAKER.

Received September 18, 1897.

## LENOIR.

There is no Home in this county, but steps have been taken to provide for the same.

Monthly payments in money to poor of county are made at present.

## LINCOLN.

The Home is in buildings and management as heretofore. Can accommodate 35 to 40; now in charge, 22; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 1; food, all they need; average weekly cost per capita, \$1. Superintendent is M. L. Hearner (Lincolnton), at \$3.50 per month for each inmate, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Thomas F. Costner (Lincolnton) is physician, at about \$8 per month. There were on September 1, 1896, inmates, 21; admitted to March 1, 1897, 3; died, 3; (1 of tumor, 2 old age); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Other items as reported. Shaded. No regular religious services; 2 children in home; invalid mother in hospital. About 20 persons are assisted by the county.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received April 8, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home is as heretofore reported. There is a new physician, Dr. W. L. Crouse (Lincolnton). Now in charge, 23; able to work, 2; helpless, 1; inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 22; since admitted, 3; died, 1 (fever); discharged; able to do light work, 2. Religious services; 3 children in the Home. Other items as reported.

*Remarks.*—General condition good. Some outside help.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received October 5, 1897.

## MACON.

The Home is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, at the residence of W. A. Ramsey, and in buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 11; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food in sufficient amount, of bread, meat, vegetables, milk, butter, etc., at an average weekly cost per capita of \$1.06. Superintendent is W. A. Ramsey (Franklin), at \$1.06 per capita in money, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. S. H. Lyle (Franklin) is physician. On September 1, 1896, there were 10 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 2; died, 1 (from old age—98 years); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises as heretofore described, and other items. Shaded. No religious services on the premises; one child, its mother being an inmate. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—We think the poor are properly cared for. They all have some opportunities for religious services, as church is very near, and they are furnished with the necessary conveyance.

W. J. JENKINS,  
MRS. W. T. POTTS,  
MRS. J. C. WRIGHT.

Received May 18, 1897.

## MADISON.

The Home is on Walnut Creek,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from county seat. There are 2 frame buildings. One for inmates is 16 by 16 feet, 5 rooms; keeper has 3 rooms. Ventilated by doors and windows. No fire protection. Well water. Heated by open fire-places and coal grates. Keeper is Len Henderson (Marshall); salary, \$4.50 per month for each inmate. Doctor is James K. Hardwick (Marshall); pay, \$20 per month for Home and jail. Can accommodate 20; in charge now, 18; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0; several idiotic (harmless); one insane (helpless). Ample allowance of food. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, 22; admitted since to September 1, 1897, 1; died, 3; discharged, 0; able to assist on farm, 0. Premises in good condition, well arranged, located in nice, dry place. Farm contains 33 acres; 5 cultivated; corn and vegetables raised. Partly shaded. Ashes and manures saved. Occasional religious services; 5 children; 2 idiots; 1 blind and dumb; others small. Outdoor relief to 3 at \$3 per month.

JESSE WALLIN,  
V. B. DAVIS.

Received September 29, 1897.

## MARTIN.

The Home is 3 miles from court-house, on main road; is of wood, with 5 buildings; of these, one, 16 by 48, has 3 rooms; one, 17 by 34, has 2 rooms; one, 17 by 34, with 2 rooms and 2 shed rooms 8 by 10;



one, 14 by 14, and one, 12 by 24 with 2 rooms. Ventilation by windows; no special fire protection; water supply from well and drive pump; open fires; can accommodate 20; now in charge, 12; able to work, 3 (very light); helpless, 2, and blind, 2; confined, 0. Food all they desire, but very plain; average weekly cost, \$1.25 per capita. Superintendent is Will Mizell (Williamston), at \$150 in money, and board and lodging for himself and wife. He is a satisfactory officer. W. H. Harrell M.D. (Williamston) is physician, at \$120. Statistics of inmates not obtained. Can assist on farm, 3 or 4. Premises well arranged, but houses need repairing. Home has 75 acres of land, cleared, and in cultivation; 1 mule. Crops of corn, potatoes, etc., used on farm. Shaded. Religious services every Sunday. There is a system of outdoor relief; number and cost not obtained.

W. H. HARRELL, M.D.

Received May 5, 1897.

#### MCDOWELL.

Home is 5 miles from court-house in southwest part of the county. Has 4 buildings: of these 2 are of logs and 2 frame buildings; 1 contains 1 room, 2 contains 2, and 1 contains 3. Ventilation by windows. No fire protection; water supply from spring; open fires: 15 to 20 can be accommodated; now in charge, 15; able to work, 2 (light); helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food of corn-bread, meat, and vegetables, at average weekly per capita cost of \$1. The Superintendent is J. W. Biddle (Marion), at \$2.75 per month for each inmate in money, with use of place. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is George J. White, M.D. (Marion), at \$80 for the Home and jail. On September 1, 1896, there were 12 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 5; died, 0; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 2. Premises fairly well arranged. The Home has about 100 acres: only a few acres in cultivation, in vegetables: crops of corn, potatoes, beans, etc. Shaded. No religious services. There are 5 or 6 children, who ought to be in school: efforts have been made to bind them out, without success. No system of outdoor relief.

GEORGE J. WHITE.

Received April 13, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings, etc., as last reported. Now in charge, 13: able to do light work, 4; confined, 0; helpless, 0; 1 blind. Inmates on March 1, 1897, 19; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 1; died, 0; discharged, 6. The physician is Dr. B. A. Cheek. Children, 6; too small for removing. Outdoor relief to 18 at \$2 per month.

B. A. CHEEK, M.D.,  
W. F. CRAIG,  
M. M. SISK.

Received September 13, 1897.

## MECKLENBURG.

The Home is 3 miles from court-house. Has 20 buildings; no change since last report. Ventilation sufficient, by doors and windows. Well and spring for water; open fires and stoves. Can accommodate 75; now in charge, 60; able to work, 15; helpless, 4; confined, 10—of these, 4 all the time, 6 at night. No work-house. Those confined all the time are hopelessly insane. Weekly cost per capita, 94 cents. Superintendent's post-office is Charlotte. His salary is \$365, and his family is supplied with provisions, and medical attention by county. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. H. M. Wilder (Charlotte) is physician, at \$500 per annum for county institutions. On September 1, 1896, there were 65 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 5; died (white) 3. (colored), 12; total, 15; discharged, 21; can assist on farm, 15. Premises well arranged; whites have 3 brick and 2 wooden buildings; colored have 2 brick and 3 wooden; one-fourth mile apart; Superintendent's house in center; all neat and clean. Has 100 acres; 80 in cultivation; 3 mules, 12 milch cows, 6 heifers; crops of corn, wheat, oats and peas for home supply; last year's crop, 400 bushels corn, 75 of wheat, 71 peas. Shaded; also good orchard and vineyard started. Religious services by Rev. C. C. Holton twice a month. Children—3 white, 1 colored (boy); of the whites, 2 girls and 1 boy; nothing has been done for them, but will see Commissioners. Two stockades provided in lieu of workhouse.

J. WATT KIRKPATRICK,

W. N. PEOPLES.

Received, April 19, 1897.

## MONTGOMERY.

The Home is 5 miles from court-house, and is in good condition, with new houses. They are all of wood, frame buildings, each 18 by 36, 1 story high, 2 rooms each; ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; open fires; can accommodate 25; now in charge, 17; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0; 2 idiots. Diet of all kinds of vegetables, peas, beans, potatoes, meat, bread, milk, etc., in plenty. Average weekly cost per capita, 81 cents. Superintendent is E. D. Hurley (Troy), at \$3.25 per month for each inmate. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. A. F. Thompson (Troy) is physician, at \$40 per year. On March 1, 1896, there were 18 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises and surroundings as neat as may be; 50 acres land, poor; 3 in cultivation; no stock; corn and vegetables are the crops. Shaded. Religious services by Rev. Mr. Thompson and others. Outdoor relief to 15 persons at an annual average of \$32 each.

Received July 19, 1897.



## NEW HANOVER.

Buildings of Home as reported. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 27; able to work, 0; helpless, 12; confined, 4 (3 insane and 1 idiot). Diet not limited; bread, meat and vegetables, and milk occasionally. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.57. Superintendent is T. A. Watson (Wilmington), at 22½ cents each per day, and privilege of using the farm and working convicts. He has only been in charge 2 months, but seems a good manager. Dr. Joseph Shepard is physician. On September 1, 1896, there were 32 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 0; discharged, 2; can assist on farm. 0. Premises heretofore described; 4 acres in cultivation; 4 milch cows, 2 mules; crops of corn, potatoes, peas and vegetables, mostly consumed at the Home. Religious services, voluntary aid on Sunday. Outdoor relief as heretofore.

*Remarks.*—You will see we have a new Superintendent of Home and work-house. I think he is a kind and just man, and will make a good Superintendent. The inmates seem to be fairly well cared for, but I think their bedding rather deficient.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HANKINS.

Received June 6, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings, etc., as last reported. Now in charge, 33; able to work, 0; bedridden, 3 (white); inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 24; since admitted, 19; died, 3 (consumption, dropsy, paralysis); discharged, 7; children, 0. Physician is W. D. McMillan.

*Remarks.*—The new keeper appears to be a kind and faithful officer, voluntarily showing me sleeping rooms. The grand jury at last term of court recommended repairs to the furnaces and better bedding.

Respectfully,

A. G. HANKINS.

Received October 28, 1897.

## NORTHAMPTON.

The Home is situated 1½ miles from county seat. Has 7 buildings, 5, 42 by 16 feet; 2, 40 by 32; built of wood; 5 have 2 rooms each; 5 have 4 rooms each. Ventilated by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Heated by fire-places and stoves. Superintendent is Alexander H. Reid (Jackson); salary, \$30 per month. Physician is H. W. Lewis (Jackson), pay, \$200. Premises are well located and clean, whitewashed every year. Farm contains 340 acres; in cultivation, 200; 1 horse, 1 pair of mules. Crops raised are corn, peanuts and vegetables. Cost of maintaining the Home, \$1,000 per annum. Plenty food allowed inmates. Can accommodate 44;

now in charge, 33; able to work, 10; helpless, 8; confined, Will Edwards, Hannah Bryan, Frank Alstead, Charley Boone, Sarah Eason, Britton Hartwell, Johnson Brown, Jacob Whitaker, Hannah Daniel, Gritty Johnson. Inmates in the Home September 1, 1896, 35; since admitted to September 1, 1897, —; died, 5 (1 old age, 3 pneumonia, 1 burnt to death). Two ran away; 7 can do light work. Shade trees set out this year. Ashes and manure used for improving the land. Occasional religious services. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—The Home is well located, the inmates carefully looked after and humanely treated.

JOHN B. MACRAE.

Received December 8, 1897.

#### ON SLOW.

The Home is 9 miles from court-house; has 3 buildings 30 by 15; of wood; 2 rooms each. Ventilation by doors and windows. Well near building; open fires; can accommodate 10; now in charge, 6; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0; imbecile, 1. Food of flour, sugar, molasses, coffee, pork, meal and rice, at \$1.25 weekly per capita. The Superintendent is Mrs. Peggy Thomas (Catharine Lake), at \$40 a year, and she is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. L. Cox (Jacksonville) is physician, at \$100 per annum for Home and prison. On September 1, 1896, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 1; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises contain 3 neat frame buildings, very comfortable, but they are not built as they should be. The Home has 25 acres land; 1½ acres in cultivation; no stock; crops of vegetables for use of Home. Shaded. No religious services whatever. Outdoor relief amounts to about \$700 to \$800 per annum.

*Remarks.*—We contemplate buying a farm of 200 or 300 acres for the County Home, and having it worked in the interest of the county. I think, by so doing, that in four or five years the Home would be self-sustaining.

Very truly,

(MISS) LUCY C. DUFFY.

Received April 3, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings as before reported. Now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; inmates in Home September 1, 1896, 5; since admitted, 0; died, 0; one veteran sent to Soldiers' Home, Raleigh, N. C. General condition of premises good.

*Remarks.*—Our outside allowance amounts to about \$1,400 per year.

G. W. SIMMONS.

Received November 17, 1897.



## ORANGE.

The Home is 5 miles northwest of court-house; has 2 1-story brick buildings 110 by 18; also Superintendent's house (frame), and kitchen (frame), with log kitchen, 2 barns and crib. Brick buildings have 6 rooms each; ventilation only by windows and doors. Fire protection only by well and buckets; water supply from well; can accommodate 50; now in charge, 23; able to work, 11; bedridden, 1; helpless, 11; confined, 0. Food, as much as needed, of wheat and corn-bread, bacon, vegetables, fruit and milk, and at times herrings. Average number, 18; average annual cost for 3 years, \$900. Superintendent is A. W. Jordan (Elkland), at \$200 in money, and food for himself and family. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. D. C. Parrish (Hillsboro) is physician, at \$5 each visit. On September 1, 1896, there were 18 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 6; died, 2 (old age); discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 5. Premises neat, well arranged and in good repair. Home has 474 acres; 100 in cultivation; crops of wheat, corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco; fruit and vegetables; consumed by inmates. Shaded. Religious services by ministers of various denominations; they attend church near. Outdoor relief to 20, at \$1.50 per month.

D. H. HAMILTON.

Received March 11, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge 20; able to work, 5; bedridden, 1; able to assist on farm, 5. Physician is Dr. C. D. Jones (Hillsboro), at \$4 per visit. Inmates in the Home on March 1, 1896, 19; since admitted, 5; died, 1; discharged, 5. Outdoor relief to 2, at \$3 and \$4 per month.

D. H. HAMILTON.

Received September 7, 1897.

## PASQUOTANK.

The Home is 1 mile from Elizabeth City, near Pasquotak River. Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 17; now in charge, 23; able to do light work, 16; helpless, 0; confined, 1 (Elija Burgess, insane). Food unlimited; cost of Home last year, \$2,000. Superintendent is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. Isaiah Fearing; pay, \$2 per visit. Inmates in the Home on March 1, 1896, 31; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 16; died, 13; discharged, 12; able to assist on farm, 4; can do light work, 12. Buildings dilapidated and out of repair. No crop; garden; vegetables, etc., used for Home. Shaded. Ashes saved. Religious services by colored preacher every Sunday. No children. No punishment. Outdoor relief to 21, at \$2 a month.

F. H. JOHNSTON.

Received October 3, 1897.

## PENDER.

The Home is within the corporate limits of Burgaw; there are 2 buildings; 1 is 20 by 25; the other has four rooms with piazza; in one 2 rooms, the other 4. Ventilation only by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well; open fires; can accommodate 10; now in charge, 5; able to work, 2; helpless, 0. Diet of a sufficiency of wholesome food at a weekly cost per capita of \$1. Superintendent is J. T. Brown (Burgaw), who receives the use of the farm around the Home, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. George F. Lucas (Currie) is physician, who receives \$100 per annum as Superintendent of Health. On September 1, 1896, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 4; died, 2; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 1. Premises in fairly good condition and attractive in appearance. Home has large farm; 30 acres in cultivation; no stock except for working purposes; crops of strawberries, corn, potatoes and vegetables used for Superintendent. Shaded. No religious services; 2 children in Home, temporarily. Outdoor relief to 12, at about \$1.25 per month.

*Remarks.*—It affords me much pleasure to state that under the efficient and humane management of our Superintendent of Health, Dr. George F. Lucas, the sanitary condition of our public institutions is good, and that the poor at the Home, alike with the inmates of our jail, receive proper care.

E. PORTER, M.D.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 3; helpless, 0; able to work, 0, children, 0. Premises neat and pretty.

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received September 17, 1897.

## PERQUIMANS.\*

No change in buildings of the Home or the management since the last report.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received July 5, 1897.

## PERSON.

The Home is 2 miles from court-house. Has 3 brick buildings; one 16 by 100 feet, 1 story, with 6 rooms; one 18 by 37, of 2 stories, with 4 rooms; and one 16 by 30, of 2 stories, with 3 rooms. Ventilation by windows. No fire protection, except well and buckets. Water supply from well, 150 yards distant; open fires; can accommodate 30; now in charge, 13; able to work, 5; helpless, 2; confined, 1. Food as much as desired; weekly per capita (averaged), about



\$1.15. Superintendent is E. D. Jacobs (Roxboro), at \$150 per annum and board for family of three. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. A. Wise (Roxboro) is physician; paid by usual fees. On September 1, 1896, there were 14 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 10; died, 0; discharged, 11; can assist on farm, 2. Premises good; yards clean; houses and fences whitewashed. Home has 300 acres, gray land; 50 cultivated; 2 mules, 5 cattle, 12 hogs. Tobacco crop sold; others used. Shaded. Religious services 6 times a year by visiting preachers. Home has 1 boy (child of 4 years, white), with his mother; 1 of 6 years (colored boy), insane. Outdoor relief to about 40, at \$1 per month.

*Remarks.*—The County Home is kept in fine condition. Good crops and plenty of fruit for the use of the inmates.

Respectfully,

C. H. HUNTER.

Received August 4, 1897.

#### PITT.

The County Home is 5 miles south of Greenville. Has 8 buildings; 2 of 16 by 60, 4 rooms each; 4 of 16 by 32, and 2 rooms to each; 1 of 16 by 40, with 3 rooms, and 1 of 16 by 24, with 4 rooms. Ventilation by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well; open fires; can accommodate about 30 or 35; now in charge, 30; able to work, 0; helpless, 9 (can not walk). 1 idiotic. Food of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, flour bread, and such other food as can be had for a change: weekly cost per capita, about \$1.25. Superintendent is M. E. Bryan (Greenville), at \$200, and board, and is fairly satisfactory. Dr. F. W. Bramer (Greenville) is physician, and paid by the visit. On March 1, 1896, there were 22 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 10; died, 2 (old age and general debility); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in fair condition; has 200 acres, sand; 20 in cultivation; a few hogs, 1 ox; crops of vegetables for use of Home. Shaded. Religious services by ministers from town occasionally. Outdoor relief to about 40, at \$2 to \$5 per month, according to necessity.

*Remarks.*—The institution is in good condition, and fairly kept.

Respectfully submitted,

H. HARDING.

Received June 10, 1897.

#### POLK.

Buildings, etc., of Home as reported; now in charge, 6; able to work, 1; helpless, 1; weekly average cost per capita, \$1.25. Superintendent is a satisfactory officer. Dr. John Twitty is physician, paid by usual fees. On September 1, 1896, there were in the Home 7 inmates. No religious services.

*Remarks.*—This county has strictly no farm for the poor, or Home.

The inmates are let out on contract by the Commissioners. The contract this year is let to H. P. Arledge (Mills Spring). He has 6 at present, at \$48 per annum each. There are 2 idiotic, to be taken care of at their homes; Commissioners pay \$48 per year each. Person having contract now lives 10 miles from court house. The county should have a Home.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received March 16, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No Home for the Aged and Infirm in this county. They are let out at contract by the Commissioners. Now in charge, 5; able to work, 1; helpless, 1; part of the time, 2. Physician is C. J. Kenworthy (Tryon). Makes a visit a month at \$3 and mileage. Inmates cared for on March 1, 1897, 5; admitted or discharged, 0. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 2 at \$4 per month each.

*Remarks.*—There is no Home belonging to the county. If the county would buy a farm, put suitable buildings on it and manage right, it would be much better, and I think would be self-sustaining.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received September 23, 1897.

#### RICHMOND.

No change since last report.

H. C. DOCKERY.

Received December 2, 1897.

#### ROBESON.

The Home is 1 mile from county seat; 7 wooden buildings, each 16 by 14 feet, and 2 rooms; also Superintendent's house. Ventilated by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from pumps. Heated by open fire-places. Superintendent J. D. Mattens (Lumberton) is a satisfactory officer. Physician is H. I. Pope (Lumberton). Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 8; able to work, 1; helpless, 2; 1 imbecile. Sufficient food; 75 cents per capita weekly. Inmates in the Home on March 1, 1896, 10; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 0; died, 4; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 1. Premises in good sanitary condition. Farm contains 25 acres, 19 in cultivation. Crops corn, potatoes, peas and garden vegetables. Not shaded. Ashes saved. Occasional religious services. Some outdoor relief.

Received October 2, 1897.

#### ROWAN.

The Home is 3 miles from Salisbury; 3 brick buildings, 2 for whites; one has 2 rooms, the other 4; one of the two rooms for



negroes. There is also a wooden chapel. Ventilated by windows. Good water from well. No fire protection; heated by fire-places. The Superintendent is Mr. A. M. Brown (Salisbury). Physician is Dr. John Whitehead, at \$200 per annum. Superintendent receives \$15 per month and house. Now in charge, 15; able to work, 1 (insane); helpless, 3; inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, 19; died, 17; discharged, 5; assist on farm, 3; could do light work, 0. They are allowed all the meat and flour they want and vegetables; do their own cooking. Cost, \$2 per capita monthly. Premises in good condition; 130 acres of land; 5 acres cultivated; garden crops used for inmates. Shaded. Ashes saved. Religious services once a month. No children; no punishment. Some outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—There should be an infirmary, a nurse and better bathing arrangements.

Received September 28, 1897.

#### ROCKINGHAM.

The County Home is as last reported; now in charge, 32; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Diet all they will eat of meat, bread, molasses and vegetables, at 75 cents per capita weekly. Superintendent is James Hancock, of Wentworth, N. C., at \$180, and board for himself and family. Is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. Lemuel Ellington (Wentworth), at \$200 per annum. Statistics not obtained. Premises are well arranged and in good condition; Home has 180 acres, poor land; 2 mules, 2 cows, 4 to 6 hogs. Crops mostly are of vegetables; some corn and tobacco used by the inmates. Shaded. Religious services as ministry may make appointments.

A. M. WHITSETT.

Received August 25, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as last reported. Now in charge, 30; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 2 (1 insane, 1 epileptic fits), Dryden Middleton, Emma Gilliam (colored); Ella Porguson, Nancy Simmons, Linda Chamberlaine, German John Lemos (idiots). On March 1, 1897, there were 30 inmates; since admitted, 3 up to September 1, 1897; died, 1, insane; 2 left of own accord; assist on farm, 4; able to do light work, nearly all; 2 children, idiots. The two idiotic children slightly punished. Outdoor relief to about 60, at \$1 per month.

*Remarks.*—Above statistics supplied by keeper.

Respectfully,

D. W. WITHERS.

Received September 14, 1897.



## RUTHERFORD.

The Home is 5 miles from court-house; has 7 buildings, of wood; 5 have 2 rooms 16 by 18, 2 have 1 room each, 16 by 18. Ventilation by doors, windows and fire-places, no fire protection; water supply from spring near; open fires; can accommodate 30; now in charge, 16; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Diet of vegetables, meats, milk and bread. Weekly cost per capita, 64 cents, besides use free of farm. Superintendent's address is Rutherfordton; receives farm rent free, and pay for wood, burial expenses and extras of all kinds. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. G. B. Harris is physician at \$2 per visit, and charges for medicine. On September 1, 1896, there were 17 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 14; discharged, 5; can assist on farm, 5 or 6. Houses arranged in rows, with street between 50 feet wide, well shaded with trees; has 100 acres poor upland; 40 or 50 in cultivation; no stock except belonging to the keeper. Crops of corn, cotton and oats. Shaded. Manures saved. Occasionally religious services at Baptist church, about 2 miles; this all are able to attend. No children. Outdoor relief to about 150 persons at various rates, not over \$3 or \$4.

T. B. TWITTY,

E. B. HARRIS,

W. A. THOMPSON.

Received July 9, 1897.

## STOKES.

The Home for the Aged and Infirm is on a southwest hillside,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Danbury. Has 4 buildings; No. 1 is keeper's home, 18 by 38, built of hewn logs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story, weather-boarded; No. 2, log, 1 story; No. 3, framed, 1 story; No. 4, framed, 1 story. No. 1 has 4 rooms, No. 2 has 2 rooms, No. 3 with 4 rooms, and No. 4 has 2 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows and open fire-places; No. 3 and 4 very good. Water from spring, excellent. Heated by wood in open fire-places. Accommodates 30; now in charge, 6; about one-fourth able to work; confined, 0. Food not limited. Bread, meat, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, etc., a good variety of wholesome food; average weekly cost, 94 cents. Superintendent is Jacob Lawson (Meadows P. O.), at \$3.75 per month for each inmate. He has the labor of those able to work, and the rents of the county farm; is a satisfactory officer. J. Walter Neal is physician, and received \$45 for services last year. Statistics not obtained. Of the buildings 3 and 4 are both new, very well arranged, and in good condition. No. 2 is very poor. Has 200 acres partly good land, suited for tobacco. About one-fourth in cultivation. County keeps no stock. Crops of corn, wheat, tobacco and vegetables belong to keeper. No shade;



no manures saved. Preaching only occasionally. One infant in Home, nursing. Outdoor relief to 45, at cost of \$452.

*Remarks.*—The keeper of our Home takes the job at so much per head, with the farm thrown in for good measure. We usually get good men in charge, but not always so. He uses the farm to his own advantage and pays no attention to draining or improving the land. I think the system bad; I would much prefer employing a superintendent to manage the business, and let the county foot all the bills and have all the profits from farm. A good farm, suited especially for grain and grass (which, however, we have not) could then be easily made self-supporting.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. NEAL.

Received December 24, 1897.

#### SURRY.

The Home is 2 miles from court-house; has 6 buildings; one for Superintendent, 18 by 24, with L, 2 stories; 5 houses, 16 by 32, with 3 of them having 1 room each, 2 with 2 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from mountain spring and Fish River. Heated by wood fires. Can accommodate 35; now in charge, 27. Able to work, 7 (moderate); helpless, 4; confined, 2; of these 1 idiotic, 1 insane. Diet of milk, meat and vegetables; coffee once a day. Cost to the county, from \$600 to \$800 per annum. Superintendent's address is Dobson, and he receives \$200 per year. Is a satisfactory officer. John R. Woltz, M.D. (Dobson) is physician, at \$36 per year. On March 1, 1896, there were 21 inmates (about); other statistics can not be obtained. Can assist on farm, 6. Premises consist of common log houses, in fairly good condition; all repaired and a new one built to supply the needs. The Home has 80 acres on Big Fish River, mostly in woods; one-fourth cultivated, about 60 acres; 1 good pair of mules; crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, oats and potatoes. Shaded. No provision made for religious services, but volunteer preaching; 3 children, 1 girl (child, 2 years) of insane woman; 2 boys 2 years old. Outdoor relief by Commissioners to many, at from \$1 to \$24 per annum. We have a chain-gang to work the roads since last court.

*Remarks.*—The sanitary condition of the Home is as good as that of any in the State. No disease in the Home for a number of years, except chronic diseases. The outside poor have cost the county more for a number of years than the expenses of the Home. Much temporary relief is allowed by Commissioners. There are 16 idiots, epileptics, and blind, who have allowances and remain at home; some allowance is made at times until crop is finished.

L. J. NORMAN.

Received August 14, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 24, able to work, 6; helpless, 5; confined, 2 (idiots). On March 1, 1897, 25; admitted since to September 1, 187, 0; died, 1; discharged, 4; assist on farm, 6; able to do light work, 8; children, 2, too young to leave their mothers.

Received September 23, 1897.

## SWAIN.

The Home is 6 miles on public road leading from the court-house of Swain to court-house of Macon county. Other items as reported except following: Water from spring; heated by open fires; can accommodate 20; now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; helpless, 1. Food as desired, at \$1.30 weekly cost per capita. Superintendent is J. M. Coxey (Swain), at \$5 per month for each in cash. He is a satisfactory officer. A. M. Bennett, M.D. (Bryson City) is physician, at \$2 per visit. On September 1, 1896, there were 3 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 4; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. Other items reported; shaded; no religious services since fall of 1896; 1 child with insane mother.

E. EVERETT.

Received June 3, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 6; able to work, 4; helpless, 0; confined, 1 (John Evans, insane). Inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, 6; since admitted, 3; died, 3 (2 from old age, 1 dropsy); discharged, 0; able to work, 4; recommends care of crops, sewing and knitting for those able to work. Other items as reported; church near by; children have been placed in private homes. Outdoor relief to 4 at \$3 per month.

*Remarks.*—We will establish a work-house and work all our convicts convicted for misdemeanors after this date.

Yours truly,

W. M. TAYLOR.

Received September 16, 1897.

## TRANSYLVANIA.

The Home is on farm 10 miles from Brevard; has 2 buildings, 2 rooms each, 12 by 12 each, frame; these are beside the farm house. Ventilation by windows and doors. No fire protection. Water from mountain spring. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 16; now in charge, 4; able to work, 0; helpless, 1, and another nearly so; confined, 0. Food from farm: rice, coffee, meal, bacon: what they need. No rations. Weekly cost per capita, at least \$1. Superintendent is W. P. Smith (Brevard). He receives use of farm, and \$.95 per capita monthly. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. M. M.



King (Brevard) is physician, at \$50 a year. On September 1, 1896, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 0; died, 0; can assist on farm, 2 (a very little). Premises fairly arranged; in such condition that a little repair would make all right. Has 104 acres; about 25 in cultivation; no stock except private stock; shaded nicely; no religious services; outdoor relief to 7 at \$2 per month, and occasional relief to others, averaging about \$8 per month.

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received March 25, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

*Remarks.*—There is no change in conditions of our county buildings and none in statistics except 1 death (dropsy); also outside help has been withdrawn from poor whites, compelling them to go to the county farm. There being no provision for colored no change has been made in their case.

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received September 15, 1897.

#### TYRRELL.

The Home is as heretofore. Now in charge, 3; able to work a part of his time, 1; helpless, 1; confined, 1 (Thomas Spencer, imbecile.) Superintendent's address is John Alexander, Columbia, N. C. He is paid \$7 per month each and use of grounds. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. D. W. Cohn is physician. No green crops, and ashes used on land. No religious services. A young man, Spencer, now attending the public school. No punishment; no work-house, and no outdoor relief at this time.

*Remarks.*—The Home is well kept, though improvement of the buildings would render it much more pleasant to both keeper and inmates, and especially to the friends of the inmates and committee of ladies, who frequently visit it.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

March 13, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore described. Now in charge, 2, at a cost of \$6.50 per capita for one month. Fed at Superintendent's table. Able to work, 0; helpless, 1. Superintendent, John W. Alexander (Columbia); pay, \$6.50 per month for each and use of farm. Physician, Ab. Alexander; pay, \$1 per visit. Inmates in Home March 1, 1897, 3; since admitted, 0; died, 1 (cause unknown). Could be employed in light work (making brooms and shoes), 2 or 3. Building in want of repair. Has 6 acres grey soil, 4 cultivated for use of keeper. General crop raised. Shaded. Ashes and manures saved. No re-



ligious services; no punishment; 2 given outdoor relief, 1 \$4 per month and 1 \$3.

*Remarks.*—One of the inmates (Tom Spencer) is a youth, has a bright mind, can't walk, but moves around on a tricycle. Can read well, write fairly; has some knowledge of arithmetic; has a great desire to acquire an education. Can you advise anything for his good?

Respectfully,

J. C. MEEKINS.

Received September 10, 1897.

#### UNION.

The Home is 500 yards from court house; 3 buildings, 1 brick, 2 wooden. Brick building has 13 rooms, frame one 4. Well ventilated by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Open fire-places. Superintendent is S. F. Barr (Monroe); salary, \$250 per annum; is a satisfactory officer. Physician is J. E. Ashcraft; pay, \$200 per year. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 24; able to work, 6; helpless, 3; 4 children, application for one more; no punishment. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, about 30; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 15; died, 4; discharged, 0; able to assist on farm, 6; could do light work, 15. They have all they want of bread, meat, vegetables, milk, butter, coffee, etc., at a cost of \$3.50 per month. Premises in good repair; 33 acres; 15 cultivated. One horse; garden vegetables, corn and peas. Shaded. Ashes saved. Occasional services.

*Remarks.*—We all feel proud of our County Home.

Very truly,

ROBERT B. REDWINE.

Received September 10, 1897.

#### VANCE.

Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 15; able to do light work, 4; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Keeper is James S. Gill (Henderson); pay, \$200, and board for himself and family. Physician is Dr. John H. Tucker (Henderson); salary, \$150 per year. Coffee and sugar twice a day, corn and flour bread, meat, molasses, fish, vegetables in season. Inmates in Home September 1, 1897, 11; since admitted to March 1, 1897, 9; died, 3 (old age, pneumonia, heart disease); discharged, 1; able to assist on farm, 2; could do light work, 4. Premises in good repair—well kept; 2 mules, 3 cows. Vegetables raised. Shaded. Ashes saved. Religious services. Some outdoor relief. Other items as before reported.

W. H. CHEEK,

J. H. TUCKER, M.D.

Received October 22, 1897.



## WAKE.

The buildings, farm, etc., are as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 54; able to do light work, 10; helpless, 2; confined, 1 (insane); inmates in Home March 1, 1897, not reported; received up to September 1, 1897, 14; died, 6; left on own accord, 19; able to assist on farm, 10; 2 children, 1 white child 2 years old; one colored child 4 years old. No steps taken to get them in any asylum. No punishment.

*Remarks.*—After a thorough investigation of the Home, we believe that every interest committed to the Superintendent is being carefully considered and as faithfully served as possible for the health and comfort of each inmate. Three excellent outhouses have been erected; barn, crib and store-house filled with products from farm.

J. W. CROWDER,

I. C. BLAIR,

Received December 13, 1897.

Visitors.

## WARREN.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 30; now in care of the institution, 23; able to work, 1; helpless, 3; none confined. Allowance of food and cost of maintenance per capita as heretofore. The Superintendent is W. B. Alston Warrenton, N. C. He is paid \$4.50 per month and use of farm. Is a very efficient officer. Dr. G. A. Foote, Warrenton, N. C., is the physician, at \$150 per year. Inmates in the Home September 1, 1896, 22; since admitted, 9; deaths 3; consumption, rupture, frost bite; discharged, 5; assists on farm, 1; can do light work, 3 (sewing and knitting). Premises neat and in good condition. Crops, etc., as heretofore described. Religious services twice a month by ministers of different denominations; 2 children with their mothers; no punishment; no work-house. Some outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—We find our Home in good condition under the very efficient management of Mr. M. B. Alston, who we think is as faithful in the discharge of his duties as any one could wish. If there is anything in the way of promotion along this line he surely deserves it.

R. D. FLEMING,

P. H. ALLEN.

Received April 26, 1897.

## WASHINGTON.

Buildings as heretofore reported; water from well. Heated by fire-places. Now in charge, 4; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; confined, 0. Superintendent is J. H. Harrison (Plymouth); pay, \$125 and land Physician, Dr. W. A. Ward (Plymouth), \$1.25 per visit. To each

inmate, 10 pounds meat, 10 pounds flour, 1 bushel meal, 2 pounds sugar, 1 pound coffee, 1 pound rice, 1 package baking powder, 1 bar soap, and 10 cents per month. Inmates in Home September 1, 1896, —; 6 since admitted. Inmates to March, 1899, 3; died, 2 (old age); discharged, 0; 70 acres land, 10 in cultivation. Crops corn, cotton, peanuts. Partially shaded. Manures saved. Occasional religious services. Other items as previously reported.

THOMAS J. MARINER.

Received October 23, 1897.

#### WATAUGA.

The Home has 4 buildings 20 by 40 feet, 2 stories high, fire place to each room; 2 miles from county seat on 200-acre farm; 4 rooms to each building. Ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from spring; open fires. Can accommodate 15; now in charge, 9; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; confined, 0; plain food in abundance—milk, butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. Weekly per capita cost, \$1.25. Superintendent, Riley Hodges (Boone), at \$5 per month for each inmate and use of farm, and he is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. W. B. Council (Boone); paid \$2.50 per visit and medicine. On April 1, 1896, there were 7 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1897, 2; died, 0; discharged, 0; able to work, 0; two or three get a little wood when the weather is good. Premises in good order. The Home has 200 acres of land; in cultivation, 50; cattle, sheep, poultry; grain, grass, vegetables and fruits are raised. Partly shaded. Ashes, etc., saved. Occasional religious services. One boy 16 years old, deformed; can't walk; being educated in primary branches; no punishment. Six afforded outdoor relief at \$3 per month. No work-house.

W. B. COUNCIL, M.D.,  
County Superintendent of Health.

Received March 17, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore. Now in charge 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; confined, 0. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1896, 9; admitted to September 1, 1897, 2; died, 1 (dropsy); discharged, 0; able to do light work 0. Receive outdoor relief, 10, at \$3 per month.

*Remarks.*—No change since last year's report; everything in good order.

W. B. COUNCIL, M.D.,  
County Superintendent of Health.

Received September 11, 1897.



## WAYNE.

The Home is 6 miles from county seat; 4 wooden buildings, 4 rooms each. Ventilated by doors and windows. A splendid well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 24; now in charge, 18; able to work, 2; helpless, 4. A sufficient quantity of wholesome food allowed inmates at about \$2 per month. Superintendent, Yancey L. Sullivan; pay, \$14 per month and board; satisfactory. Physician is Dr. Paul C. Hutton; salary, \$300 yearly. Inmates in Home March 1, 1896, 15; since admitted to September 1, 1897, 3; died, 3; can assist on farm, 2. Premises in good condition; 130 acres of land; 45 cultivated. Corn, etc., raised. Well shaded. Manures saved. Religious services. Outdoor relief to about 20, at \$1.50 each per month.

M. L. LEE,

L. H. CASTEX,

W. H. SMITH.

Received October 16, 1897.

## WILSON.

Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. Now in the Home, 23; 6 able to do light work; helpless, 1; partially paralyzed, 1; confined, 0. Food ample in amount and good; weekly cost per capita, 90 cents. The Superintendent is Thomas A. Thompson (Wilson); is satisfactory. The physician is Dr. Nathan Anderson (Wilson). Light work is given to all able to do it. Main building 40 by 32 feet. 2 stories, 8 rooms, with 2 wings 36 by 16, 1 story, porch entire length on front, for whites. For colored 3 detached buildings 28 by 16 feet. 7 rooms. Shaded. One deaf and dumb mute with 2 children (colored). No punishment. Some outdoor relief. In work-house, 34.

*Remarks.*—A change of Superintendents makes it impossible to answer all questions unless you can give a month or more time in which to get up books of former Superintendent.

Received April 20, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 28; able to work, 6; helpless, 0; confined, 0. The physician is paid \$20 per month and regular prices for surgical work, examinations for asylum and post-mortems. Inmates in the Home March 1, 1897, 20; admitted to September 1, 1897, 8; died, 4 (heart disease, paralysis, cancer and consumption); discharged, 2. Children in the Home, 4. No religious services.

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received September 28, 1897.

## YADKIN.

The Home is 2 miles southeast of Yadkinville on north Deep Creek. Five wooden buildings; 2 are double buildings, chimney in the middle; rooms 16 feet. One other for inmates and dwelling for keeper. Ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply, well and spring; open fire places. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 28; able to work, 4; helpless, 1; confined, 3; insane, 1; imbecile, 1; 1, an Italian, taken up wandering through the country insane. Good food; average weekly cost, \$2.50. The Superintendent is T. N. Bryant (Yadkinville); pay, \$1.80 per month and farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. T. R. Harding (Yadkinville) is physician; paid, \$125 per year and care of jail. On March 1, 1896, there were 22 inmates; admitted up to March 1, 1897, 10; died, 2; assist in work, 2. Farm contains 150 acres in good condition, but the land is poor; 50 acres cultivated by Superintendent. Corn, wheat, oats and vegetables. Shaded. Ashes and manure saved and used. Religious services once a month. Two children; can't take care of themselves; no steps taken to remove them. No punishment to out door relief or work-house.

Received March 22, 1897.



## ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF COUNTY PRISONS.

## ALAMANCE.

The county prison is of brick, partly fire-proof, with water and force-pump for fire protection. It is 50 by 60; has 2 stories, with 4 cells up-stairs and 2 rooms below, for prisoners. The rooms are 20 by 30, and cells 10 by 10. Ventilation only by doors, windows and hallway. Heated by furnace; no suffering from cold; hammock and abundant covering for each one. The apartment for males above; below for females. Fresh water as needed; no restriction on amount of food. Cleansed by water and scrubbing. Sewer pipe for excreta; no vermin; no liquors; no regular religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 2 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 7; all awaiting trial. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—There have been no prisoners confined for a long time. Each court cleans out the jail and disperses the prisoners. They are generally sent to the work-house. It is difficult to answer all questions, for as a rule they are confined for petty offenses. The buildings have been recently renovated, with new steel cells, and made fire-proof, with all the modern improvements, and we think it is well managed.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
J. A. TURRENTINE,  
P. H. FLEMING.

Received May 6, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Now confined, 3 white males, 5 colored males; total 8; of these 3 for larceny, the others for counterfeiting and assault. One case of punishment by close confinement, for mutiny. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 15 white males, 19 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 35.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTNE.

Received September 9, 1897.

## ALLEGHANY.

Prison of brick, 18 by 30, not fire-proof, and no protection; 2 stories, 4 cells, 9 by 14 feet; two prisoners to a room. No ventilation except by windows; heated by stoves; prisoners suffer from cold; plenty of bedding; food and drink as needed; ordinary methods for

cleanliness; excreta carried off; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males, for assault. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 3 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 4; for larceny and assault.

*Remarks.*—The stoves are not good; and, in fact, the jail can not be sufficiently warmed in very cold weather to keep men from suffering.

S. W. BROWN.

Received December 7, 1897.

#### ANSON.

The county prison is of brick, 35 by 45, not fire-proof, and without fire protection; has 3 stories, with 3 steel cells and 3 wooden; the steel cells are 6 by 8 and hold 4 prisoners each; the others are 16 by 16, with 8 each. Ventilation provided. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding and covering. Drinking water 3 times or more daily; food not limited. Cleansed by scouring and disinfectants; excreta removed in buckets. No complaint of vermin; mercurial ointment used. Punishment of 2 prisoners by locking in cell for bad conduct, such as cursing and resistance. Spirituous liquors allowed only as medicine. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 3 colored males; total, 6. Of these, 2 for assault and battery, 1 rape, 1 trespass, 1 peace bond, 1 f. and a. From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 7 white males, 47 colored males, 10 colored females; total, 64. Of these, for assault and battery, 4; on peace bond, 1; illegal registration, 1; insane, 1; total, 7 whites; of colored males, assault and battery, 5; larceny, 17; trespass, 1; rape, 1; insane, 1; bastardy, 4; costs, 12; injury to property, 1; illegal registration, 1; forgery, 1; peace bond, 3; total 47. Of colored females, larceny, 6; costs, 2; assault and battery, 1; infanticide, 1; total, 10. Deaths, 1, from childbirth.

Received May 27, 1897.

#### ASHE.

The county prison is of brick (not fire-proof) and without fire protection. It is 42 by 24, 2 stories, with 4 rooms of various sizes, and the number of prisoners in each varies. No ventilation except by windows; heated by open fire-places in the rooms; it is reported that prisoners suffer from cold; 1 mattress and three or more blankets allowed each prisoner. Cool drinking water at all times; food as necessary. Cleansed by water; excreta carried off by sewerage; no vermin. Prisoners are permitted the use of ardent spirits. No religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, for theft and fighting, 2 colored males, violating revenue laws. From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 40 white males and 2 colored males; total, 42—the whites for larceny, fighting, murder and violations of the internal revenue laws, and the colored for illicit distilling.



## BEAUFORT.

The county prison is of brick, and supposed to be fire proof; fire protection by usual city fire department 40 by 60; 2 stories, with 6 cells and a separate room, cells 8 by 10, and a maximum number of 3 or 4 placed in a cell. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering as needed. Drinking water 3 times a day, and oftener if necessary. Food as per legal allowance. For cleanliness, see report of grand jury. Excreta taken out of town. Think not free of vermin, but can not say positively. No ministerial services Sunday, as a rule. Now confined, 1 white male, 3 colored males. Of these 1 for attempt at rape, 1 sentenced to death for rape, 1 murder in second degree, to go to State's Prison for 12 years; 1 awaiting trial for forgery.

*Remarks.*—From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, have been confined (and just preceding our fall term of court), an unprecedented number of prisoners, but particulars can not be given at this time. I sent report of last grand jury, which is intelligent, accurate and comprehensive.

STEPHEN C. BRAGAW.

Received December 25, 1897,

NOTE.—The report of the grand jury contains the following:

"When the present jail was constructed, the plans contemplated a water-tank and the construction of a bath in each department together with necessary closets. \* \* \* In order to utilize them, it is absolutely necessary that a sewer pipe be laid from the jail to some outlet, say Pamlico River. If this sewer pipe were constructed, and an ordinary force pump were supplied to keep the tank filled with water, there is no reason why the jail should not be maintained in a cleanly and healthful condition. Without this system of sewerage, the jail is bound to remain unhealthy and uncleanly, and a nuisance to the community."

## BERTIE.

The county prison is of wood; not fire proof; and without fire protection, except ordinary buckets; about 20 by 35; 2 stories high, with five rooms; 2 of these are 10 by 15; 1 20 by 15; an average of 2 prisoners to a room. Windows have iron bars, of small size. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by flues—coal stove; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding and covering allowed. Cool drinking water about three times daily. Cleansed by scouring and washing. Excreta taken away and buried.

The prison is not altogether free of vermin; clothing and bedding are frequently washed. Religious services once or twice a month.



Now confined, 5 colored males, 1 colored female—total, 61; for forgery, 1 larceny, 1 assault and battery, 3 idiocy. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined—whites, 3; colored, 16; males, 18; females, 1—total, 19. Of these, for larceny, 6; affray, 5; seduction, 3; gambling, 1; idiocy, 3. The jail is fairly well kept.

*Remarks.*—We are very much in need of a good and comfortable jail, the present one being an ancient wooden building. It is as well kept as might be expected, considering the very unfortunate make-up of the old prison rooms, etc.

Respectfully,

R. W. ASKEW.

#### BLADEN.

The county prison is of wood; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 30 by 30, with 2 stories in height and 8 rooms; don't know number placed in each, or size of cells. No ventilation except by windows. Heating by fire-place and stoves. I think prisoners suffer in cold weather. Drinking-water furnished once daily; food as required by law. Excreta carried to branch nearby. Free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 0.

Statistics could not be obtained for want of record.

#### BRUNSWICK.

The county prison is of wood; no fire protection; 15 by 25; 2 stories, with 2 rooms and 2 cells; rooms 12 by 14, cells 7 by 10. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering in winter; sufficient bedding and covering. Drinking water when needed; food abundant; cleansing by washing, scouring and using disinfectants. Excreta removed; free from vermin; no liquors allowed; no religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2. General management not very good; the jail is barely safe.

*Remarks.*—We have only 2 prisoners at present. Sometimes there are several, for a short time. The prison is small and would not accommodate many. I do not think it very safe. The prisoners are being taken care of, as far as feeding, bedding, etc., is concerned.

JOHN N. BENNETT.

Received March 29, 1897.

#### BUNCOMBE.

Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported. No vermin. Regular religious services. Now confined, 10 white males, 2 white females, 18 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 31.

*Remarks.*—Several of our reports on the jail have been satisfactory, and we would gladly continue the same kind, if the facts warranted it; but we are sorry to report a very different state of affairs on our visitation on yesterday. In the principal apartment the



crowd is intolerable; 2 of the prisoners are boys 10 or 12 years old; this is absolutely unnecessary and inexcusable, when there are empty cells in the building to which these boys might be removed, and saved from the awful influences to which they are subjected. Moreover, we are obliged to report absence of cleanliness; piles of filthy sweepings cover the floor; filthy clothing unchanged for weeks, perhaps months; no provision whatever for bathing the person; the consequence of this can be imagined, and we state it distinctly; the jail is full of vermin, unsanitary, and a disgrace to the county authorities.

JAMES P. SAWYER,  
T. W. PATTON.

Received March 30, 1897.

#### BUNCOMBE CONVICT CAMP.

There are 2 convict camps in this county, situated respectively 4 and 20 miles from Asheville; the distance has prevented us from visiting the latter. We made a careful examination of the former some three weeks ago; are glad to report it in good order; indications of care by the Superintendent and other officers; we heard no complaint of vermin, and noted with pleasure the absence of any noxious odor or other indication of want of sanitation.

As several counties of this State propose to employ their convicts in working the public roads, which several years' experience convinces us to be very desirable, we call attention to the accommodation which we use and which we recommend to others entering upon this system; it consists of an easily-movable house, of which the sides are of plank and the covering of canvas. The facility with which this is taken down, moved and put up, allows frequent change of place, and thus promotes healthfulness and freedom from vermin. A move can easily be made in five hours, or after the inmates have had breakfast, gone to work, and then be in readiness to receive them at dinner. The inventor of this most useful and valuable appliance is L. Swicegood, of Asheville. There were 2

JAMES P. SAWYER,  
THOMAS W. PATTON.

Received March 30, 1897.

#### CITY PRISON ASHEVILLE.

One of us has visited the city prison frequently since our last report. The janitor, who is immediately in charge, has been faithful in attention to duty, and so far as he could, has kept the prison clean and free from vermin; occasionally it has been otherwise, and very unsanitary, owing to the neglect and refusal of the authorities to provide suitable clothing. Prisoners have been kept for weeks,



laboring during the day, without change of clothing or proper arrangement for cleanliness and health. There can be no excuse for this state of things. Female prisoners are confined in that portion which was intended as a reformatory, but which for the past year has been so only in name, because for much of the time they are provided with no work, but kept in idleness, to their own great injury, and to the heavy cost of the honest taxpayers, while there existed a crying want of clothing for the males, which would have furnished work for the women, and they should have made all clothing needed for county prisoners and convicts, thereby rendering themselves more than self-supporting. A very little attention from the city authorities to this important matter would have saved much money and injury.

JAMES P. SAWYER,  
T. W. PATTON.

Received March 3, 1897.

#### BURKE.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Bedding sufficient for comfort. I think the jail now free from vermin. Liquors allowed only as a medicine. No religious services provided. Now confined, 4 white males, 1 white female, 11 colored; total, 16. Of these, 4 for adultery, 3 larceny, 7 affray, 2 illicit distilling; total, 16. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 18 white males, 2 white females, 28 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 50, confined for adultery, affray and illicit distilling and sale.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is about as well kept as it can be under the circumstances, but from the report of the grand jury we have some hope of getting a new jail before a great while. I hope we will.

C. M. ANDERSON.

Received March 27, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as reported. Kept quite clean. No vermin. Now confined, 5 colored, 5 white; total, 10, for various offenses: forgery, adultery, etc. From March 1 to September 1, 1897, as above named, 10.

Received September 16, 1897.

#### CABARRUS.

Building and management of the prison as heretofore reported. No vermin. No liquors allowed. Regular services on Sunday by the ministers of the town. Now confined, 2 colored males, 2 white males; total, 4. Statistics not obtained. Jail cleared of all prisoners at the August term. One death from syphilis. General management good.

Received October 21, 1897.



## CALDWELL.

Prison of brick, shingle roof; not fire-proof; the town has 2 fire-engines, 6 cisterns, one near the jail, of 5,000 gallons. The jail is 37 feet 10 inches by 22 feet 9 inches—2 stories; 2 cages in one room; 2 other rooms. Windows with crossed iron bars, and sash; lower can be raised. Cage-room ventilated by latticed cupola, 3 feet square. Cage-room heated by open fires; the others by stoves. Unless fires are kept up all night prisoners suffer. Straw tick and 2 blankets to each prisoner. Cages for men; other rooms for women. Water as desired; food same as that of janitor's family, and plentiful. Every means used for cleanliness, owing to its dilapidated condition. Excreta conducted to the ground in pipes, caught in buckets; carried off and buried at night on the lot, making a stench in the neighborhood. Everything is done to keep the jail clear of vermin, but as the cages of crossed iron are laid on a floor, and another floor on the iron, the spaces can not be reached, except by the vermin. No liquors. Ministerial visits occasionally. Now confined, 5 white males, 1 white female, 2 colored males; total, 8. Of these 2 for murder (sentenced, but new trial granted, and 6 untried). From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 24 white males, 1 white female, 3 colored males; total, 28. Of these, 3 for murder, 1 arson, 5 larceny, 1 carrying concealed weapons, 1 embezzlement, 6 assault and battery; 11 United States prisoners.

*Remarks.*—Five white men are confined in one cage 8 feet by 7 feet 8 inches, and if others are arrested they will have to go in the same cage. A man could pick a hole in the wall of the room in one hour. The cages are insecure; 52 years time has rusted the iron near the floor, and a constant guard, day and night, has to be kept there to keep the prisoners in.

Received March 23, 1897.

## CAMDEN.

Prison as heretofore described; no change in building or management; no vermin; no liquors. Now confined, 0. Statistics not obtained. Management good.

B. BOUSHALL.

Received April 28, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change since last report, except as to prisoners. Now confined, 1 colored male, for assault with deadly weapon; sentenced to 6 months in the county jail.

J. B. BOUSHALL.

Received November 1, 1897.

## CARTERET.

The county prison is of wood; not fire-proof; 40 by 20; 2 stories and 5 rooms; ventilated only by windows; furnished with ladder from the top. Heated by open fires; no suffering from cold; all bedding allowed that is desired. Cool water supplied as required. Food not limited. Kept cleansed by jailer. Excreta taken to a sink in the yard. No vermin; no liquors. Ministerial services when requested by prisoners. Now confined, 0.

Received March 10, 1897.

## CASWELL.

The county prison is of wood; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; is 30 by 30,\* with 2½ stories and 5 rooms for prisoners. It has 2 rooms 13 by 13, and 3 rooms 8 by 8; never more than 7 placed in a cell. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by furnace in basement, with pipes through the building. No suffering from cold. Each prisoner is allowed 3 woollen blankets. Water 3 times daily, with 1 pound bread and 1 pound meat. Buildings scoured once in 6 weeks, and whitewashed with lime about as often. Excreta carried off daily about 300 yards. Not free of vermin; efforts made to suppress same with lime and other disinfectants. One case of punishment, by order of County Commissioners' by handcuffing 24 hours, for loud and boisterous profanity and effort to break jail. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, lunatic. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 16 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 19. Of these, 6 for assault with deadly weapon, 1 forcible trespass, 10 for larceny, 1 murder. Also the white male, for assault with deadly weapon.

THOMAS H. HARRISON.

Received December 16, 1897.

## CATAWBA.

The prison is of brick and stone; wooden floor; metal roof; not fire-proof; has force pump and hose. Is 20 by 40, with a T of 16 by 40; has 2 stories, with 4 rooms, and 3 cells. Of these, 1 cell 12 by 20 for 12 prisoners; 2 cells 10 by 10; 2 rooms 16 by 16. Ventilation provided for the principal cell; for the others, only by windows. Heated by stoves, and I think there is no suffering from cold. Bedding and covering as desired. Water 3 or 4 times daily; sufficient food; cleansed by sweeping and scouring; sewer pipe for excreta; no vermin; no liquors. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 9 white males, 1 white female, 11 colored males. Of these 1 for murder, 1 burglary; generally for larceny and f. and a.

*Remarks.*—There have been many commitments for a failure to furnish security, and there is no special record from which statistics could be learned.

Received October 28, 1897.



## CHATHAM.

Jail as heretofore reported. Bedding and covering ample. Water as often as necessary; food abundant; cleansed by lime and water; excreta carried out and buried; no vermin; no liquors; no religious services. Now confined, 7 colored males. Of these, 2 for rape, 1 assault and battery, 2 assault with deadly weapon, 1 larceny, 1 murder; total, 7. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 8 white males, 19 colored males; total, 27. Of these, 1 for murder, 2 rape; the remainder for assault and battery, larceny, illicit distilling, and disposing of mortgaged property. Management good.

*Remarks.*—We consider that the jail is fairly kept, and the jailer is doing his duty.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received April 13, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now confined, 1 colored male, for rape. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 14 colored males; total, 15; generally for assaults and larceny. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The present disposition of excreta is not what it should be. We would like to have some different system adopted by the county authorities. Some complaint in the neighborhood about odor from jail yard.

H. T. CHAPIN, M.D.,  
J. M. GRIFFIN,  
G. R. PILKINGTON.

Received October 5, 1897.

## WORK HOUSE.

Our work-house force is worked on the public roads. At present this force numbers 16 persons. The force, as far as we can ascertain, is well provided for, and the general health of the convicts good. The name of the present superintendent is Levi Rogers, and his post-office at present is Elmville, Chatham County.

H. T. CHAPIN,  
J. M. GRIFFIN,  
G. R. PILKINGTON.

## CHEROKEE.

The prison is of brick; fire-proof, with tank and hose; it is 23 by 35; 1 story, with 2 rooms 6 by 7, and 7 feet in height for males, and 4 by 6 and 6 feet in height for females; wire screens to windows; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; there is some suffering in cold weather. Good bed and blankets for each prisoner. Cool water and food as desired. Cleansed by washing, scrubbing



and scalding, with disinfectants. Excreta carried away by pipes. The prison is not free of vermin. No liquors; no religious services. Now confined, 4 white males; of these 2 for larceny, 2 for illicit distilling.

*Remarks.*—Many prisoners are incarcerated here from other counties for safe keeping; some by the city and some by the United States. Statistics not preserved.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. F. ABERNATHY.

Received March 10, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As reported; think no suffering from cold. Cleansed with mops, water and lime: no vermin. Now confined, 4 white males, 1 white female, 3 colored males. Of these 1 for shooting, 2 murder, 1 affray, 1 retailing spirits unlawfully. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, for shooting.

*Remarks.*—No prisoners have been confined from March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, except one. Some have been put in for a few days or weeks during that time.

S. C. HIGHWAY, M.D.

Received October 8, 1897.

#### CHOWAN.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof; no fire protection but well and buckets; the building has 2 stories, 4 rooms 16 by 18 by 8½ feet pitch; the number in each room depends upon the demand. Windows glazed; can be opened; with iron bars out. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stoves for wood fires; no suffering from cold; sufficient covering. Cool water, accessible at all times; 1 pound meat and 1 pound bread daily as food. Jail cleansed by water, lime and disinfectants. Excreta removed from cells above by bucket; from those below by pipes from closets, flushed by water; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males; of these 2 for larceny, 1 perjury, 1 assault and battery, and 1 abandonment; all confined for lack of bond. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 14 colored males; total, 15. Of these, 6 for riot, 3 larceny, 1 assault and battery, 1 assault, 1 f. and a., 1 larceny (white).

R. B. DRANE.

Received June 21, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Jail as reported. Now confined, 1 white male, 7 colored males; total, 8. The white man is a United States prisoner; 4 for lack of bond for appearance, 3 for town offenses. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 8 white males, 38 colored males, 3



colored females; total, 49. Of these 1 for Federal offense, 7 town offenses, fines and costs.

*Remarks.*—The prisoners seem well cared for.

ROBERT B. DRANE.

Received October 12, 1897.

#### CLAY.

The prison is unchanged from last report in buildings or management. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 4 white males, for violation of United States revenue laws. General management bad.

*Remarks.*—The jail is too small, and therefore can not be well ventilated or kept clean as it should be.

Respectfully,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received March 13, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now confined, 4 white males; of these 2 for larceny, 2 assault. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 4 white males, as above.

*Remarks.*—There has been no change in our jail since last report.

Respectfully,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received September 11, 1897.

#### CLEVELAND.

The prison is of brick; fire proof, with tank. Has 2 stories with 6 cells 10 by 12; 3 to 5 are placed in each. No ventilation except by windows; heated by hot air from furnace; no suffering whatever from cold; straw ticks and sufficient blankets for covering. Cool water twice a day in winter, and oftener in summer; well fed. Cleansed with aid of water pipes, and sewerage provided. Not free of vermin all the time, but generally. Cleaning up is frequent. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 17 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 20. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—The jail is modern, with all modern appliances, and is well kept.

T. D. LATIMORE.

Received March 22, 1897.

#### COLUMBUS.

Jail as heretofore reported. Bedding and covering sufficient. Cool water as often as desired; diet in sufficient quantity. Vegetables, etc. Cleansed by scouring and lime occasionally. Excreta carted away; no vermin; no liquors allowed, except as advised by physician; no religious services. Now confined, 9 males, 3 females; of these 6 males white—total, 12; for murder, 1; idiotic, 1; petty

offenses, 10. Full statistics not obtained. General management good.

*Remarks.*—We think the prisoners should be provided with religious services, and contemplate making such arrangements by our local ministers.

R. H. POWELL.

Received June 28, 1879.

#### CUMBERLAND.

The prison is of brick; fire-proof, with city waterworks for fire protection; 31 by 31; is 3 stories high, 10 cells; of these 6 are 7 by 7 feet, and 4 are 6 by 10. Windows have sash, glass and iron grating. No ventilation except by windows; heated by hot-water pipes; no suffering from cold; all bedding and covering that they need. Water in constant supply from city waterworks; food, as much as they desire. Cleansed by washing frequently the concrete floor. Water-closet to each cell, connected with sewer, and flushed at any time; no vermin. Prisoners have liquors occasionally. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 17 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 21. General management good. Complete statistics not reported.

*Remarks* —Our county prison is a new modern structure, with all modern improvements, water, heating, etc., with apartments for keeper on first floor; cook room, etc.

S. C. RANKIN, Chairman.

Received April 17, 1897.

#### CURRITUCK.

The county prison is of brick and wood; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 40 by 20, with 2 stories, and 4 rooms 16 by 20. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stove. No suffering from cold; all bedding that is necessary for comfort. Cool drinking water twice in summer and once in winter. Food not limited. Jail scoured once or twice a week. Excreta taken from the jail in buckets and carried off. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 0. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 colored male, for assault.

*Remarks.*—Very rarely is anyone confined in jail.

Received December 9, 1897.

#### DARE.

The prison is unchanged in buildings. It is not clean; very dirty; not free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for larceny. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 2 white males, 1 colored male; total, 3.



*Remarks.*—The prisoners are not very well cared for; they get no warm drink at all, and the food is nothing extra. They get plenty of cold water at all times. The jail is a very poor place to keep prisoners in, for it is a very poor building and poorly arranged.

Yours,

J. W. WARD, SR.

Received March 16, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Jail as reported. From March 1 to September 1, 1897, have been confined 1 white male, for fighting (2 weeks), and 1 colored male, wife beating (30 days). No improvement in anything.

J. W. WARD, SR.

Received September 10, 1897.

#### DAVIE.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 20 by 32, with 2 stories, and 4 rooms; of these 2 are 10 by 12, and 2 are 8 by 10. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stove in passage. No suffering from cold. All bedding and covering as needed. Cool water 3 times daily, and oftener in hot weather. Food not limited. Cleansed by scouring and plenty of water. Excreta carried out in buckets. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, for murder (awaiting trial). From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 16 white males, 17 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 33. Of these 19 for assault and battery, 6 larceny, 3 bastardy, 1 forgery, 3 f. and a, 1 carrying concealed weapons.

Received June 19, 1897.

#### DUPLIN.

The prison is of brick, with steel cells; fire-proof; no special means for extinguishing fire; 20 by 20; 1 story, with 5 rooms or cells; rooms 8 by 8; cells 4 by 6; 1 to 3 placed in a cell; iron rods for windows. Ventilation only by windows; heated by stove; no suffering from cold. No specified amount of bedding; try to furnish enough for comfort. Drinking water 3 times daily. Diet, about amount that they wish to eat. Cleansed by washing bedding, scouring floors, whitewashing walls with some disinfectant, as lime, copperas, etc. Excreta thrown out on slope of hill near a little branch passing. Vermin never heard of but once or twice, when everything was cleaned up, bedding, etc. No punishment, except confinement in small cells. Prisoners get some liquors sometimes. No religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 4. Of these 1 for larceny, 3 for arson.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. McMILLAN.

Received August 3, 1897.

## DURHAM.

Buildings, etc., as last reported. Cool water when desired, and food not limited. Cleansed by scouring and whitewashing. Excreta thrown on land. No vermin. Punishment, by placing on bread and water, for disobeying orders. Religious services when ministers are at home. Now confined, 3 white males, 21 colored males, 4 colored females—chiefly for larceny. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 18 colored males, 8 colored females—the first named for forgery, others mainly for larceny. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The management, we think, is very good, and we think the county jail in splendid condition at the present time.

H. A. REAMS,

A. H. STOKES.

Received April 8, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Bedding enough for comfort. No vermin. Punishment by putting on bread and water; no corporal punishment. Regular religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 45 colored males, 7 colored females—total, 56; nearly all for larceny. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 6 white males, 1 white female, 39 colored males, 8 colored females—total, 54, mainly for larceny.

*Remarks.*—The prisoners are well fed and clothed, and are made to work on public roads and bridges.

H. A. REAMS,

A. H. STOKES.

Received October 1, 1897.

## EDGECOMBE.

The prison is of brick; fire-proof, with tank and hose for fire protection. It is 30 by 40, one story, with 4 rooms; of these 2 for females 8 by 9; male prisoners, 6 to a room. Ventilation by windows only. Heated by large coal stove. No suffering from cold; bedding and covering sufficient for comfort. Steel cage used for males. Fresh supply of water constantly on hand. Plenty of food, in sufficient variety for health. The jailer lives in the building with his family, and the jail is kept clean. Sewerage provided. No vermin. Religious services rarely. Now confined, 12 males, 1 female—white, 1; colored, 12. Of these 2 for murder; chiefly cases of petty larceny. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—Under the circumstances I do not see how the jail could be improved. I regret my inability to give a more elaborate report as to the number of inmates.

M. J. BATLE.

Received January 4, 1898.



## FORSYTH.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof, but city fire department is on the same block. It is 60 by 30, with jailer's residence 50 by 20; has 2 stories and basement; 4 rooms, 2 with 3 cells each and 2 without cells. The rooms are 25 by 30; the cells 8 by 12, with 3 to 6 in each cell. Cells cemented, with corridor 4 by 24 feet. Rooms for females are obstructed by wooden screens to prevent improper behavior. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by warm water from furnace. No suffering from cold. Bedding as desired. An infirmary is provided. Hydrant water at all times in rooms. Bread, meat and molasses for breakfast and supper, with warm vegetables added for dinner; quantity, all they desire. Cleansed by sweeping daily, scrubbing twice a week; bath tubs in each room with hot and cold water; prisoners required to bathe at least twice a week. Excreta connected with city sewerage. Kept as nearly free of vermin as can be, with so many colored inmates, by frequent use of hot water, washing of clothing, and application of insect-powder. Punishment of 3 inmates, colored, for disorderly conduct by jailer. No liquors. Services by a committee of gentlemen of the Baptist church every Sunday, and quarterly by the rector of the Episcopal church. Now confined, 2 white males, 3 white females, 3 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 10. From January 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 30 white, 86 colored—101 male, 15 female; total, 116. General management good.

*Remarks.*—With our very large colored population, and the well-known habits of the criminal class in that race as to order and cleanliness, it is almost impossible for our jailer to keep the premises clean, free from vermin, and comfortable, but we believe he tries to do his duty, and seems anxious to conform to our desires so far as it is possible. The prisoners all speak kindly of him, and make no complaints. On account of a change of jailers January 1, 1897, we found it impossible to get records previous to that date.

C. J. WATKINS,

E. A. EBERT,

E. J. DAVIS,

Visitors.

MRS. H. E. FRIES,

MRS. E. L. LOCKETT,

MRS. J. A. BITTING,

MRS. R. B. GLENN,

Auxiliary Visitors.

Received September 29, 1897.

## GASTON.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 40 by 60, 2 stories, with 8 rooms of various sizes. Ventilation only by windows. Means of heating insufficient. Bedding and covering as needed; drinking water twice a day, and oftener if necessary. Food not limited. Cleansed by scouring by hand, whitewash and disinfectants. Excreta carried off in buckets and buried. No vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 5 colored males; total, 9. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 4 white males, 5 colored males; total, 9; and in addition can not say, for want of record preserved.

Received December 3, 1897.

## GATES.

The prison is as heretofore reported, in buildings and management. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 3. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897 were confined 2 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 3. General management good.

*Remarks.*—In addition to the above, there have been a few persons in jail for a short time; some held for offenses committed in other counties; some under indictment jailed a few days before court.

LYCURGUS HOFLEK.

Received March 10, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. No ventilation except by windows; heated by stoves; all necessary bedding. Cleansed by water, lye, soap and lime. Excreta composted and used on farm. No vermin. Now confined, 0. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 3 prisoners; of these 2 for larceny, 1 infanticide.

*Remarks.*—The ventilation of some portions of the jail is not as good as it ought to be. The management of the jail by R. O. Riddick, Sheriff, is quite satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

LYCURGUS HOFLEK.

Received September 13, 1897.

## GRAHAM.

As heretofore reported. Our jail is an old dilapidated wooden building, with wooden cells, unfit and unsafe for prisoners; condemned by the grand jury.

Respectfully,

T. A. CARPENTER.

Received December 17, 1897.



## GRANVILLE.

The prison is of brick, 50 by 30; virtually fire-proof; 2 stories with cells 8 by 12, for 4 to 6 prisoners each. Heavy wire netting over windows; special ventilation provided. Heated by stoves. No suffering from cold; bedding as needed; cool water three times daily; food twice a day; not limited in amount. Cleansed by soap, water and lime. Excreta removed by sewerage. No vermin. Religious services sometimes. Now confined, 4 colored males, 1 white male; total, 5; of these 1 for illicit distilling, 3 for larceny, 1 arson. March 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897, were confined 17 colored, 1 white, for larceny; assaults, 19 colored, 3 white; concealing birth of child, 3; insanity, 6; illicit distilling, 7 white, 4 colored; murder, 6; total, 66.

R. H. MARSH,  
W. T. LYON,  
E. T. WHITE.

Received September 22, 1897.

## GREENE.

Buildings and management of prison as reported. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males; total, 3—the first for abandonment, the others for larceny. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 5 white males, 5 colored males—total, 10. Of these, for larceny, 2; assault and battery, 2; disturbing religious worship, 1; carrying concealed weapon, 1; bastardy, 1; indecent exposure of person, 1; perjury, 1; abandonment of family, 1. General management good.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,  
L. V. MORRILL.

Received March 27, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in buildings or management. Cool water 3 times daily. No fixed rations; a sufficiency of wheat and corn-bread, bacon, peas and other vegetables. No vermin. Liquors allowed occasionally in moderation. No religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males; of these, 1 for manslaughter, 1 peace warrant, 1 larceny, 2 assault and battery. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 5 colored males: of these 1 for rape, 1 for assault and battery, 1 larceny, 1 homicide; 1 insane, awaiting transfer to asylum.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,  
L. V. MORRILL.

Received October 22, 1897.

## GUILFORD.

Prison as reported. No ventilation except by windows; heated by furnace; no suffering from cold; 2 to 3 blankets to each; cool water

three times daily; plenty of food, but not always properly prepared. Cleansed by brooms, spades, water and soap. Excreta connected with sewer. Not free of vermin—efforts to destroy, but not successful. Punishment of one, chained to floor, to prevent talking. Religious services are provided. Now confined, 17 white males, 27 colored males, 1 colored female: total, 39. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—I regret to say that our jail is filthy; prisoners with shirts off searching for vermin, and great complaint of the pest. There was a sickening odor so vile that our stay was shortened.

D. W. C. BENBOW,  
J. R. WHARTON.

Received November 5, 1897.

#### HALIFAX.

The prison is of brick; fire-proof; 38 feet long, 2 stories, with 8 rooms, 10 feet square. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; 1 mattress, 1 quilt and 2 blankets to each. Cool water 3 times daily; allowance of 1 pound of meat and 1 pound of bread daily. Cells washed out by pipe; excreta taken off in pipes. No liquors; no religious services. Now confined, 27—awaiting trial mostly for larceny; one for murder. Management good.

*Remarks.*—We have a new sheriff and jailer; statistics not obtained for that reason.

R. W. BROWN.

Received March 30, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As reported above. Now confined 30 colored males, 1 colored female, 3 white males; total, 34—for larceny, carrying concealed weapons and other petty offenses; few serious charges. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 12 white males, 26 colored males, 1 colored female: total, 39. They will be tried this week, court being in session.

R. W. BROWN.

Received October 3, 1897.

#### HARNETT.

There has not been any change in our prison since my last report. We have not had prisoners in several months. Our jail is in as good condition as it can be kept. It is built of wood and not considered safe. Prisoners are generally sent to other counties when they are to be confined for a long time or are put in for any but small offenses.

N. A. SMITH.

Received June 9, 1897.



## HAYWOOD.

Prison of brick, and fire-proof. A full and complete description of the jail was noted in the report two years since, to which reference is made. Suffice it to say, when built some three years since, it was done with all modern improvements, and it is strictly up-to-date. Heated by coal stoves in corridors; no suffering from cold; an abundance of bedding and covering. Cool water whenever desired, from pipes; food ample; cleansing by sweeping and washing with hose; sewerage provided for excreta; no vermin. Ministers of the town visit the jail more or less frequently. Statistics not obtained. Management good.

*Remarks.*—I think the Sheriff, who lives at the jail, is a most excellent man, and fully alive to his duties in the premises.

Received July 2, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

The county has a new up-to-date, strictly first-class jail, with water, sewerage, etc. Is strongly built of brick; fire-proof, and well ventilated. Food from sheriff's table. Cleansing daily. Sewerage carried to a distant lot. No vermin; no liquors. Occasional religious services by the local clergy. Now confined, 7 white males, 1 colored male: total, 8—all for petty offenses.

*Remarks.*—Our jailer (the sheriff) is a most kind and humane man, and it is really true that he makes friends of all the inmates. The jail is well kept.

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D.

Received September 27, 1897.

## HENDERSON.

Buildings and management of prison as heretofore reported. Heated by furnace; no suffering from cold; plenty of mattresses and blankets; cool water from waterworks; plenty of food, in good variety; cleansed by whitewashing and scrubbing. Sewerage provided. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, 3 colored males: total, 8 (and 1 United States prisoner)—9 in all. For larceny, 5; carrying concealed weapon, 2; adultery, 1; assault on officer from ambush, 1. Full statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—We have a new sheriff and jailer, and can not get a correct number for the year, but hereafter we hope to be able. Our chain-gang is disbanded for the present, all having served out their terms. After court they will probably start again on the public roads.

Respectfully,

J. G. WALDROP, Secretary.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change since last report. Bedding, cool water and food abundant. Kept clean and lined. Sewer provided. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 3 white males—2 for distilling and

1 affray; these failing to give bonds to appear at court. Also 10 white males, 5 colored males; total, 15. Convicted for larceny, 7; selling mortgaged property, 2; vagrancy, 3; unpaid costs, 3. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 13 white males, 5 colored males; total, 18.

J. G. WALDROP, M.D.

Received October 9, 1897.

#### HYDE.

Prison of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 35 feet square; 2 stories, 4 cells, with halls above and below; rooms 16 feet square; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding enough for comfort, generally; cool drinking water as needed; food not limited; lime used as a disinfectant; excreta removed to a distance; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males; of these 2 for larceny, 1 assault, 1 misdemeanor. Farther statistics not obtained.

Yours very respectfully,

L. H. SWINDELL.

Received March 15, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No change in buildings or management. Now confined, 3 colored males, for larceny. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, 10 colored males; of these 2 for larceny, 6 default of bond, 2 for disturbing religious worship.

Yours very truly,

L. H. SWINDELL.

Received September 20, 1897.

#### IREDELL.

The county prison is of brick, and there is no change to report; condition about same as heretofore stated. No religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 7 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 13. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 14 white males, 2 white females, 35 colored males, 7 colored females; total, 58.

*Remarks.*—The sanitary condition of the jail is about the same as it has been for a number of years. The old wooden floors in the iron cells have been in use for many years, and we will ask the County Commissioners to replace them with new floors, and in doing so give the cell a thorough renovation.

There is now a strong probability of having a system of water-works and sewerage in a few months. When that is completed the condition of the jail can be very much improved by placing water-closets in the cells and other parts of the prison. We hope to see this change made before our next report.

L. HARRILL,

A. D. COWLES, Jr.

Received October 16, 1897.



## JACKSON.

Building and management of jail as heretofore reported. Now confined, 4 white males, 1 colored male; of these, the first four comprise 2 for violation internal revenue law, 1 for murder, 1 affray, and 1 (colored) for assault with intent to commit rape. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 4 white, 1 colored; total, 5.

*Remarks.*—The Sheriff is jailer himself.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received March 19, 1897.

## JOHNSTON.

Prison of brick, 28 by 42; not fire-proof, and with no fire protection; 2 stories high, 6 rooms, and 2 for insane. Windows closed only by screens. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding all that is needed; cool water 3 or 4 times a day; food all they desire; cleansed by scouring when needed. Excreta taken out once a day into the country. No vermin. Liquors are allowed to prisoners. Ministerial services performed. Now confined, 6 white males, 4 colored males; total, 10. Of these 2 for illicit selling of whisky, 2 larceny, 2 fighting, 1 rape, 1 breaking jail. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The jailer has been changed, and statistics for year can not be obtained.

Respectfully,

T. R. HOOD.

Received August 13, 1897.

## JONES.

The county prison is built of brick and iron, with facings of stone and wood; it is about fire-proof; no fire protection except buckets; 24 by 30 feet; 1 story, with 4 rooms. The rooms are from 10 to 12 feet square. Ventilators are especially provided. Heated by a good stove, with coal. No suffering from cold. Bedding and covering allowed as needed. Drinking water 3 times daily; food unlimited; cleansed with disinfectants; excreta put in sink and treated with disinfectants. No vermin. No liquors, except as recommended by physician. Religious services sometimes, but not regularly. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 4. Of these 1 burglary, 1 wife beating, 2 larceny. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 4 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 6. Of these 1 for wife beating, 1 affray and costs, 1 bastardy, 2 larceny, 1 burglary. General management good.

*Remarks.*—I consider the jail well kept and in good condition.

THOMAS C. WHITAKER.

Received September 18, 1897.

## LENOIR.

Building and general condition as heretofore reported. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 6 white males, 7 colored males; total, 13. Of these 2 for larceny, 1 trespass, 1 moving crop and loosing stock, 1 assault and battery, 1 profane language, 1 false pretense, 1 threatening wife, 1 suspicion of deceiving.

*Remarks.*—Our statistics reach properly from December 8, 1896, to March 1, 1897. The statistical part of the report is incomplete, owing to impossibility of getting access to the prison book, which is in possession of officers who went out in November last. There is no objection to the use of same, but the cause of lack of them is dilatoriness.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M.D.,  
O. H. ALLEN,  
H. D. HARPER, D. D. S.

Received April 29, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore stated; no change. Now confined, 7 colored males, 1 white male; total, 8. Of these 1 for bigamy, 1 forgery, 3 larceny, 2 burglary, 1 failing to give bond; total, 8.

*Remarks.*—At May Court, the grand jury found the jail to be unsafe; and the Court ordered it to be fixed and ceiled overhead.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,  
H. D. HARPER,  
O. H. ALLEN.

Received September 16, 1897.

## LINCOLN.

Prison of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection. Has 2 stories and basement; other items previously answered. No suffering from cold; bedding as desired, and cool water and food not limited. Lime used in cleansing; excreta carried out; no vermin. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 2 colored males; total, 4—for assault with deadly weapon. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, there were 2 for assault and 2 larceny; total, 4. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The water supply is still unsatisfactory; ram and pipes put in service, but heavy rains have disturbed them. Attention has been given, and we hope for better results.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received April 8, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As above reported. No vermin; no religious services. Now con-



fined, 7 colored males; 2 colored females; 2 white males; of these, 3 for larceny, 3 assault with deadly weapon, 1 bastardy, 1 burglary, 1 illicit distilling, 1 assault.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received October 5, 1897.

#### MCDOWELL.

The prison is of brick and fire-proof; 45 by 50; 2 stories and 2 rooms, 12 by 15, with 4 in each cell. Ventilation by doors and windows; heated by hot air from furnace; no suffering from cold; bedding enough for comfort; water kept all the time; food not limited; cleansed when thought necessary; excreta removed by sewerage; no vermin. Religious services occasionally—not regular. Now confined, 2 white males; 2 colored males; total, 4—for violations of internal revenue law. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 28 males; 2 females; total, 30. Of these 22 were white, 8 colored—for the following offenses: Violation of internal revenue law, 14; murder, 2; burglary, 2; larceny, 3; fornication and adultery, 2; assault, 3; keeping disorderly house, 1; trespass, 2; carrying concealed weapon, 1. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The jail is in good, clean condition, and apparently well kept. The prisoners say that they are well fed and properly cared for.

WILLIAM F. CRAIG,  
GEORGE J. WHITE.

Received April 13, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As described above in buildings and management. Now confined, 1 colored male, for alleged rape. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 15 white males, 10 colored males; total, 25. Of these 1 for murder, 2 f. and a., 4 larceny, 3 carrying concealed weapon, 15 assault.

*Remarks.*—The prison is new, clean and well kept. The Sheriff lives on the first floor and keeps the premises neat and clean.

B. A. CHEEK, M.D.,  
M. M. SISK,

W. F. CRAIG, Chairman.

#### MACON.

The prison is of brick and iron; fire-proof; force pump and hose are available; 40 by 26, with 2 stories and 4 cells, of which 2 are 14 by 13 and 2 are 16 by 14. Ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold, bedding all that is necessary; cool water 3 times daily; food, all that is needful. Jail cleansed, with force pipe to wash and scour. Excreta removed by sewerage; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored male;

total, 4. Of these 1 for adultery, 1 murder, 1 assault, and 1 insane. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 4, as above stated.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is kept clean; the prisoners are kindly treated, and have all the food they need, which is of vegetables, meat and good flour, and they are well taken care of.

W. J. JENKINS.

MRS. J. C. WRIGHT,

MRS. W. T. POTTS,

Auxiliary Visitors.

Received May 18, 1897.

#### MADISON.

The jail is of wood, principally; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 50 by 24; 3 stories, with 4 prisoners' rooms, 10 by 24; only 2 of these are occupied—14 males in one and 3 females in the other. Ventilation only by windows. Steam heater for principal room; stoves in other cells; no suffering from cold. Cool drinking water when called for. Bread, meat and vegetables 3 times a day, not limited in quantity, for diet. Cleansed by sweeping once a day; washed out once a week. Excreta thrown in the river near by. No vermin, except the chinch. Liquors only on occasional prescriptions. Religious services about twice a month. Now confined, 13 white males, 3 white females, 1 colored male; total, 17. Of these 8 for assault with deadly weapon, 4 larceny, 1 horse stealing, 1 embezzlement, and 3 United States prisoners. From December 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897, were confined 50 white males, 5 white females, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 62. Can not obtain offenses, for want of proper record. Management of prison good, except in regard to keeping proper record.

JESSE WALLIN, Chairman.

V. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

Received September 29, 1897.

#### MARTIN.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof. There is a well, with force pump and hose; 20 by 30; 2 stories; 4 cells on lower floor, 2 rooms up stairs. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by coal stove. No suffering from cold; bedding allowed as needed; cool water 2 or 3 times, according to the weather; all food that is desired; cleansed by scouring, liming, etc.; sewerage flushed daily for excreta; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for assault with deadly weapon. Statistics not obtained, as no record is kept. General management good.

W. H. HARRELL, M.D.

Received May 3, 1897.



**MECKLENBURG.**

The prison is of brick, with chilled steel cells, and is fire-proof; city waterworks for protection; large enough to accommodate 125; 2 stories, with 20 cells; rooms 7 by 14, with from 1 to 7 persons in each. Heated by furnace in basement; no suffering from cold; 3 blankets each. Water at pleasure, from waterworks. Food: for breakfast,  $\frac{1}{2}$  baker's roll of bread, 1 slice meat, and molasses; for dinner, corn-bread, meat and peas; no supper. Jail cleansed as often as necessary from city waterworks; excreta removed by sewerage pipes. Reasonably free from vermin. Punishment for impudence and profanity by cutting rations; punishment inflicted by sheriff. Religious services every Sunday afternoon by the Young Men's Christian Association. Now confined, 7 white, 37 colored—of the latter 3 are females; total, 44—and charged with all offenses known to the criminal law; none of these have been tried. One prisoner sick, but is now convalescing.

*Remarks.*—We have no recommendations to offer as to the jail; the management seems all right.

J. WATT KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.  
W. N. PEOPLES.

Received April 19, 1897.

**CONVICT CAMP No. 1.**

This Camp is under the personal supervision of Dave Moore. The number of convicts is 48; on sick list, 1 (not in bed). We found the Camp clean and neat; rations plenty; allowances per day: meat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, with potatoes and peas; flour-bread once, and corn-bread and molasses twice a day. This Camp is under canvas, with plank floor 6 inches from the ground; plenty of straw for under-bedding.

**CAMP No. 2.**

This Camp is under Henry Little. The number of convicts is 34; sick, 0. Rations for this camp, the same as No. 1. Camp No. 2 has discarded the canvas; has a nice movable house 90 feet long, well ventilated and well arranged. We like this arrangement better than that of No. 1. Both Camps are under the control of the County Commissioners, but on April 5 will pass under the control of a commission appointed by the last Legislature, Messrs. Robert McDonald, W. E. and J. O. Alexander.

J. WATT KIRKPATRICK,  
W. N. PEOPLES.

April 19, 1897.

**MITCHELL.**

No changes in building or management since last report of our county prison.

J. C. BOWMAN.

Received March 15, 1897.



## SECOND REPORT.

A new Jail will be completed in a few weeks, and I will then report.

J. C. BOWMAN.

Received September 11, 1897.

## MONTGOMERY.

Prison of wood; not fire-proof; fire protection only by pump; 36 by 20, with ell 20 by 24; 2 stories; 4 cells; 8 by 8. Ventilation provided for. Heated by stove; no suffering from cold; bedding, etc., as needed; cool water as often as needed; 1 pound of bread and 1 pound meat is the daily allowance, but prisoners are given all that they will eat. Cleansed with broom and pipes—sewerage provided. No vermin; no religious services, but they have religious literature to read. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males; total, 3. Of these 1 for larceny, 1 assault with deadly weapon, 1 false pretenses.

From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 10 white males, 28 colored males; total, 38. Of these the whites for assaults and affrays; the colored for murder, rape, assaults, larceny and affrays.

Received July 19, 1897.

## NEW HANOVER.

The county prison is of iron and brick; fire-proof; steam fire-engine next door; 3 stories, 10 rooms; cells admit 6; ventilation by pipe above; heated by heaters; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering all that is desired; running water in cells; food not limited; cleansed by soap and water; sewerage provided, running to the river. The prison is never entirely clear of vermin. Men encouraged to destroy them as far as possible. Punishment by moving from one cell to another. No liquors unless prescribed by a physician. Religious services nearly every Sunday. Now confined, 4 whites, 20 colored; total, 24. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897 were confined 41 white males, 161 colored males, 44 colored females; total, 253.

*Remarks.*—I am indebted to our jailer for the record, who is very kind and accommodating; but he is also an officer of the court, and as courts are frequent and lengthy, I have to wait for desired information longer than would be otherwise.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HAWKINS.

Received June 6, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings as reported. Cool water always in cells, to use when they desire it. Food of meat and bread; all he desires. Cleansing by water, soap and brooms. Sewerage provided. Jail not free from



vermin—prisoners required to destroy all they can find. Punishment of 1 prisoner by moving her cell, for fighting. No liquors, except as medicine. Religious services every Sunday. Now confined, not stated. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined as follows: White males, 71; white females, 2; colored males, 149; colored females, 53; total, 275; and 27 United States prisoners for distilling spirits without license—total, 302. Of these white males, 4 for larceny, 6 assault with deadly weapons, 11 for assault and battery, 4 for resisting officer, 11 for disorderly conduct, 2 for nuisance, 3 for costs, 1 murder, 2 insane, 2 forgery, 3 embezzlement, 1 trespass, 1 rape, 1 desertion, 1 false pretenses, 1 burglary, 1 for turning in false alarms, 2 injuring property, 11 held as witness; of white females, 2 for keeping disorderly house; of colored males, 50 for larceny, 19 assault with deadly weapon, 18 for disorderly conduct, 13 carrying concealed weapon, 4 resisting officer, 1 for nuisance, 9 for costs, 3 for murder, 3 highway robbery, 13 assault and battery, 4 insane, 2 for bastardy, 1 trespass, 3 attempt to commit rape, 2 rape, 2 seduction, 2 arson, 1 held as witness; of colored females, 10 for larceny, 5 assault with deadly weapon, 4 assault and battery, 19 disorderly conduct, 1 carrying concealed weapon, 3 for costs, 5 insane, 1 forgery, 2 perjury, 1 contempt of court, 1 keeping disorderly house, 1 fornication and adultery.

*Remarks.*—Though we have had a change in county officers since my last report, we are fortunate in retaining the services of our jailer, Mr. King, who is a very kind, humane and efficient officer.

Respectfully,

A. G. HAWKINS.

Received October 28, 1897.

#### NORTHAMPTON.

County prison of brick; fire-proof, with force-pump outside of jail and hose attachment. Has 2 stories, containing 5 cells, about 7 feet square; can put 6 in a cell. Ventilation provided through the roof. Heated by stove; no suffering in the least from cold; very comfortable; 2 to 3 pair blankets allowed each person. Pump for water on inside, accessible to prisoners; 1 pound meat and 1 pound bread allowed daily. Sewerage provided for cleansing and carrying off excreta. No vermin; kept free of same by use of a preparation made by county physician. No religious services. Now confined, 8 colored males, for larceny. From September 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 24 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 26—for larceny.

*Remarks.*—The jail was built by the Pauly Company of St. Louis, Mo. Has a combination lock outside the cells. In addition to the food mentioned, vegetables are furnished three times a week, and coffee once a week.

JOHN B. MacRAE.

Received December 8, 1897.

## ON SLOW.

The prison is of wood, not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 20 by 40, 2 stories, 2 rooms, and 3 cells  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 7; rooms 8 by 8; 2 prisoners placed in each room. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by wood-heater; no suffering from cold; 4 or 5 blankets and mattresses to each prisoner. Cool water 3 or 4 times daily; food from jailer's own table; cleansed by scrubbing and scalding; excreta removed by sewerage; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males—all for larceny. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 6 colored males; total, 6—for larceny. Management good.

Very respectfully,

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received April 3, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as reported. Swept daily, and scoured once a week. Now confined 2 white males, 4 colored males; total, 6. Of these 2 former for illicit distilling, 4 for larceny. Statistics not obtained, as there is a new jailer. General management very good.

Very truly yours,

G. H. SIMMONS.

## ORANGE.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 50 by 30; 2 stories; 2 rooms on first floor; 4 cells on second floor; rooms 20 by 30; cells 8 by 10; 4 admitted to each cell or room. Ventilation only by doors and windows; heated by furnace and flues; no suffering from cold; 4 to 6 blankets and straw tick to each. Cool water 4 times daily in summer; 3 times in winter. Food not limited; cleansing of jail by scouring and whitewashing. Excreta removed in buckets morning and evening; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 5 colored males; total, 7. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 2 white males, 8 colored males; total, 10. And for the following: Larceny, 1; contempt of court, 1; assault, 4; false pretenses, 1; trespass, 1; Federal prisoners, 2; insane, 1.

D. H. HAMILTON.

Received March 11, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in buildings or management; no vermin; religious services are given on Sundays. Now confined, 2 white males, 13 colored males; total, 15. Of these 2 for larceny, 2 assault, 1 carrying concealed weapons, 1 forgery, 1 slander. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined as follows: 5 white males, 20 colored males; total, 25. Of these 6 for larceny, 2 forgery, 2 retailing spirits, 15 assault.



*Remarks.*—Of the prisoners 10 are worked on the county roads.

D. H. HAMILTON.

Received September 7, 1897.

#### PASQUOTANK.

The county prison is of brick and steel, fire-proof and with pump within the enclosure, and hose. Size reported. Has 2 stories, 4 cells, 2 rooms. Ventilating pipes provided. Heated by coal stoves; prisoners comfortable; bedding, etc., sufficient. Cool water as needed; food as desired; jail scrubbed and cleaned as often as necessary. Sewerage provided. No vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males—2 for assault, 2 for false pretenses. From March 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897, were confined 1 white male, 34 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 39. Of these for larceny 15, assault, 13; affray, 4; carrying concealed weapons, 1; abandonment of wife, 1; destroying line fence, 1; failing to give peace bond, 1; false pretenses, 2; failure to give bastardy bond, 1. General management good.

Yours truly,

F. H. JOHNSTON.

Received October 3, 1897.

#### PENDER.

The prison is of brick, tin roof; not fire-proof; no fire protection; about 35 feet square; 2 stories, 2 rooms, and 2 cells; rooms 15 by 15; cells of iron, 10 by 10. Ventilation only by windows; heated by steam; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding for warmth; cool water when necessary; food allowance ample; cleansed by ordinary methods; excreta composted and used as fertilizer. No vermin; no religious services, because jail is usually empty. Now confined, 0. Statistics not obtained.

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received June 8, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Building and management as reported, in all respects. Now confined, 1 colored male, 1 colored female; total, 2—one for assault and battery and the other house-burning. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is ordinarily clear of inmates. The court being now in session accounts for the confinement of those named. The jail is kept in fair sanitary condition.

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received September 17, 1897.

#### PERQUIMANS.

No change in the buildings or the condition of the jail since the last report.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received July 5, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Prison of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 35 by 20; 1 story, 2 rooms, with passage; 2 cells. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stove; no suffering from cold; sufficient covering. Water once or twice daily; food sufficient—twice daily. Cleansed by broom and scouring; sewer pipe for excreta; moderately free of vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males; total, 3. Of these 1 for attempt at rape, 1 larceny, 1 for failure to pay costs. This covers also period from March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received September 10, 1897.

## PERSON.

The county prison is of brick; fire-proof; 1 story, with 8 cells, 2 rooms, and a corridor. No ventilation except by windows; heated by stove; no suffering from cold; bedding enough to keep comfortable; cool water 3 times daily, food not limited; cleansed by soap, water and plenty of lime; excreta carried out and buried; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored female, 6 colored males; total, 8. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined as above—most all for larceny; 5 sent to the roads in Guilford County.

*Remarks.*—The jail is kept in good condition. The expense of the jail for 3 years was \$1,240.

Respectfully,

C. H. HUNTER.

Received August 4, 1897.

## PITT.

The county prison is of brick and iron; fire-proof except floor; engine and fire company belonging to the city. Prison is 45 by 25; 2 stories, with 6 steel cells 12 by 12 each; number placed in each from 1 to 6. No ventilation except by windows; heated by large stoves in corridors; no suffering from cold; bedding all that is necessary; cool water twice daily; diet of all the meat, bread, beef and vegetables necessary; jail cleansed and scoured frequently; excreta composted and hauled off; no vermin; no regular religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 10 colored males; total, 12—the first two for petit larceny, the rest for affrays. From March 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined about 25, for all sorts of offenses—mostly trivial. One death from pneumonia. General management good.

*Remarks.*—We have a good and substantial prison, and it seems to be well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

H. HARDING.



## POLK.

The county prison as reported heretofore. Prisoners suffer in cold weather from insufficient warmth. Other items as heretofore reported. No religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males—1 for murder, 1 house-breaking, 1 retailing liquor without license. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 6 white males, 4 colored males; total, 10. Of these 1 for murder, 1 for burglary; others frivolous cases, discharged by court. General management as good as could be with the condition of the building.

*Remarks.*—Prison building in bad condition; the walls are badly cracked and in danger of falling; getting worse.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received March 16, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Prison as above reported. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 white female, 2 colored males; total, 4. Of these 2 for adultery, 1 rape, 1 on peace warrant. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 6 white males, 2 colored females, 6 colored males; total, 14. Of these 5 for adultery, 2 larceny, 1 murder, 1 house-breaking, 1 rape, 1 retailing liquor without license, 1 peace warrant, 1 s. and b.

*Remarks.*—No improvements, but some are talked of to be soon. Prisoners are as well managed and cared for as can be with present condition of building. The building is getting to be dangerous, and if not repaired soon, is liable to fall, from heavy wind storms.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received September 23, 1897.

## RICHMOND.

Buildings and management of the county prison same as when last reported; no change to be noted.

H. C. DOCKERY.

Received December 2, 1897.

## ROBESON.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof; is provided with water tank; 2 stories, with 4 large cells and corridor. Ventilation only by windows; heated by coal stove; no suffering from cold; sufficient covering; cool water twice daily; food sufficient; cleansed by scouring; sewerage provided; no vermin; occasional religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males, 4 for assault and battery, 1 contempt. From March 1, 1896, to September 1, 1897, were confined 5 white and 67 colored; total, 72. Of these 1 for murder, 1 larceny, 2 retailing spirits, 1 house-burning—these all white. Of the colored, 3 for murder, 2 rape, and 62 for various offenses. General management good.

Received October 2, 1897.

## ROCKINGHAM.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 36 by 46; has 2 stories; 6 cells; hospital room full size of house; cells are 6 by 8 and 7 feet high. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by furnace and stove; no suffering from cold; bedding sufficient; drinking water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansed by washing and liming; excreta carried off by sewer; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 16 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 17—awaiting trial. Statistics not obtained.

Received May 25, 1897.

## ROWAN.

The county prison is of brick, wood and iron; not fire-proof; fire protection by fire department and waterworks. About 40 by 60; 3 stories, with 6 cells—of these 2 are 16 by 16, and 4 are 8 by 14. Ventilation only by windows. Has furnace and heater; no suffering from cold; about 6 blankets to a prisoner; cool water 3 times daily; food not limited; whitewashed once a month; floors scoured bi-monthly. Sewerage provided. No vermin at present; a disinfectant is used whenever they appear. Regular religious services. Now confined, 6 white males, 8 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 18. Of these 15 are not sentenced; 3 sentenced 30 days for vagrancy.

W. J. MURDOCH,

Received September 28, 1897.

For Board.

## SPECIAL REPORT ON CHAIN GANG.

Quarters in tent; heated by stove; not altogether comfortable in winter; 1 double blanket to each prisoner; cool drinking water as desired; allowance daily of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of meat and 1 pound flour, and vegetables when they can be had. Not free of vermin, but a preparation is used, prescribed by county physician. Punishment by whipping with a strap for disobedience, for fighting and failure to work. No liquors; no religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 31 colored males; total, 35.

*Remarks.*—We found 4 prisoners sent by the Mayor's court, and the others by Superior Court. We found no evidence of cruel or unusual punishment except that stated above. The officers of the gang state that the anonymous note sent to his Excellency the Governor was written by a man who was never in the Rowan County chain-gang, but was in the Buncombe County gang. It is usual, when a man runs away from the gang that on his return he should be whipped. The writer of the note had a friend who had run off, and was anxious to return and finish his sentence without getting the whipping, and so he wrote the note. The prisoner in question



surrendered himself, and was allowed to return without the whipping.

Very respectfully,  
Received September 28, 1897.

F. J. MURDOCH,  
For the Board.

#### RUTHERFORD.

The prison is of brick, but not fully fire-proof, and without special fire protection; 50 by 60; 3 stories, with 3 rooms; of these 1 is 16 by 16, 1, 20 by 20, and 1, 50 by 16, with cage in middle of the largest room, 12 by 14. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by open fires; no suffering from cold; plenty of blankets and straw beds. Cool water 2 or 3 times daily; food not limited; cleansed by soap and water; excreta carried out and disinfected; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 3 white males—of these 1 United States prisoner for violating revenue laws. Management good. Statistics not obtained.

T. B. TWITTY,  
E. B. HARRIS,  
W. A. THOMPSON.

Received July 9, 1897.

#### STOKES.

The jail is of logs, weather boarded; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 24 by 34; 2 stories; 4 cells 12 by 12. Ventilation only by windows; heated by 1 stove in the corridor. Prisoners suffer in cold weather. Say they have enough bedding and covering. Cool water once a day in winter; twice or three times in summer; food not limited; cleansed by whitewashing with lime; whitewash and filth getting thick in places; excreta carried out in buckets. Think no religious services. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is tolerably strong, but a miserable structure, and a new one is badly needed.

Yours, etc.,  
Received December 24, 1897.

JOHN W. NEAL.

#### SURRY.

The prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection. Other items as reported. Heated by stove and flues; no suffering from cold; plenty of blankets; cool water twice—oftener in extreme weather. Food not limited; plenty of meat, bread and vegetables. Cleansed by whitewashing, pipes, etc. Sewerage provided. No vermin; when they appear jail is thoroughly scalded, washed and scrubbed. Punishment for fighting by chaining to the floor, and changing cells. No liquors, except as recommended by physician. Religious services very seldom. Now confined, 3 white males, 10 colored males; total, 13.



*Remarks.*—The Superintendent of Health requires the cells kept clean and whitewashed. There has been no case of sickness since the prisoners have been worked on the public roads. The jailer is firm but kind. All in prison are held for trial at next court. One white man, for murder, has just been arrested and brought from Virginia. The deed was committed over one year ago.

L. J. NORMAN.

Received August 14, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As reported above. Now confined, 5 white males, 4 colored males; total, 9. Of these 1 for murder, 6 for larceny, 1 fornication and adultery, 1 assault with deadly weapon. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—These prisoners are all waiting trial at next court, which convenes October 4, 1897.

Yours, etc.,

L. J. NORMAN.

Received September 13, 1897.

#### SWAIN.

Prison as reported. Has 2 stories, 4 cells. Ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; all bedding, etc., that is needed. Cool water as required. Food not limited. Cleansed by lime and good sewerage; excreta taken into river. No vermin. Liquors only by medical prescription. Now confined, 12 white males, 1 colored male; total, 13. Of these 2 white for murder, 1 larceny, 4 retailing whisky (sentenced), 3 charged with same, 1 f. and a., and 1 colored, for murder. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 32 white males, 4 colored males; total, 36. Of these 5 for murder, 16 violation revenue laws, 2 larceny, 6 f. and a., 4 for affray, 1 bastardy, 1 disorderly conduct. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The jail is supplied with water by pipes; food 3 times a day, coffee, meat and syrup for breakfast; meat and vegetables for dinner and supper.

E. EVERETT.

Received June 3, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Building as described above. Clothes are furnished prisoners and they are required to bathe. No vermin. Religious services on Sunday afternoon. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 Indian male, 1 colored male; total, 3. Of these 2 for f. and a., and 1 assault and battery. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, 3 white males, 2 colored males; total, 5. Of these 4 for f. and a., 1 for murder. General management very good.

*Remarks.*—We have had some serious murder trials; cause, too much whiskey. Our prisoners are well managed, and have humane treatment. Well fed; water good. The sanitary condition is good.

Received September 16, 1897.

W. M. TAYLOR.



## TRANSYLVANIA.

The prison is of stone; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 40 by 40; 2 stories; 4 rooms, 15 by 15; now has 3 prisoners in one room and 1 in another. Ventilation by windows and chimney flues. Heated by open fires in 2 rooms; flues in the others. Not much suffering from cold; all bedding needed is furnished. Cool water as often as desired; food not limited. Cleansed by water and brooms; no vermin. Religious services rendered. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored male; total, 4. Of these 2 for fighting, 1 assault, 1 disturbing religious worship. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 7 white males, 4 colored; total, 11—all for petty crimes—drunkenness, assaults, fighting and selling liquor without license.

*Remarks.*—For a county prison, in a small place, it is as well cared for as can be.

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received March 25, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

As above reported. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored male; total, 4. Of these, 3 for larceny, 1 fighting, 1 carrying concealed weapons. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 20 white males, 6 colored males; total, 26.

Very respectfully,

FITCH TAYLOR.

## TYRRELL.

Jail as previously reported. Heated by wood stove, with pipe run out of window. No ventilation except by windows. Prisoners suffer in cold weather. Bedding sufficient. Water when they can get a person to bring it from well near by. Food usually fair. Cleansing very poor indeed; excreta thrown out by keeper occasionally; no vermin at present, but not free all the time. No religious services. Now confined, 0.

*Remarks.*—Two females (insane) have been confined since September 1, 1896—one of whom has been sent to the Asylum, and the other (who has since died) to the County Home; 3 males for petty offenses a few days and then bailed.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received March 13, 1897.

## SECOND REPORT.

Building, etc., as reported; 28 by 30; 1 story; 4 cells, 12 by 12. Very little means used for cleansing. No vermin at present. Now confined 1 white male, for rape.

*Remarks.*—Several were put in jail for small offenses at April or Spring Term of court for non-payment of fines or costs but were

soon after hired out to individuals, who became responsible for payment of such fines, costs, etc.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEEKINS.

Received September 10, 1897.

#### UNION.

The county prison is of brick, reasonably safe from fire, and has water in tank above. Has 3 stories, with steel cells, about 6 by 8 each opening into a space 3 by 30. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves in corridor; up to 12 months ago there was suffering from cold, but such is not the case now. Sufficient bedding allowed; cool water twice daily, as reported; food, all they can eat of meat and bread. Sewerage provided. Not free of vermin; washing, etc., resorted to, but new prisoners bring vermin in. I think there are no religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 1 colored male; total, 3. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—Our recent term of court has just delivered the jail here, and as we have a chain-gang none are kept here. One now confined is a United States prisoner; 1 has been convicted and held under prayer for judgment continued to hold him as witness; the third is awaiting trial. The jail is not and has never been kept quite as clean and comfortable as in my opinion it should be. It is a good one, though.

Yours, etc.,

ROBERT B. REDWINE.

Received September 15, 1897.

#### VANCE.

Buildings and general arrangements of the prison as heretofore reported. Sufficient bedding allowed for comfort. No vermin; no religious services. Statistics of those now confined, and also during the year it is impossible to obtain from the jailer who has replaced the former one.

W. H. CHEEK,

Received October 22, 1897.

For the Board.

#### WAKE.

The county prison is of brick, stone and iron; fire-proof, supplied with waterworks and near city fire department. It is 40 by 40, 2 stories, with 12 cells of 6 by 8 by 12. Ventilation provided for. Heated by 2 stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering as needed. There is running water in the cells; food not limited. Cleansed by scouring, whitewashing and disinfectants. Sewerage provided. Not free of vermin, but a chemical is being used to destroy it. Religious services regularly received. Now confined, 6 white males, 17 colored males; total, 23. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 92 males, 4 females; total, 96.



*Remarks.*—At Wake County jail, under Sheriff Jones and his deputies, we found, in most respects, the necessary attention being given for safety, support and health. On statements made to us by the colored janitor and the prisoners, we learned that the bedding had not been exposed to sun and air as often as it should be, and that vermin were in the cells more or less. For new prisoners, we advise a thorough investigation, especially in cases needing such, for the bath tub to be used, and a change of clothing put on each prisoner when first put in jail. As soon as possible there ought to be an annex built so as to better separate the sexes. There are religious services, and reading matter liberally furnished the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. W. CROWDER,  
I. C. BLAIR.

Received May —, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Building and arrangements as reported above. Efforts made to keep it free of vermin. Now confined, 14 white males, 1 white female, 41 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 57. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—At the time of our last official visit to the county jail, we found everything about the prison in good condition. No offensive odors; everything as clean as could be expected under the circumstances. The prisoners said they were kindly treated by the officials, and had plenty to eat and rations well prepared. We feel like congratulating the officers on their successful management.

W. J. W. CROWDER,  
I. C. BLAIR.

#### WORK HOUSE.

At Wake County workhouse we were shown through the buildings by Mr. Chamblee, who is carrying out the instructions of Superintendent Ray in all respects needful for the safety, health and proper employment of about 70 prisoners, most of whom work under Captain McMackin, for the improvement of the county roads. Religious reading and services are well provided in all the charitable and penal institutions of Wake County.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. W. CROWDER,  
I. C. BLAIR.

Received December 13, 1897.

#### WARREN.

Buildings, etc., as heretofore reported, both in condition and management. No vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 7 colored

males, 2 white males; total, 9. Of these 3 for larceny, 2 affray, 1 murder, 1 forcible entry, and 1 insane.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is in fair condition, standing with doors wide open.

R. D. FLEMING,  
P. H. ALLEN.

#### WASHINGTON.

The prison is in building and arrangements as heretofore reported. Prisoners do not suffer from cold; all bedding furnished that is necessary; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males. Statistics not obtained.

Received October 23, 1897.

THOMAS J. MARINER.

#### WATAUGA.

The jail is of brick, iron and wood; nearly fire-proof. Water tank on house; main building 40 by 20; ell of 30 by 40; has 2 stories, with 4 cells below and 2 above, of 8 by 10 feet. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stoves, outside of cells. No suffering from cold; prisoners are comfortable; bedding and covering as desired; water on tap in cells all the time; food abundant. Cleansing by lime, soap and water; excreta removed by sewers; no vermin. Religious services very seldom; sometimes a minister calls. Now confined, 4 white males, for larceny and violation of revenue laws. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 8 white males, for petty offenses generally.

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received March 17, 1897.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Building and management as reported above. Now confined, 0. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 6 persons, for minor offenses.

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received September 11, 1897.

#### WAYNE.

The county prison is of brick and iron; fire-proof, and city fire department at building; 45 by 45, with 2 stories and 5 cells; rooms 9 by 10. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stove; prisoners suffer from cold, as heating is not sufficient; 1 blanket allowed to each for covering. Drinking water furnished twice daily. Food of peas, side meat and corn-bread; biscuit occasionally. No means used to preserve cleanliness. Excreta carried into sewer. The prison is not free of vermin, and no steps are being taken to effect that object. No religious services. Now confined, 14 colored males, 1



colored female, 5 white males; total, 20. Statistics not obtained. The management is unfavorably reported.

M. L. LEE,  
L. H. CASTEX,  
W. H. SMITH.

Received October 16, 1897.

#### WILSON.

Prison as heretofore. Means for extinguishing fire now from water-works for town use. Bedding and covering sufficient for all needs. Cool water at all times. One pound of meat and 1 pound bread to each prisoner. Cleansed by daily use of water from pipes; excreta removed by sewerage; insect powders used to remove vermin. Prisoners are allowed to have liquors in small quantities. No religious services. Now confined, 6 colored males—4 for larceny, 1 assault with deadly weapon, 1 costs. From September 1, 1896, to March 1, 1897, were confined 14 males, 1 female; total, 15. Of these 3 for horse-stealing, 3 for murder, 9 for minor offenses.

J. B. STICKNEY.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Building as described. Heated by coal stoves; no suffering from cold. Free at this time from vermin. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2—for robbery and gambling. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, were confined 3 white males, 35 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 39.

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received September 28, 1897.

#### YADKIN.

Prison of brick; fire proof; no fire protection; building is 32 by 36. 1 story with 2 cells 10 feet square; number in cell according to number of prisoners. No ventilation except by windows. Heated by stove; prisoners are subject to suffering from cold; no certain amount of bedding allowed; cool water 3 times daily; food allowance left with jailer; cleansed by industry; excreta removed by sewer; no vermin; no religious services. Now confined, 2 white females, for assault and battery and f. and a. Statistics not obtained.

Received March 22, 1897.

#### YANCEY.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection. Is about 40 feet square, 3 stories. 3 rooms for prisoners. Rooms are 16 by 18, 9 by 16 and 9 by 16. Ventilation only by win-

dows. Has one fireplace—otherwise by stoves. No suffering from cold; 1 straw bed and 2 blankets. Drinking water 3 times a day; food of bread and meat as the law allows, and vegetables. Lime and water used for cleanliness. Excreta carried to a sink and covered with lime. No vermin. Some religious services for prisoners, by Rev. W. A. Robertson. Now confined, 8 white males. Of these 1 for murder, 4 affray, 1 carrying concealed weapon, 1 retailing spirits without license, 1 violation of United States revenue laws. From March 1, 1897, to September 1, 1897, I can not give statistics, but 1 prisoner died with fever.

*Remarks.*—Have not been able to obtain statistics on account of frequent changes of jailer. Since the new jailer came in, we have the count right.

Yours truly,

W. A. ROBERTSON.

Received September 17, 1897.



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,  
RALEIGH, December 23, 1898.

HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

*Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR: We have the honor to forward the annual report of this Board for the year, which presents the condition, operations and general management of the several institutions for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1898.

The County Boards of Visitors representing this Board, by their self-sacrificing patriotism and admirable service for the public welfare, enable us to present the result of regular inspections and reports upon the County Homes, jails and other institutions of a penal and charitable character.

As suggested by the Constitution, certain subjects of importance to the prosperity and progress of the State are discussed, and reports made of investigations by the Secretary, under the instructions of the Board, and inquiries in the interest of the penal and charitable work of the State.

We have to announce to your Excellency the lamented death of our devoted and faithful colleague, Commissioner Lawrence J. Haughton, of Chatham.

We have the honor to be, respectfully,

CHARLES DUFFY, *Chm'n*,

W. N. JONES,

WILLIAM A. BLAIR,

S. W. REID,

*Board of Public Charities.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY  
TO THE  
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,  
RALEIGH, N. C., December 22, 1898.

DR. CHARLES DUFFY, *Chairman,*  
*and the Commissioners of the Board of*  
*Public Charities of North Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the Constitutional provision, through which the Board of Public Charities is required to submit an annual report of the operations under its charge, I have the honor to present certain subjects of public interest pertaining to the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and a brief account of the condition and management of the State institutions for the care of the insane, deaf and dumb and blind, the orphan and the veteran soldier; also of the State Penitentiary, county jails, workhouses, convict camps, and the county Homes for the Aged and Infirm.

But before proceeding to this duty, it is the painful duty of your Secretary to announce to the Board the lamented death of one of its members, communicated to you individually at the time of its occurrence.

Lawrence J. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, Commissioner of Public Charities, departed this life at his residence in Pittsboro on Saturday evening, April 2, 1898, aged 78 years.



He was one of the original appointees upon the reorganization of this department of the State government, in 1889, and served continuously by reappointment, faithfully and earnestly devoted to its important work to the last. Although very feeble from health long impaired, he came to the last annual meeting in spite of much physical disability, and maintained the interest of years in the beneficent operations of this Board until the fatal stroke of paralysis, which terminated a singularly useful and honored career as a sincere patriot, a citizen of broad views and public spirit, and a devoted Christian. His public services merit, as they will doubtless receive, appropriate commemoration by this Board.

The steady and gratifying expansion of the accommodations for all charitable purposes, which has been a marked feature of the State history in recent years, presents a new and admirable development this year, under three distinct heads: The utilization of the means of cure of the insane to a greater extent than ever before; the largely increased accommodations now accessible to the deaf and dumb and the blind; and the effective reorganization and valuable additions to the Orphanage at Oxford. When contrasted with the immediate past, the growth of the charities of the State is almost phenomenal.

It is true that the increase of accommodations and broader administrative necessities implies the increase of appropriations, and the sum total exceeds the amount formerly found sufficient for these purposes by a considerable sum. But when fully considered, it will be found that true economy would dictate the precise steps which our legislators have taken.

For example, less than twenty years ago the average number of the insane provided for in North Carolina was about two hundred and fifty crowded into one

building constructed for 224 patients. Now the three admirable hospitals for the insane accommodate 1,537 patients, and the whole number under treatment the past year exceeds this by several hundred. It may be fairly estimated that nearly or quite two thousand persons will receive the benefit of the latest modern treatment of insanity in the coming year in our State. This means that North Carolina is treating eight times as many of the insane for about three times the cost of the original number.

Yet this considers only the immediate and direct advantage, and takes no account of the immensely greater indirect benefits from the recent development. At the very opening of the Central Hospital, then the North Carolina Insane Asylum, in February, 1856, a number of chronic cases were received, as the records show, some of whom were patients there for more than twenty-five years subsequently, and the institution became gradually crowded with hopeless incurables. Handicapped in usefulness, legislation was finally invoked to return some of these to the County Homes for custody, and treatment in any proper sense was abandoned. But the crowded condition of the wards delayed the reception of acute cases until often they had passed into the chronic stage likewise, and the evil perpetually repeated itself. That the number of permanent cures and of improved cases reached the percentage obtained from year to year, as noted in the reports, reflects high credit upon the medical care.

But now that the extension of accommodations has been wisely made all along the line of these institutions and the barriers to prompt admission largely removed, while a more enlightened public sentiment recognizes the necessity of speedy treatment, the results obtained are such as to cheer the hearts of all who are touched



by human suffering, and especially by this, the most intangible and yet the most harrowing form of human anguish. These results are triple, at least, in their bare economic value to the body politic; relieved of his disease, the patient is no longer to be sent to the County Home, to linger, a dependent and burden upon the finances of the county of his legal residence; again, if cured, he is no longer the means of dragging down to poverty and ruin other members of his household, who but for the care and attendance needful about him, might be engaged happily in peaceful and wealth-making industry; lastly, the recovered patient himself often becomes an active taxpayer instead of a tax-consumer, and thus one of the pillars and supporters of the Commonwealth, instead of a burden and a falling weight that carries the momentum of the destruction of others with it.

This is the lowest view of the value of our charities for the insane. It presents the undoubted truth that a comparatively small portion of the additional taxation for State purposes takes the place of an unknown and certainly much larger burden of taxation that must have fallen upon the counties. But we may add to this that the later system (as the percentages of cure or improvement show) means restoration to life and family ties from a living grave; whereas, in our former condition, it meant life-long custody in a poorhouse, like some who are yet there, gradually sinking into more or less dementia, like abandoned hulks, the hopeless derelicts of society.

Your attention is especially invited to the record of improvements as year by year passes, and to the unparalleled success of the treatment, which has attracted attention in other quarters of the Union. It is particularly gratifying to note that during the last year not a

single case which gave a reasonable hope of successful treatment, or could properly, under the law, be accepted from the district of the Central Hospital, was refused admission for want of room; a fact unprecedented except for two brief periods in its history of over forty years.

These comments are not intended in a spirit of vain boastfulness, but in thankfulness to Divine Providence for the spirit of human brotherhood which sustains such great agencies for good, without a murmur, in our borders.

You will next note the still more rapid increase of facilities for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, marked as it is this year, by the addition of large and costly buildings to the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton, and to both white and colored departments (practically separate institutions as they are) of the blind and the colored deaf and dumb at Raleigh. Here the advance has been within five years past. Superintendent Ray points out that in enrolling 316 for the present session (not three months old), it is 13 more than for the whole of last year, and 3 more than for the whole biennial term two years ago. Yet we have to add now the entire enrollment under Superintendent Goodwin at Morganton of 200. When his new building is completed he can accommodate 300, and at Raleigh, with certain changes for which a limited sum is asked, 500 can be cared for—making a total of 800 afflicted blind and deaf and dumb which their mother State can take into skillful and loving arms and render them capable of self-support, and thus restored to that measure of self-respect essential to happiness.

The third subject of congratulation is the improvement in the Oxford Orphan Asylum. This refers not so



much to increase of numbers, as to the addition of the four brick cottages, with two stories and a basement each, for girls, opposite those in the northern arc, recently completed for boys; and besides many minor improvements, is the thorough reorganization and economical and systematic arrangement now introduced. The hospital is spoken of as a model of neatness. The Superintendent regards the cottage system as offering the best solution of many vexed questions in asylum life.

Deeply appreciative of what has been done, we should not be unmindful of what remains, and urgently presses for its share of the public care and means. There are likewise three of these subjects to which careful consideration is due.

Of these, the first is the Soldiers' Home. While all other existing institutions have been aided and extended with a liberal hand, this refuge for the heroic veterans has been struggling with insufficient support, until in September last the appropriation was exhausted and private benevolence was invoked for its rescue from destruction. Its needs will be more fully referred to, and the reasons which should impel the State to immediate action.

The second is the necessity for the creation of a State Reform School for juvenile offenders, so often the subject of earnest appeal by this Board, as the great means of the prevention of crime, rather to be sought, than the punishment of the same, after commission. Your attention is invited in this connection to some facts obtained in the additional returns made by the county Boards of Visitors and chiefs of police in certain towns of the State, from the records of municipal police stations. These are necessarily incomplete, both because in some counties no such station exists, the county jail serving also as a temporary lock-up for disorderly con-

duct, and because as this was the first year of such returns, taken in our State, the importance of keeping and preserving such records had not been recognized. It is hoped that these fragmentary statistics may be better filled after the experience of this year.

The third subject of special attention should be the organization, as soon as practicable, of an Institution for the Feeble-minded. This unhappy class increases in our County Homes, where it is a disturbing element to the peace of the aged and the infirm, and often, if allowed to go at large, they become law-breakers under guidance of the evil disposed; sometimes they are violent and dangerous on slight provocation; almost always they are a public burden for life, and entail by their unfortunate offspring a tax for the succeeding generation.

Other communities have succeeded in the disposition of the feeble-minded. While very rarely, if ever, susceptible of independent self-support, the greater portion can be so trained as to produce enough for their needs under the stimulus and support of a directive mind, familiar with their weaknesses, and guiding their otherwise aimless effort. Restrained from marriage, usefully employed, and carefully trained, they are happier than under any other auspices, their number is gradually limited and the community at large protected. These institutions have long since passed the experimental stage, and are fully appreciated and cherished in many States.

#### THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Inspections have been made by your committee, Commissioner W. N. Jones and the Secretary, or the latter alone, of the following institutions: On April 18, of the Colored Department of the Institution for the Blind, the



Deaf and Dumb; April 20, that of the white department of the Institution for the Blind; May 9, of the North Carolina Soldiers' Home; June 1, the State Penitentiary; July 12, the Eastern Hospital at Goldsboro; August 9, the Central Hospital, Raleigh.

These were the dates of the annual inspections proper, but as important changes were in progress in most of these, nearly all of these were visited several times by the Secretary during the continuance of the work, without expense, however, for conveyance on any such occasion. Detailed reports of said inspections were made in the monthly reports to the Chairman of the Board, which have been fuller than heretofore, and charged with as much of the detail of the work in charge of the Board as practicable on account of the lesser frequency of the meetings of the full Board. To avoid too great length in this report, a sample of said special inspection reports is herewith included, being a copy of the report of the inspection of the North Carolina Central Hospital, August 9, 1898, by Commissioner W. N. Jones, and C. B. Denson, Secretary:

"The wards of the Hospital were in excellent condition and remarkably free from offensive odors, as were the closets. The number of patients was 443, including about forty now on probation. Of this number 232 were resident female patients, a much larger number than ever before, and exceeding by eight the original capacity of the structure for both sexes. The Superintendent proposes to convert the matron's reception room, which has been little used heretofore, into a dormitory for attendants, thus permitting rooms in the wards now occupied by attendants to be devoted to patients. This has the additional advantage of securing more quiet and sleep for attendants who have been on duty, especially the night service, and need undisturbed rest. This room will accommodate eight persons.

The water supply from the artesian wells has proved a great blessing to the institution. The bowel diseases that were formerly so prevalent have disappeared. As an index of the diminution of sickness, although the population is now considerably greater than in

1894, the bill of the institution for drugs, which in that year was \$1 492, was reduced in 1897 to \$565, with over one hundred patients in excess. The mortality of the present year, now nearly two thirds passed, promises little in excess of 2 per cent.

Hereafter female patients can only be received as vacancies are created among those in the institution. For two years past there has been no refusal of any applicant properly entitled to admission. The wards in the new annex are now the best in the institution; the associated dormitories (which were placed in the plans at our suggestion), accommodate 12 in each story, a fortunate thing, on account of the present pressure for room. One of these is used as a hospital room for male patients; it is light, airy and cheerful. The upper balconies give pleasure, with the fresh air and view of the grounds and the city.

Another improvement of much value is the removal of the chapel to the spacious open hall under the cupola space, and fitting it with permanent seats, using the old amusement stage for pulpit. This permits female patients who are sick to be removed to the old chapel now converted into an infirmary and occupied; thus removing acute sickness and the very feeble chronic invalids from the general wards. There is one drawback—the special closet and bath for this is in a confined space in the corner where the southwest corner of the chapel adjoins the wall of the stairway from the center building to the wards, and is without any window. It can be lighted, but from want of ventilation was the only spot with odors. We recommended cutting a window through the wall of main building. To the objection that this would mar the symmetry of the structure, we replied by the suggestion that a window could be cut for the purpose of ventilation on each side, near the administration building, and made round, like the rose-windows in the fire escape stairways, with adjustable wheel or rose lights. This obviated the difficulty and gave satisfaction: and we understood that it would be carried out.

We also observed with pleasure that an operating table had been provided in the small hospital room in the ward, and an eminent physician, who was present at the conclusion of the inspection, spoke in high terms of the usefulness of the new hospital arrangements, and stated that the institution now deserved its new name of Central Hospital.

The garden was found in fine order, and the farm throughout. Much of the front grounds had been sown in peas for improvement, and grass was being cut for hay on other portions. We visited the yards for stock, to inquire particularly into the loss of cows by disease, which had given rise to apprehension in the newspapers. It proved to be no contagious trouble, but simply acute digestive dis-



turbance from excess of green food, which had been corrected and the disease checked. More room is needed at the stables; 75 gallons of milk daily is furnished, but 100 gallons is needed, by the increased number of patients, and young stock is being raised. The cows of the Jersey and the Holstein prove best for milk. In closing this report, we strongly recommend the equipment of the new portions of the Hospital with proper furniture. Its equipment now consists of old material, put to temporary use, but to adequately secure the performance of its functions, \$5,000 will be required, which will be a very moderate cost, per capita being considered. An enlargement of the electric light plant will also be necessary."

#### THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

The Central Hospital reports this year one or two facts of special interest: That the daily average number of patients treated reached 413; that admissions were 190 and discharges of the cured 125; as improved, 6. The percentage of mortality on the whole number under treatment was 4.8, and the percentage of cures on admissions 65.8. In connection with results so important and so creditable to the State, no apology is needed for the reproduction of the Superintendent's last report to his Board of Directors in part, which contains facts and views of much interest, in addition to the report made to this Board, and they will be found grouped together.

#### THE STATE HOSPITAL.

This great institution, the most extensive of the charities of the State in its operations, for the first time in the history of North Carolina reaches four figures in the statistics of current numbers, there having been 1,073 patients under treatment for the biennial period of 1897-'98. Dr. P. L. Murphy, who has had charge throughout its entire history, does not discriminate as to the condition of those discharged, in reference to the

degree of improvement or recovery, but notes 120 discharged during the present year, and 251 for the biennial term. The percentage of mortality was only 3.53. Progressive in his administration, it will be noted that an ice-making and refrigerating plant has been introduced, and by cold storage great quantities of fresh meats and vegetables can be saved for use as needed, in the interest of economy. His reference to a modification of the legal forms of commitment as proper and desirable to remove the appearance of criminal proceedings from the necessary limits to protect the unfortunate, and yet guard the liberty of the citizen, and are worthy of careful consideration.

#### THE EASTERN HOSPITAL.

The report of Dr. J. F. Miller, in charge of this difficult work, exhibits a needed improvement in the new building and machinery for electric lighting. The percentage of mortality upon whole number was 5.6, and that of cures upon admissions 35.77. For two-thirds of the year its capacity has been entirely filled, by 430 patients, and acute cases are largely shut out. He asks for \$40,000 for additional accommodations. Including \$2,100 for establishment of electric plant, and all usual repairs, the per capita cost of patients was \$94.09½. He refers to it justly as unprecedented in moderation of expenditure in the history of institutions in America and as forming a record for economy unsurpassed.

It would be a sad day for the unfortunate insane, and for the best interests of the State, that should witness a competition among the State institutions based upon the saving of money at the expense of the reasonable comfort of the suffering, and the hope of restoration. No such policy could have the approval of right think-



ing men, and the chief blot upon the fair record of the State to-day consists in the action of a few counties where the care of the aged and helpless is yet auctioned to the lowest bidder. But no reproach of this character can lie against the management of the Eastern Hospital. Inspection shows much improvement upon its earlier years. The interesting experiment of a female assistant physician is progressing here with entire satisfaction.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THE  
DEAF AND THE DUMB.

Two large buildings at each department have been erected during the present year. When they are fully completed, 400 will be accommodated, besides the addition of auditorium, gymnasium, industrial building, and extensive dormitories. The Principal proposes adding another story to the main wings at the white department and remodelling the old chapel, when discontinued as such, for dormitories, and thus bringing up the whole capacity to 500. A striking feature of the report is the statement that 50 per cent more pupils have been supported on the same amount of current appropriation for that purpose. There are, however, some features of the pay-rolls, more especially of the colored department, that might be improved.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The great advance of the present year, under Superintendent Goodwin, who has had the supervision of this extensive institution, has been the erection of a school building at a cost of \$20,000, with steam heat and plumbing to be added. With the new building, 300 will

be accommodated. A special appropriation is to be asked for, for an industrial building and cold storage, costing \$5,000. The farm is doing well, and the shoe shop, it is thought, will be self-sustaining next year.

#### THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is now under the charge of Col. W. J. Hicks, a veteran in the management of institutions, and, as has been referred to, had the benefit of thorough reorganization, new cottages erected, and a system of drawing and manual training introduced, the outfit for which was presented by a Director. Not the least of the improvements is the sinking of two new wells for better water supply, and the hospital facilities. The amount expended this year was \$22,667, of which the State contributed \$10,000. Telegraphy is to be re-introduced. Girls in cooking-room are under the charge of a graduate of a School of Domestic Science. The Superintendent asks the benevolent public for more regularity and system in the method of bestowing help.

#### THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is no exception to the general rule of improved facilities. A Superintendent's house has been built and the school rooms enlarged to accommodate 200 children. The enrollment December 1, 1898, was 134; at corresponding date of 1897, it was 108. The farm of 168 acres in cultivation has had the debt upon it reduced to \$469.20 and interest. The general expenses and improvements amounted to \$6,029 for the year, leaving a small indebtedness of \$143. It is proposed to erect some buildings for shops, and supply with tools as soon as the farm is entirely paid for. The Orphanage is under charge of



Rev. Robert Shepard, colored, and received \$5,000 of its funds from the State.

· THE N. C. SOLDIERS' HOME.

This is the only one of the State institutions which has received no additional means, and has been struggling under more or less of debt for some years past. But some improvements were absolutely necessary, including a new kitchen, fuel house and general repairs. With a smaller number on the rolls for the year, being 94, there was actually a larger average attendance, which was 70. The sad announcement is made that more than fifty were declined, for want of room. Attention is especially called to the water supply, involving from its total inadequacy, the danger of destruction by fire, and the ineffective sanitation from want of proper drainage and sewerage facilities. The letters of inquiry, in addition to actual filed applications, indicate that fully one hundred and fifty Confederate veterans are deserving the protection of the Home. New dormitories are urgently required. The Superintendent estimates that \$15,000 annually is required for current appropriation, and \$5,000 per annum for 1899 and 1900, for repairs and improvements.

N. C. STATE PENITENTIARY.

The usual inquiries were sent November 26 to this institution, and a reply was received promising a report as early as practicable, but it is to be regretted that although several reminders have been forwarded, the report has not been received.

## REPORTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

DR. G. L. KIRBY, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected August 9, 1898, by C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found satisfactory.)

In reply to inquiries forwarded, we will state in reference to additions and improvements of the year as follows.

Our greenhouse has been completed; cement floors have been laid in the closets and bath rooms of the male annex. Tables, bedding, knives, forks, sheeting, chairs, settees and other furniture have been placed in the male annex. Sewer pipes have been laid, and gas fixtures, with a new line of pipe to the gas-house; asbestos covering put on steam pipes from boiler-house to annex. Track for conveying food from kitchen to annex has been made; also elevator for raising same to the several wards. Heating plant has been put in. Improvements at the cemetery have been nearly completed. Marble posts with chains extending the length of the cemetery, with copper tags, marking the number and initials opposite the same have been placed in the cemetery. Roads have been graded and some of them macadamized. The new road to the spring-house has been graded, but not macadamized yet.

The greenhouse cost about \$400. The improvements in the male annex of heating, lighting and furnishing approximated \$4,000. Of course it could not be occupied without heating, lighting and furnishing.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Remaining November 30, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363
Admitted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
									<hr/> 553
Discharged cured,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
improved,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
incurable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
unimproved,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
									<hr/> 160
Remaining November 3, 1898,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393

Percentage of mortality on whole number treated, 4.8. Percentage of cures upon admissions, 65.8. Daily average, 1898, 413.



When running to our full capacity we can accommodate 425 patients; about 200 are separately lodged. We have had a few sporadic cases of erysipelas, which could not be considered an epidemic.

During last summer one of our patients who was very unsteady in his walk, coming rapidly from the dining-room into the hall, stumbled and fell, striking his head against a bench, which produced a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain, from which he died in a few hours.

There are 7 males and 10 females absent on probation, and no accident has occurred or injurious result, of which we have any knowledge.

We employ 140 females and 80 males, of the patients. The males work on the farm and in the garden, and assist in the work of the wards, and also in looking after the cattle and other light work on the farm. The females work in the wards, clean up the dormitories, make beds, manufacture quilts, go to the laundry and sewing-room. They also assist in bringing water from the pumps to use in the wards. We regret we have not the facilities to give our females as much employment as we would like.

There has been no special change in our water supply, except placing a deep well pump over one of our drilled wells, which gives us 8 gallons per minute of good pure water for drinking and cooking purposes. No change in sewerage except building a sewer from the male annex; we have supplied heating and lighting for the annex and fire protection. The diet has been increased by adding hominy to the list for breakfast and supper every day. Clothes about the same. We have adopted the system of purchasing by competitive bids all articles obtained in considerable quantities. We like this, and think it has resulted in considerable saving to the institution.

We employ 19 male attendants and 19 female attendants. Our amusements consist of dancing twice a week, cake walks occasionally, negro minstrel shows sometimes, theatricals sometimes, and stereopticon views.

Our ornamental grounds have been very much improved; the grove has been cultivated in peas one year, and sown in grass, which will not only serve to beautify the grounds, but afford us considerable addition to our supply of hay.

There have been no changes in by-laws; we have several proposed, that have not yet been adopted by our Board.

The land under cultivation, including lawn and grove, is 126 acres. Estimated value of farm and dairy products, \$13,056.67. The amount of pork made was 14,000 pounds.

A copy of the pay-roll of employees and officers is annexed to this report, and a statement of monthly receipts and expenditures. The

last Legislature made an appropriation of \$55,450 per annum for the use, benefit, support, maintenance and care of the patients at this Hospital. They also added the counties of Durham and Robeson to the district, with a population of about 50,000.

## ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1898.

1897.							
December,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,057.07
1898.							
January,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,544.40
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,389.56
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,963.99
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,091.31
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,855.65
June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,248.82
July,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,999.89
August,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,747.31
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,365.79
October,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-----
November,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,015.74
							<u>56,274.53</u>

## MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

1897.							
December—balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$156.94
Appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,450.00
December,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.56
1898.							
January,	-	-	-	-	-	-	.60
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.79
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.70
June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00
July,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60
August,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.93
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.44
October,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.20
November,	-	-	-	-	-	-	473.29
							<u>56,311.05</u>

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1898.							
November 30,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$56,311.05
November 30,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>56,274.53</u>
Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.52



NO. OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF  
THE PRODUCT OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

November 30, 1898, estimated value of products of farm, garden and dairy, \$13,065.67. Pork, 14,000 pounds. Land under cultivation, 136 acres (including grove—4 acres near the Park; 2 acres near pump-house, added to farm).

The following extracts are taken from Superintendent's report to Board of Directors, in more fully replying to certain inquiries, and reference is made thereto:

"We have occasion to be grateful to Divine Providence for two of the most prosperous years in the history of this institution. We have received more patients than ever before in the same length of time. We have discharged more as cured, and our percentage of deaths on number treated has been lower than is usual, even in hospitals where they reject all applicants who do not seem entirely favorable for treatment. I am pleased to be able to say that no patient has been rejected who offered even the slightest prospect of being benefited by treatment. \* \* Eleven applicants have been rejected as being too old and feeble to receive any benefit by treatment; 3 applicants were not insane, and 28 epileptics have been rejected. We have now in the wards 28 epileptics, and this number could not well be increased without danger to other inmates, as insane epileptics are well known as the most violent and dangerous class of cases. What to do with these, many of whom appeal strongly to our sympathies, is a question which ought to engage the attention of our authorities, and the fact that they are almost all incurable, makes us more anxious to do for their comfort what can be done, without injuring the welfare of other patients. We will continue to receive and care for as many of these unfortunates as we can with safety to the other inmates, though it would be much better for them if they were treated and cared for separately. The sight of an epileptic in violent convulsions certainly depresses most nervous patients, and some are so frightened that it requires several days for them to recover from the first sight of violent epileptic convulsions. The harm that may thus be done to timid and nervous patients by mingling with epileptics is easily conceived. The idea prevalent at present among those who have given the subject much thought, is that epileptics are better cared for, with better results, when assembled in colonies on a farm with outdoor employment.

\* \* \*

"Our death rate has been remarkably low, less than 5 per cent, which is low even for those hospitals where patients are selected, and only those received who offer every prospect of being relieved by treatment. Were it not that we are robbing the poor-houses and

jails of the feeble, the aged and the paralytic and other incurables, we would show a mortality astonishingly low. Of the 27 patients who have died, in 1898, 6 were over 70 years of age.

"We are improving the farm and grounds; the roads have had much of our attention. We have had a new and substantial fence put around the cemetery, and will next spring sow the grounds in grass. The grounds in front of the Steward's house were sown in peas in the summer of 1897, and after cutting the vines, were mowed and seeded in grass. We saved that summer 54,000 pounds of peavine hay. Last summer we sowed the remainder of the grove in peas, and saved 77,000 pounds of hay, and seeded it in grass this fall.

"On account of reports from the engineer, and the inspector of underwriters insuring our property, confirmed by judgments of others of large experience, to prevent danger to life in the laundry from the probable fall of our smoke-stack, it became absolutely necessary to build another, which was done in a very satisfactory manner at a cost of \$2,000. We could ill afford it, in the state of our finances, but it was a duty we were obliged to face. \* \* \*

"Our water supply is a matter that requires attention. The contaminating influences of several slaughter pens and the sewerage from the Agricultural and Mechanical College and their hospital, which empties into Rocky Branch above our intake, renders the water so impure that we are not willing for our patients to use it even for bathing and washing purposes. \* \* \* We propose as a remedy for this the putting of deep well pumps driven by electricity in the three deep wells we have already drilled; we have sufficient power in our engines, and our engineer thinks we could equip all three of these wells at a cost not exceeding \$1,500. This would give us 60 gallons per minute of pure water, which would be sufficient for our needs. I estimate that we will have during the next two years an average daily population of 425 patients, which at \$140 per capita will require an appropriation of \$59,500 per annum; we will require \$2 000 for enlarging our barns and stables, repairing the coping around the center building and other repairs; \$6,549.45 for outstanding accounts, and to change water supply, \$1,500."

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#### THE STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. P. L. MURPHY, Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The only improvement for the past year has been the installation of an ice-making and refrigerating plant, finished in April, 1898. The machine is what is called a 6-ton refrigerating machine. It will easily refrigerate 6,000 cubic feet of space and make 1,500 pounds of



ice a day. There are four cold storage rooms besides a means of keeping the milk cold, the dairy being adjacent to these rooms. These rooms were placed inside the store-house, and are ample for our present needs.

One room is used for fresh meats of all kinds, one for vegetables, one for butter, and the other is one in which the brine tank is placed and has not been used for any other purpose, but it can be if there is a demand for it. The plant cost about two thousand five hundred dollars or less; the work having been done by the regular employees, it is hard to estimate the exact cost.

The objects gained are obvious, but one of the principal ones is the saving in feeding cattle and all stock; they can now be slaughtered when purchased, and not kept until actually needed, as was formerly done. Vegetables can be kept an indefinite time, as well as meats. We found we could pick the vegetables when ripe, irrespective of the quantity used or needed. Before we had this room vegetables often became over-ripe or spoiled, when there was a superabundance.

This has been no serious epidemic nor any accident of consequence.

TABLE OF MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	1897.			1898.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remaining Nov. 30, 1896....	305	350	365						
Number admitted.....	99	132	231	77	110	187	176	242	418
Number under treatment....	404	482	886	389	517	906	481	592	1073
Number discharged.....	78	53	131	61	59	120	139	112	251
Number died.....	14	22	36	11	21	32	25	43	68
Total removed.....	92	75	167	72	80	152	164	155	319
Remaining Nov. 30, 1898....	312	407	719	317	437	754			

There were 56 applicants for room rejected. There were 24 readmissions of those who had been discharged as recovered. The percentage of deaths of the whole number under treatment was 3.53.

There is no variation in type of disease; certainly none noticed. There have been no extensive repairs, and no change in by-laws. The quantity and value of farm, orchard and dairy products was estimated to be:

Red kidney beans, 43 bushels, \$43; lima beans, 20 bushels, \$20; snap beans, 988 bushels, \$494; garden peas, 52 bushels, \$26; field peas, 91 bushels, \$54.60; Irish potatoes, 732 bushels, \$439.20; sweet potatoes, 1,214 bushels, \$364.20; tomatoes, 218 bushels, \$109; roasting ears, 385 bushels, \$96.25; lettuce, 163 bushels, \$32.60; beets, 31 bushels, \$12.40; red pepper, 3 bushels, \$3; Kohl Rabis, 30 bushels, \$7.50; squash, 68 bushels, \$34; turnips, 117 bushels, \$29.25; okra, 14 bushels, \$7; salad,

103 bushels, \$41.20; cucumbers, 32 bushels, \$16; onions, 424 bushels, \$254.40; corn, 436 bushels, \$218; egg-plant, 172 bushels, \$8 60; onions, 3,223 dozen, \$161.15; radishes, 4,667 dozen, \$233.35; oyster plant, 317 dozen, \$31.70; asparagus, 4,374 dozen, \$349.92; sage, 11½ pounds, \$1.15; cabbage, 5,676 heads, \$170.18; cauliflower, 150 heads, \$7.50; ensilage, 270 tons, \$1,080; ice, 50 tons, \$100; green forage, 414 tons, \$828; hay, 151 tons, \$1,887.50; melons, 67,386 pounds, \$168.46; pork, 26,200 pounds, \$1,310; milk, 37,747 gallons, \$3,774.70; celery 1 398 bunches, \$139.80; wood—oak, 288 cords, \$360; horse-radish, 25 pints, \$6.25; strawberries, 791 quarts, \$39.55; raspberries, 7 quarts, 70 cents; grapes, 1,195 pounds, \$59.75; apples, 428 bushels, \$171.20; cider, 80 gallons, \$16. Total, \$13,207.06.

We need a better and cheaper light, and more modern statute laws, especially those governing the admission of patients to make it less like a criminal proceeding. Insanity is recognized by every one as a disease, and should be so treated—not only by the hospitals, but by the law. It is evident that to deprive one of liberty against his will requires some judicial proceeding, but it might be done with a minimum of legal form. There are other laws that could be amended for the betterment of the service, and some added; but I will not now further particularize.

#### THE EASTERN HOSPITAL.

DR. J. F. MILLER, Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

(Inspected July 12, 1898, by C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found satisfactory.)

Since the last report a brick building has been erected for the accommodation of our electric lighting plant, and necessary machinery has been placed in position to furnish electric lights for this Hospital. The cost of the building and plant was about two thousand one hundred dollars.

The institution is now full to overflowing, there being at present 430 patients. The movement of population is given in annexed table. We have 259 lodged in separate rooms, and 171 who occupy associated dormitories.

No changes have been made in domestic arrangements, and no epidemic diseases have affected us. Our percentage of mortality, upon the whole number in charge for the present fiscal year, is 5.6 per cent, and that of cures upon admissions is 35.77 per cent.

One of our patients was drowned unavoidably while bathing in the river—Farro Whitley by name, from Johnston County. He was a convalescent, and had fairly good mind. With other patients, in charge of an attendant, he was pulling fodder in a field near the



river; the day was very hot, and the entire party was resting under the shade of the trees bordering the river, when Whitley, unobserved, undressed and jumped into the river for a swim. After swimming a minute or two, he attempted to touch bottom, but could not do so, and it is supposed by his attendant that he became demoralized by fear, and at once drowned before he could be rescued.

As has been our custom for years, we have religious services every Sunday afternoon by some colored minister; we also have Sunday School for our better class of patients.

For amusements, except in hot weather, we have weekly dances and an occasional concert. There are 25 patients at home on probation, and no accident or injury to any one from any of them has occurred of which we have any knowledge. There are employed 13 male and 16 female attendants, and 1 male and 1 female night attendant. A daily record is kept of seclusion and restraint. No drugs are administered unless advised or prescribed by a physician. About 55 per cent of males and 45 of females have daily employment of some kind. There is one patient constantly employed in making baskets, bottoming chairs, etc. I know of no others who have any skill in this direction. I have seen no case of insanity that could be fairly attributed to cigarette smoking.

We cultivate about one hundred and fifty acres of land. Our crops consist of small grain, corn, hay and all vegetables necessary for the maintenance of our population. The estimated value of our crops for the present year is \$3,967.70 and the net earnings, \$2,908.70.

Our ornamental grounds are in fair condition. There have been no changes in our by-laws. About fifty have been refused for want of room, and 83 for all causes combined. Pay-roll is forwarded with this report. We are much pleased with the result of the experiment of the introduction of an assistant female physician.

The annual amount of appropriation by the last General Assembly for support and repairs of this Hospital was \$40,000. Account of receipts and expenditures is forwarded for the year ending November 30, 1898.

The Hospital has been practically closed against the admission of patients for six or eight months, except when a vacancy occurred by discharge or death. There is an urgent necessity for increased accommodation, and we desire from the next Legislature an appropriation of \$40,000 for this purpose.

I do not know the number of colored insane in this State outside of the Hospital, as I have no fuller information on this point than I had last year. During the past year we returned 15 incurables, and supposed to be harmless patients, to their counties of residence. This was done that we might receive patients that could not be cared for elsewhere.

J. F. MILLER, Supt.

PAY-ROLL OF THE EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE MONTH OF  
NOVEMBER, 1898.

Superintendent, \$166 67; first assistant physician, \$75; second assistant physician, \$60; steward \$40; engineer, \$60; carpenter \$24; matron, \$25; seamstress, \$12.50; assistant, \$12; fireman, \$15; watchman \$20.83; farmer, \$15; janitor, \$10; baker \$20; wagoner, \$10; night watch (male), \$14; night watch (female), \$10; supervisor, \$14 50; 9 male attendants at \$14; 1 male attendant at \$13.50; 1 male attendant at \$11.50; 1 male attendant at \$11; 1 male attendant at \$10; 1 second fireman, \$15; 1 supervisor, \$11; 4 female attendants at \$10; 1 female attendant at \$9.50; 3 female attendants at \$9; 1 female attendant, \$8.50; 1 female attendant, \$8; 2 female attendants, \$7.50; 4 female attendants at \$7; 1 nurse, \$8; 1 dining-room servant, \$7; 1 servant, \$6; 1 cook, \$13; 1 cook at \$12; 1 cook, \$8; 1 supervisor of laundry, \$10; 1 roustabout, \$10; 2 washerwomen at \$5; 1 washerwoman at \$6; 1 washerwoman, \$7; 1 hostler, \$10; 1 dairyman, \$8; 1 farm attendant, \$11; 2 farm hands at \$10; 1 lot hand, \$9; and 1 attendant, \$7—being a total of \$1,093.50 monthly.

It should be noted that first assistant physician also receives board for himself, and wife, three children, servant and horse, in addition to salary; also second assistant physician, matron and seamstress receive board for self and one child each, with washing, etc.

The per capita cost (including establishment of electric plant, \$2,100, and usual repairs included) was \$94.09½. This is believed to be unprecedented in moderation of expenditure per capita in the history of institutions in America, and forms a record of economy unsurpassed.

TABLE NO. 1. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE EASTERN  
HOSPITAL, GOLDSBORO, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on roll November 30, 1897,	168	262	430
Whole number admitted,	52	71	123
Whole number treated,	220	333	553
Numbered recovered,	25	19	44
Number much improved,	0	5	5
Improved,	3	2	5
Unimproved,	2	5	7
Removed,	0	0	0
Eloped,	0	0	0
Died,	16	15	31
Whole number discharged,	46	46	92

Percentage of cures, 35.77. Percentage of deaths, 5.60.



STATEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES OF THE EASTERN  
HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOV. 30, 1897-'98.

For medical department,	-	-	-	\$593.58	\$560.66
provisions,	-	-	-	9,926.29	8,820.08
lights,	-	-	-	1,049.74	967.48
fuel,	-	-	-	4,800.77	5,215.52
clothing,	-	-	-	2,037.97	2,833.20
repairs,	-	-	-	4,270.80	4,952.23
farm,	-	-	-	651.00	292.88
laundry,	-	-	-	290.88	535.88
wards,	-	-	-	1,087.56	1,218.35
dairy,	-	-	-	947.87	504.06
incidental,	-	-	-	1,502.84	949.79
salaries and wages,	-	-	-	12,943.28	13,140.30
Total expenses,	-	-	-	40,102.38	39,990 41

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THE  
DEAF AND THE DUMB.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected by W. N. Jones, Commissioner, and C. B. Denson, Secretary, on April 18th and 20th, (two departments) and found satisfactory )

We have erected two large buildings at each department of our institution during the present year. One for a heating plant; one at the colored department, purely for dormitory purposes, and one at the white department for auditorium, gymnasium and dormitory. These heating plants and industrial buildings are practically fire-proof, and are of the best of their kind. The dormitories are three stories high each, and a basement. These, too, are largely fire-proof, and the one at the white department is entirely so. They are also supplied with the most modern sanitary plumbing conveniences, and the very best fittings possible.

When these buildings are ready for occupancy we shall be able to accommodate at least 400 pupils. We can accommodate 150 boys at the white department; and if the General Assembly will grant us the request for appropriation made in the present report, we shall be able to accommodate as many white girls, and so can care for 500.

We have enrolled the present session 70 white females, 76 white males, 46 colored blind females, 31 colored blind males, 41 colored deaf females, and 52 colored deaf males, making 316 enrolled for the present session, against 303 enrolled during the whole of last year, and 3 more than were enrolled during the whole biennial term two years ago.

During the year we have been compelled to refuse admission to at least 25 white and 25 colored pupils for lack of room. We shall soon be able to admit all of these.

Our receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year have been \$40,000. Our average attendance has been 290, which will make our per capita expense a little less than \$138.

Of the number admitted during the year, three are congenitally deaf and nine are congenitally blind. Only one death has occurred in the institution—one colored deaf girl of heart failure. An epidemic of measles has prevailed in both departments.

No special change has taken place in our literary course, except that it has been lengthened two years, and French and Greek have been added.

Our deaf boys are taught shoe-making; our deaf girls dress-making and general needle-work. Our blind boys are taught broom-making, mattress-making, and cane-seating; and the blind girls are taught dress-making and general needle-work and fancy-work. No separate account is kept of the material used in the industrial departments.

There have been no special changes in domestic arrangements except that the new auditorium will be heated and ventilated by the Buffalo Forge system; and we hope to install an electric light plant shortly. Our institution is greatly in need of an electric light plant, and all necessary appliances; of library books, a large organ for our new auditorium, and of several more pianos, a cabinet organ, and gymnasium outfit.

I think it advisable to establish a carpentry department for the instruction of our colored deaf boys, and also a teacher of farming and gardening for them.

Except for the torn up condition of the grounds, occasioned by the erection of the buildings, they are in good condition. Our pupils are required to exercise daily in the physical culture hall and in walking, and as soon as we are in our new building we hope to have a well-equipped gymnasium.

Daily chapel exercises are held, at which portions of the Scripture are read and comments made upon the same by the teacher in charge. Our system of discipline is one of moral suasion. We do not keep a record of such cases, since they are very rare. Copy of pay roll of officers and teachers enclosed.

The repairs upon buildings for the past year have been small, because of our financial condition. However, about five hundred dollars has been expended for necessary repairs.

We have introduced a new system for the improvement of our discipline which, in brief, I call a discipline board, but whose operations are too intricate to undertake to explain in writing. Will



take pleasure in showing the same. We are still using the old workshops at the colored department, but hope within a month to move into our new fire-proof brick building for industrial purposes.

We shall not have any balance, either from current appropriation or special appropriation, since the number of pupils instructed during the past two years has been nearly 50 per cent larger than the number formerly admitted into the institution, while our appropriation remains the same.

I most urgently suggest that new slate roofs be put on the main building at both departments; and that at the white department the main wings of the building be raised one story higher, to accommodate the large number of girls applying for admission for whom there is no room. We are also in serious need of a dining-room enlargement, and if an appropriation of \$2,500 is granted that is asked for of the approaching General Assembly, we shall be able to fit up one out of the old chapel building, soon to be abandoned.

Most respectfully,

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

Officers and other employees as follows are attached to the institution at salaries named, monthly:

One principal, \$166.66; 1 steward, \$77.50; 1 housekeeper, \$35; 2 matrons at \$25; 1 matron (colored department), \$25; 1 assistant matron (colored department), \$12.50; 1 physician, \$40; 1 physician (colored department), \$35; 1 musical director, \$100; 1 orchestra leader, \$65; 1 orchestra leader (colored department), \$25; 2 music teachers at \$20; 1 music teacher at \$25; 1 music teacher (colored department), \$37.50; 1 music teacher (colored department), \$10; 3 teachers at \$40; 1 teacher, \$60; 1 teacher, \$25; 1 physical culture teacher, \$35; 1 teacher (kindergarten), \$32.50; 1 assistant teacher (kindergarten), \$27.50; 1 supervisor (colored department), \$60; 2 teachers (colored department), at \$50; 1 teacher, \$25; 1 teacher, \$30; 1 teacher, \$35; 1 teacher, \$45; 1 teacher, \$47.50; 1 music reader and attendant, \$20; 1 stenographer, \$25; 1 boys' supervisor, \$15; 1 fancy-work teacher, \$25; 1 assistant seamstress (colored department), \$10; 1 broom and mattress maker, \$20; 1 carpenter, \$50; 1 engineer, \$51.66; 1 engineer (colored department), \$35; 1 broom and mattress maker (colored department), \$12.50; 1 tuner and repairer, \$12.50; 1 shoemaker, \$25; 1 watchman, \$30; 1 watchman (colored department), \$20; 1 librarian, \$3; 1 Sloyd teacher, \$25. Total amount, monthly, \$1,766.32.

## N. C. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

E. McK. GOODWIN, Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

We have erected a school house, which is almost completed, and a small potato house. The school building has cost \$20,000, and steam heat and plumbing are yet to be installed. The potato house cost about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

We have enrolled 230 pupils during the fiscal year; 201 this session, 199 of whom are now here. The beginners are 28; completed the course and were discharged, 4; failed to return, 25. All we can accommodate well is 200; but when the new building is completed, we can accommodate 300. We have 83 applications, some of whom have become too old to be admitted.

There have been no material changes in the last fiscal year in the domestic departments.

We have had two fractures of the fore-arm and one severe burn, by accidents among the children, all of whom recovered entirely. The health of the school has been very good. We had one death from pleuritis December 1, 1897, a young man 21 years old.

Our children are tolerably well clothed, 70 of whom were provided for by the respective counties. We have added two teachers to our corps since the beginning of the fiscal year, both in the oral department.

The shoe shop is almost self-sustaining, and we think now that a number of our boys having been trained, we can make it self-supporting for the next year. Our farm has produced well; we have harvested 2,100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 900 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 246 bushels corn, and over one hundred tons of dry feed, besides abundant crops of garden vegetables and turnips. We estimate that we will kill about ten thousand pounds of pork, raised at the school from slops and products of the farm.

Of 28 pupils admitted, the cause of infirmity was: congenital, 13; meningitis, 2; rising in head, 4; scarlet fever, 3; enlarged tonsils, 2; not given, 4.

We have asked in our report for a special appropriation for addition to our industrial building and cold storage. This outlay will cost \$5,000. This expenditure would be in the line of economy.

See accompanying tables.

Respectfully submitted,

E. McK. GOODWIN.



ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1897, TO  
NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Freight,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$451.16
Contingent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	552.12
Commissary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,016.72
House furnishing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	843.81
Wood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,119.10
Lumber,	-	-	-	-	-	-	149.58
Electric lights,	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.30
Drugs and hospital stores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	170.61
Stationery and books,	-	-	-	-	-	-	189.31
Horses and cows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	170.75
Employees,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,062.55
Carpenters and laborers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	480.23
Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.84
Directors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	246.65
Machinery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	579.64
Art department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.25
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.60
Building material (hardware)	-	-	-	-	-	-	399.37
Lime and cement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.15
Oils,	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.11
Shoe shop,	-	-	-	-	-	-	342.71
Officers and teachers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,027.66
Farm,	-	-	-	-	-	-	534.25
Travelling expenses of children,	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.96
Broom department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.79
Insurance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	480.00
							<hr/>
							34,290.22

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND LIABILITIES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB FOR TWO YEARS, FROM NOVEM-  
BER 30, 1896 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

REVENUE.

Receipts from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	\$70,000.00
Less amount loss by failure of Piedmont Bank,	-	-	-	189.46
				<hr/>
				69,810.54
Receipts by Steward, 1896-'97,	-	-	-	1,700.65
Receipts by Steward, 1897-'98,	-	-	-	2,472.65
By balance unpaid,	-	-	-	503.15
				<hr/>
				74,486.99

LIABILITIES.

1896.

Nov. 30.	Warrants on hand unpaid	-	-	\$4,144.42
	Warrants issued during 1896-'97,	-	-	36 052 35
	Warrants issued during 1897-'98,	-	-	34,290.22

74 486.99

1898.

Nov. 30.	To balance of unpaid warrants on hand,	-	503 15
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LIST OF TEACHERS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WITH SALARIES NAMED,  
PER YEAR.

Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,700 00
Steward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Matron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
Supervisor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	225.00
Two Supervisors at	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.00
Seamstress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Physician,	-	-	-	-	-	-	350 00
Two Teachers at	-	-	-	-	-	-	900.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	950.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	750.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
Three Teachers at	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
Two Teachers at	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Three Teachers at	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.00
Two Teachers at	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00
Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00

13,385.00

## EMPLOYEES PER MONTH.

Shoemaker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50.00
Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Engineer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
Farmer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
Fireman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.50
Baker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.50
Farmer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Wagoner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00
Watchman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
Milker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00
Hostler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
Two Housemaids,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
Cook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Two Scullions at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Scullion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00
Three laundry hands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
Ox driver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00
Farm hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Porter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
Typewriter and Stenographer and Boys' Supervisor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.50

446.50



## REPORT OF OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

W. J. HICKS, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

During this year, in the way of permanent improvements, two wells have been sunk in front of the main building of the institution and near the children's cottages; concrete floors have been laid in the passageway and at the entrances to basement under dining hall building; a room in this basement has been fitted up for a store-room, with shelving, counters, etc. For the use of the cooking matron, a room has also been built in this basement, in which to keep her weekly supplies. An old frame house has been moved from near the main building and placed over the wood saw. There are in course of construction four cottages for girls, opposite and similar to those occupied by the boys. These are brick buildings of two stories and a basement. They will be furnished with bath-rooms and water-closets. Through the kindness of a friend, one each of the girls' and boys' cottages is heated from a furnace.

The wells give us better water, much more conveniently located. With the concrete flooring, the basement can be kept much dryer, neater and cleaner. The advantage in fitting up the store-room in basement under dining hall is that all supplies can be kept in one room convenient to the kitchen. The new room for cooking matron enables her to keep her weekly supplies securely locked, clean and ready to hand. Bread is kept in this room, in nice closets provided for the same. With the house over the wood-saw, wood can be sawed in bad weather, when farm work can not be done. When the new cottages are completed, the main building will be used for school purposes, and this will give much needed room. The principal advantages of the cottage system are these:

1. Children being separated into smaller groups or families, are more under the personal supervision of the teacher in charge. Hence, discipline is better.

2. This arrangement more nearly supplies the home life which has been lost to these boys and girls. The value of this can not be over-estimated. I believe the cottage system will solve many difficult problems of orphan asylums now.

Our main building is situated about seven hundred feet from front entrance to grounds. It is four stories above basement, which extends under the entire building. The center portion of first floor, 43 by 64 feet, is devoted to chapel purposes, and the wings, 40 by 40 feet each, are divided up into convenient sized rooms, and used for office, school rooms, printing office, dormitories, etc., for girls. On the right and left, in front of the main building, are the cottages,

four for boys and four for girls. These buildings are of brick, two stories above basement, and are arranged in a circle, the circle just cutting the north and south front corners of main building, having a radius of 230 feet, with cottages about one hundred and twenty-five feet apart.

In the basement of these buildings are located the bath-rooms, water-closets, lavatories, fuel room, and play room. On the first floor are one bed-room, one clothes-room, study-room and library; on the second floor two large dormitories to accommodate twenty-five or thirty children, matron's bed-room, small clothes closet and one water-closet. The four cottages for boys are in use. Those for the girls are nearing completion. Just east and about forty feet in rear of our main building stands the two-story brick building used as dining-rooms, cook-room, etc., on first floor. A large Masonic hall is on second floor. Store-rooms and bakery are in the basement.

The hospital, which is a four room, two-story frame building, with broad hall, front and back porches, necessary pantries, closets and dining-room, stands on a beautifully shaded spot about one thousand and fifty feet north of main building—a model of neatness.

The industrial building, which is of brick, two stories high, is located about two hundred and fifty feet east of the hospital, and about the same distance as the hospital from the main building. On the first floor are the laundry and shoe shop; on the second the two sewing-rooms and a large drying room. About two hundred feet south of this building stands a neat six-room cottage, the home of the Superintendent.

Improvements this year have cost about eight thousand five hundred dollars. The new cottages for girls will cost between thirteen thousand five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars when completed. Of the amount necessary to make these improvements, Mr. B. N. Duke has generously contributed \$7,500. The Masons of North Carolina have agreed to pay a like amount to this building fund. Below I give you statement of receipts for the support of the institution from December 1, 1897, to December 1, 1898:

State appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000.00
Grand Lodge appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
Asylum earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	6 732.79
Masonic Lodges,	-	-	-	-	-	1,196.29
Churches, individuals, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	2,248.86
						<hr/> 22,677.94

Since September 1, instead of the Superintendent drawing drafts on the Treasurer for Asylum expenses, bills are approved by the



Superintendent and sent to the Treasurer for payment. When approved they are charged to the several accounts. A small amount is kept by the Superintendent in the Bank of Granville for little incidental expenses, the Treasurer sending check at first of each month to keep this account up to \$200. Statement of expenditures on this incidental account, together with vouchers, goes to Treasurer at first of month.

Below I give you statement for the year of amounts expended on various accounts. (Since September 1, this means amounts charged to accounts when bills have been sent Treasurer):

## CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

Cost of clothing .....	\$1,033.97	
Salaries of matrons .....	390.00	
		\$1,423.97
Less clothing sold .....		7.95
		<u>1,416.02</u>

## PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Cost of provisions .....	\$4,089.63	
Salaries matron and baker .....	520.00	
		4,609.63
Less provisions sold, board farmer, etc. ....		215.96
		<u>4,393.67</u>

## SHOE SHOP ACCOUNT.

Cost material .....	\$410.43	
Salary manager .....	174.00	
		584.43
Less cash received for work .....		235.66
		<u>348.77</u>

## FARM ACCOUNT.

Labor hands, seeds, fertilizer, etc .....	\$1,628.91	
Salary manager .....	480.00	
		2,108.91
Less products sold .....		67.00
		<u>2,041.91</u>
Amount forward .....		8,199.77

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cost supplies, postage, telephones of this account ..	\$1,292.91	
Salaries superintendent, clerk and one-half that of lady supervisor .....	1,292.16	
		3,085.07
Less sundry articles sold .....		26.24
		<u>3,058.83</u>

## LAUNDRY ACCOUNT.

Cost supplies.....	\$162.13	
Salary matron .....	113.65	
		<u>\$275.78</u>

## HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Medicine and doctor's salary.....	\$467.29	
Salary matron.....	210.00	
		<u>677.29</u>

## WOOD AND COAL ACCOUNT.

Cost wood and coal.....	\$652.97	
Less amount sold.....	3.50	
		<u>649.47</u>
Net amount expended for maintenance .....		12,861.14

## SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Cost books, Sunday School literature, etc .....	\$190.60	
Salaries teachers and one-half salary lady supervisor.....	2,449.74	
		<u>2,640.34</u>
Net cost maintenance and education.....		15,501.48
If, as has been the custom, the net receipts from singing class be deducted from cost of education, the net cost will be \$1,480.77, and the cost of maintenance and education will be .....		
		14,341.91

## SHOP ACCOUNT (SASH, DOOR AND BLIND).

Cost material, etc .....	\$2,755.01	
Extra labor .....	850.40	
Salary manager.....	900.00	
		<u>4,505.41</u>
Cash received for work.....		2,363.94
		<u>2,141.47</u>

## PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Cost material, postage, extra labor, correspondence and gasoline .....	\$998.78	
Salary and commissions editor and salary manager, .....	1,163.23	
		<u>2,162.01</u>
Cash earnings printing office .....	2,513.90	
Less expenses as above .....	2,162.01	
		<u>Profit (without regard to inventory accounts payable and receivable).....</u>
	351.89	

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Cost sundry repairs and permanent improvements (not including new buildings).....	\$1,140.53
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Up to December 1, 1898, about seven thousand eight hundred dollars had been expended by our Treasurer on new building account.

Per capita expense of maintaining each child this year has been about sixty dollars and ten cents. If we deduct net amount received from singing class from school expenses, per capita expense of educating each child has been about seven dollars. If this deduction is not made, per capita expense of education has been \$12.34.

We can now comfortably accommodate 220 children. Average attendance from December 1, 1897, to December 1, 1898, has been 113 girls and 101 boys, making total of 214:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
On roll December 1, 1897, - - -	111	101	212
Received during year, - - -	30	30	----
Readmitted, - - - - -	2	----	62
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 274
Discharged, - - - - -	29	30	59
In Asylum December 1, 1898, - -	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 215
Of these discharged—			
15 girls and 10 boys went to approved homes, - -	-	-	25
13 girls and 13 boys went to parents, - -	-	-	26
1 girl and 2 boys secured employment, - -	-	-	3
5 boys ran away, - - - - -	-	-	5
Total discharged, - - - - -	-	-	<hr/> 59

There have been no deaths during the year, not even a case of serious sickness among the children. No serious accident, and no epidemic.

Since September 1, 1898, we have had no regular physician employed. Patronage is divided between Oxford physicians.

Sixty-one inmates of the Asylum are whole orphans—have neither father nor mother living.

All the children are comfortably clad. All receive daily instruction in school. Can not state average length of time spent by children in the institution. They are not admitted under six years of age; and, if not otherwise provided for, can stay in the institution until they reach the age of 18 years.

Only about twenty of the very smallest children are incapable of doing some work for the institution. All others work at least a part of the day. They perform the various duties connected with the care of an average of 214 children, and in the industrial departments. No case of prolonged refractory conduct. Twenty-five have been placed in private families. I know of no child being received from the County Home.

The branches of industry taught are type-setting, wood-working, shoe-making, farming, dairying; and, in addition to this, we expect to reintroduce the course in telegraphy. The girls in the cook room are under a graduate of a school of domestic science. In addition to practical instruction in cooking, the girls receive from the matron normal lessons in household economy.

The following employees of the Asylum receive salary stated and board:

Superintendent, \$100; lady supervisor, \$83.33; clerk and store-keeper, \$50; manager shoe shop, \$18; baker (and odd jobs), \$21.67; cook-room matron, \$33.33; sewing room matron, \$25; assistant sewing matron, \$10; laundry matron, \$10; hospital matron, \$17.50; seven teachers, each \$25.

The following do not receive board:

Manager printing office, \$60; editor, Orphans Friend, \$60; manager farm, \$40; manager machine shops, \$75.

The scholastic course has not been materially changed. Drawing and manual training have been introduced through the kindness of one of our Directors, who donated the outfit.

As far as possible, correspondence is kept up with children placed in homes. Children are only sent to homes after thorough investigation and upon approval of the Asylum Committee of the Masonic Lodge having jurisdiction over the place in which applicant lives. While I see no prospect for an increase of contributions from private benevolence, I believe the work will always have friends to support it.

We have hospital facilities for infectious diseases. Can easily isolate a case of this character. No immediate changes are contemplated in reference to water supply, heating, lighting, ventilation, etc. Sooner or later furnaces may be placed in cottages, and steam cooking outfit would be a great convenience.

I would recommend that supporters of the institution make their contributions a little more systematically and regularly.

As children are received from all parts of the State regardless of creed or caste; and as it is better and more economical for the State to expend money in the prevention of crime than in the trial, conviction and care of the criminal, the State will, we believe, continue its appropriation to the Asylum. An increase of appropriation would increase the efficiency of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS, Supt.

The institution owes \$3,500, borrowed of the Bank of Granville, Oxford, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the work.



## THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

REV. ROBT. SHEPARD, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

The buildings of this institution are as follows: The girls' building is 16 by 40, of 2 stories, with T attached. Boys' building the same, with a kitchen attached. The laundry is 30 by 16. The Superintendent's house is of 2 stories, with T, and was erected this year. We also enlarged the school building, which will now accommodate 200 children. There is also a stable, and crib.

We have a cane mill, 2 sewing machines and 1 grass mower. We are greatly in need of a shoe shop, blacksmith shop, and one for wood-work, with fittings and tools for the same.

The institution has 168 acres land, most of which is in cultivation for farming purposes. Of the cost of the same, \$469.20 and interest is unpaid.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1898, were as follows:

Received from the State,	-	-	-	-	\$5,000.00
Masonic Grand Lodge,	-	-	-	-	121.50
sale of cotton,	-	-	-	-	200.21
all other sources,	-	-	-	-	564.62
					<hr/> 5,886.33
General expenses,	-	-	-	-	\$4,260.04
Improvements,	-	-	-	-	1,769.78
					<hr/> 6,029.82
Leaving debit for year,	-	-	-	-	143.49

We can accommodate 130 pupils and have had enrolled, average for the year, about one hundred and twenty.

On December 1, 1897, there were enrolled 42 males, 66 females; total, 108. On December 1, 1898, there were 58 males, 76 females; total, 134. Discharged by death, 1; elopement, 1; provided with homes, 6. The cause of death in case named was bronchitis. The institution has no regular physician on salary. The number of children without both parents is 112; average age when received, 7 years; average length of time in the institution, 9 years.

The weekly supply of food is as follows: Flour, 490 pounds; meal, 245 pounds; pork, 80 pounds; molasses, 11 gallons—besides sometimes sugar, butter, eggs, tea, coffee, rice, fish, beef, potatoes, etc.

The children are fairly clothed. There has been no serious accident or epidemic. All are given daily instruction in school, and all who are large enough are employed in some useful industry. The course includes spelling, reading, writing, history, geography, arith-

metic, English grammar, physiology and drawing. We are much in need of desks, maps, charts, and Bibles.

Punishments are of various kinds: by whipping, extra work, and marks of demerit. Correction is performed by the Superintendent and teachers.

Six children have been placed in private families; none have been helped to self-support in any other way, and none have been received from County Homes during the year.

Moral and religious instruction includes Bible reading every morning before prayer; also all the children recite a verse in concert from the Bible, at the table, before each meal; prayer-meeting every Thursday evening; general review of Bible lessons every Sunday morning by the Superintendent; Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m.; song service at 2 p. m., and prayer and praise meeting every Sunday evening.

The boys are taught agriculture, and the girls instructed in needle-work and general house-work.

The farm products of the last year consist of wheat, 79 bushels; oats, 25 bushels, and 5 stacks which we did not thrash; fodder, 12 stacks; corn, 80 barrels; cotton, 10 bales; molasses, 627 gallons; sweet potatoes, 300 bushels; and a large quantity of cornfield peas, which have not been measured; pork, 3,513 pounds, and a large supply of garden vegetables. We need more cows, 2 two-horse plows, a disc harrow, an iron roller, and quite a number of other farming implements. The amount needed to purchase the same is about five hundred dollars.

We require those who take children from the institution into their homes to communicate quarterly with us.

Agents travel with some of the children, and we attend all Conventions, Associations, Conferences, etc., so far as we can. We are trying to organize a system of regular giving to this work in all the churches of the State.

There has been no complaint of improper treatment of pupils by subordinate officers or employees.

The following officers and employees are paid as follows, monthly: 1 Superintendent, \$50; 1 general matron, \$15; 2 teachers at \$15 each; 1 teacher of needle-work, \$12; 1 matron in boys' department, \$12; 2nd matron in boys' department, \$7; 2nd matron in girls' department, \$5; 1 matron on farm, \$4; 1 bookkeeper, \$8.33; 1 gardener, \$8; 1 farmer \$11.

As soon as we can pay off all the debt due on our land, we expect to commence at once erecting some shop buildings, which are greatly needed, in order to give our boys some other industrial training. Whatever influence you can use to assist in reaching this desired point, will be most gratefully appreciated by us.

Respectfully submitted,

R. SHEPARD, Supt.



Expenditures as follows: December, 1897, \$107; January, 1898, \$940.81; February, \$84.27; March, \$226 51; April, \$797 56; May, \$149.28; June, \$219.23; July, \$531.39; August, \$136 94; September, \$486.63; October, \$466.25; November, \$114.17.

## REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME.

W. C. STRONACH, (h'mn Ex. Com.

RALEIGH, N. C.

I have the honor, as Chairman Executive Committee North Carolina Soldiers' Home, of answering the inquiries made by the Board of Public Charities.

In regard to repairs and improvements, a new kitchen was found necessary this year, and fuel house; also a boiler house and boiler placed in masonry, for preparing food for stock, and for making soap. Steps to most of the dormitories have been repaired, buildings reshingled, porch the length of the dining hall; new fences constructed, doors to most of the buildings, and many other repairs of minor importance. These repairs directly affected the sanitary condition of the Home, and greatly facilitated labor.

There were 94 inmates on the roll during the year ending November 30, 1898; and average number present, 70. More than fifty have been declined for want of room. During the year ending November 30, deaths have been 12, discharges, 5; and admissions, 5.

The garden has furnished about twenty bushels of potatoes; a sufficiency of lettuce, peas, tomatoes, etc., for the summer months.

The garden is very small, but has made a very creditable showing. During the year about one hundred and twenty-five dollars in pork has been raised at the Home; this branch I heartily commend. The vegetable garden is in very good condition, and the grounds as a whole are in better condition than ever before. The inmates are taking quite an interest in ornamenting the grounds, and have decidedly improved them by cultivating flowers.

The appropriation from the State is \$8,500. From the benevolent \$717.40 have been received, making a total of \$9,217.40.

The following is the cash expended during the year, leaving the Home in debt about one thousand five hundred dollars:

Cash received during year ending November 30, 1898, \$9,217.40  
Approximate expenditures, year ending Nov. 30, 1898—

Contractors,	-	-	-	-	-	\$453.30
Crockery,	-	-	-	-	-	50.60
Green vegetables,	-	-	-	-	-	78.80
Freight,	-	-	-	-	-	10.23
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	25.90

Smith,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5.80
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
Undertaker,	-	-	-	-	-	108.00
Physicians,	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Butcher,	-	-	-	-	-	560.21
Clothing (includes blankets, etc.),	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.98
Groceries (includes feed for stock, etc ),	-	-	-	-	-	2,941 90
Drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	626 38
Hardware,	-	-	-	-	-	150.62
Livery,	-	-	-	-	-	5.75
Telephone,	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Plumbing,	-	-	-	-	-	48.15
Employees,	-	-	-	-	-	1,218.00
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	-	296.25
Cash for disbursements,	-	-	-	-	-	166 53
						<hr/> 9,217.40

## PAY-ROLL OF EMPLOYEES, MONTHLY.

Steward, \$30; secretary, \$25; matron, \$10; cook, \$13; nurse, \$12; gardener, \$12; servant (male), \$10; servant (female), \$7.

The buildings are sadly in need of repairs. New dormitories are almost absolutely necessary and additional rooms to hospital must be built as soon as possible. Especially do I desire to call the attention of the Board to the water supply. In the present condition of the Home, in case of fire, the entire place would be at the mercy of the flames, and the health of the Home with proper drainage, which at present is necessarily very ineffective, would be greatly improved.

At present, there are only five in the infirmary; an unusually small number, the average being about seven. Most of the patients in the infirmary are almost helpless.

The regulations have been more rigidly enforced than heretofore, with the result of unprecedented good behavior on the part of inmates.

The principal need of the Home is money. The present appropriation is entirely insufficient for the maintenance of the Home. I would recommend as necessary for the care of the present inmates, and the many Confederate veterans deserving the protection of the Home, an annual appropriation of at least \$15,000, and in addition to this amount \$5,000 per annum for the years 1899 and 1900, for repairing old and building new dormitories.

I have on file over fifty applications, and as many letters of inquiry desiring admission to the Home; would say the Confederate veterans deserving the protection of the Home would approximate 150.



Having found the annual appropriation insufficient it was found necessary to seek outside aid. For the accommodation of the many deserving applicants, new dormitories are absolutely essential; old buildings must be repaired, a more effective water system must be arranged; in fact, the entire Home is sadly in need of immediate renovation.

Thanking the Board for many courtesies,

I am, very truly,

W. C. STRONACH.

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#### A STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

For nine years this subject has been presented in various forms, through the action of this Board, to the public mind in this State. Time only deepens the conviction of the lamentable need of such an institution, to check the increase of crime where alone it can be effectively met—in the mind and heart of the youthful offender. Its importance may justify a brief extract from the report of 1896:

“In the course of the discussion which has developed since this Board began to point out our logical need, the public mind has been fully brought to the point of cordial and intelligent support of an institution for the reformation of the young. We believe that the General Assembly in its wisdom will make some provision, at least for the more juvenile offenders. The press of all classes of political belief unites in approval. The Friends, Baptists, Methodists and other religious bodies, in their annual conferences, representing a large majority of the people of the State, have passed resolutions in its favor. The powerful influence of woman is exerted in its behalf.

“In view of the fact that the latest and best sources of information should be accessible to the committees and members of the General Assembly, who have the responsibility of legislation, I have recently corresponded with the officers of every Board of Public Charities in the United States, as well as the presiding officers of institutions, and leading citizens in various States, asking five questions, to this effect: 1. What is your most satisfactory reform school? Name those in your State, and kindly furnish their reports, if practicable. 2. Has it contributed to diminish crime in your State? If so, show the same. 3. What is the per capita cost of the reform schools and of the reformatories for older convicts? 4. Are your citizens satisfied with the results obtained? Is there any desire to abandon the effort for reformation? 5. Please give the facts in reference to the increase of crime, or its decrease, in your State.

“The general consensus of the replies, which with the accompanying reports of institutions have been filed for the use of the General



Assembly, is in the highest degree favorable to the reform schools, or training schools, as some prefer to term them. In no case would their abandonment be tolerated. There are upwards of seventy-five, of all grades, with a per capita cost varying from \$94 in Kentucky to \$271 in California, the average being about \$140. (Since then somewhat reduced.) For many reasons the per capita would be largely reduced in the South. In Virginia it is \$101. The replies came from gentlemen not in any way pecuniarily interested in the preservation of the reform schools, and include the highest authorities on such subjects in the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Time and space lacking for discussing the reasons, I beg to suggest briefly that our needs require an institution, to be located near a town of some importance, but sufficiently far in the country to permit the purchase, if not offered by donation, of four hundred to five hundred acres of good land, to help the school to be as nearly self-supporting as possible at as early a period as practicable.

"That it be confined to boys, but to have in view to provide for white and for black, in separate departments, like all others of our charitable institutions.

"That the open feature be established, and the school be made largely industrial, with farming as a prominent feature.

"That the boys now in the Penitentiary or in the county jails or workhouses be gathered together as the nucleus of the institution, and it be added to, according to growth and demonstration of its value in our penal system."

The report of 1897 detailed the history of the efforts before the last Legislature, and the general favor with which the proposition was greeted by members of all political views, and the accidental circumstances which prevented the final enactment into law of the bill which passed the Senate by an overwhelming vote.

#### CENSUS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Aware that the General Assembly of 1899 must again confront this problem, the authority of this Board was asked and granted to prepare an additional blank to be devoted to the condition and statistical records of the municipal police stations, as it is in these places of temporary detention that the young offender first is found in the grasp of the law. Ordinary records, like those forwarded by clerks of the Superior Court to the Attorney-General do not reach this class, the most interesting for our purposes, because most of them are not regularly indicted, and sentenced in the Superior Court but, are admonished and discharged, or fined for disorders, affrays, violations of ordinances and the like, or if committing said offenses repeatedly, may be sent to the street force or workhouse.



It was known in a general way that these were the recruits of the army that preys upon the peaceful and law abiding members of society, but no exact data had ever been obtained.

And, indeed, owing to the fact that such records had never been called for, they had not been preserved in many places; thus it will require at least another year to reach precise information. But we have now some means of approximation, and at least of appreciation of the magnitude of the interests involved. It is to be regretted that some of our County Boards of Visitors have failed to return the blanks, leaving us uncertain whether they inadvertently omitted the return, or whether no such municipal station existed in their counties, which is true in a number of cases; the county jail being also used for temporary detention. Unwilling to fail in securing the information, if possible, blanks were sent also to the chief officer of police, and returns are now coming in which will add materially to the tabulated returns, which in a short time will be added to this report, from the books, and will exhibit the size and material of such police station, food, ventilation, cleanliness, etc.; also the general character of offenses; number confined from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898; number of minors; number confined under arrest at date of report; number of tramps or other vagrants given lodging and remarks, including the views of police officials upon the question of the disposition of juvenile offenders. The same of course is contemplated in regard to the period ending January 1, 1899, hereafter.

Some facts already developed show that here is a field for the best exercise of the judgment and will of patriotic legislators, to cut off crime at the fountain head, turn wayward lives to useful careers, and protect property and life from the attacks of the wild beast in human nature, developed, as experience shows, from the unrestrained cub.

For example, the town of Washington reports 200 under arrest, and 50 of these minors; Wilson had 600 arrests, 50 minors; Wilmington 639, with 160 minors. Durham reports 691, of which 305 were for actual crime, and 386 for violation of ordinances; but fails to distinguish the number of minors. In the capital city, Raleigh, the police were especially active. Their arrests and commitment to police station include 607 white males, 30 white females, 583 colored males, 139 colored females, making a total of 1,359. Of these, 186 were minors, and 43 under 16 years.

There is remarkable unanimity of views among the police officials in favor of a restriction of the privilege accorded to minors of a tender age, to wander in the streets at night, when corruption by vicious company usually begins. They also cordially and earnestly favor the establishment of a Reform School for those already contaminated.



This Board has repeatedly requested the authorities of the State Penitentiary to make an experimental trial with the children already sentenced to that institution at one of the camps, where modified labor and instruction could form the training of such young convicts, until a well-appointed modern institution with reformation and complete restoration as its central idea could be provided for. It is understood that the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary took the first steps in that direction by designating the Anson Farm as the site of such a temporary reformatory. The only official information we have is contained in the replies made in August to inquiries from this office in the interest of the International Prison Commission, as the regular report is not yet in hand.

Let us declare, as a final word, in the light of experience elsewhere, the importance of a thoroughly equipped Reform School can not be over-estimated.

#### THE PENSION SYSTEM AND THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Aware of the interest of the Board in the provision made by the State for the indigent and disabled veterans and the widows of the same, and also in the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home in a manner commensurate with the needs of the increasing number of aged, diseased, and helpless Confederates, as painfully manifest by the reports of the same, given by our Boards of Visitors to the County Homes, with name, rank, regiment and company, but not embodied for publication for obvious reasons, I addressed the following inquiry, on the 1st September last, of the several State Treasurers of all the Southern States:

“Office Board of Public Charities,

“Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1898.

“Dear Sir: The State of North Carolina appropriates \$8,500 annually to provide for the inmates of her Soldiers' Home, for all purposes. There are nearly one hundred on the rolls, but about one-fourth are on furlough to visit friends. Every expense, from entrance to burial, is included in this amount, which is found to be insufficient. The Board of Public Charities of North Carolina will ask the next General Assembly for more funds. Will you kindly inform us what is paid by your State, and also from any other source, for the care of Confederate veterans at your Home, if any, the number so cared for, and any other provision for their benefit, and greatly oblige us. Thanking you for the courtesy,

“I am, very truly and respectfully,

“C. B. DENSON,

“Secretary Board of Public Charities.”



Prompt and courteous replies were duly received and filed in this office for the use of the committee of the next General Assembly, which shall have in charge the subject of better provision for the veterans of the State. They are filed in connection with this report as Exhibit "A" for the information of the Board, but their general import may be gathered from an extract of the report made by your Secretary as one of the officers of the Confederate Veteran Association of North Carolina, at its annual meeting in October last at the Capitol, as follows:

"While we congratulate our comrades upon the privilege of meeting once more, and renewing the hallowed associations of the past, it should not be forgotten that a leading object of our gathering should be the consideration of the interests of those of our brethren who are sufferers by wounds or disease; their disabilities are naturally growing greater, year by year, and many who have proudly won their own support hitherto will be forced by relentless necessity to lean upon the help of others, or rather more justly to express the truth, to ask of the State that she shall perform the solemn contract made in her Capitol nearly forty years ago. For when she sent her sons to the field by her sovereign mandate, she promised to care for the disabled who should come back from the field of battle, and for the widows of those who should fall at their posts.

"For the next twenty years that necessity should be greater in North Carolina than in any other Southern State, as our muster-roll was one-fifth of the Confederate army. Still more should it be greater, by reason of the large excess of the dead and of the wounded over those of any other State. After twenty years more, comparatively few will remain. The necessity is crowding upon our people to act, and to do so quickly. Already there are many applications to enter the Home that can not be granted, and this night good and true soldiers are living in County Homes as a last refuge in distress.

"We have no disposition to fail in appreciation of what has been done by the State. We are proud that she has a pension system, and a Home also. All honor to Julian S. Carr for rousing our people to their duty to establish this refuge from poverty and suffering. All honor to W. C. Stronach for his efforts year by year to provide for the care and comfort of our stricken brethren. Who will come forward in the next General Assembly to link his own name with these illustrious patriots by leadership in the legislation that will provide for all the veterans, whom it is our duty to relieve?

"In order to obtain such light as the experience of others affords, reference is made to the report of last year; and in addition thereto, your attention is invited to the present appropriations in some of our sister States, which have also exhibited the conditions of increase of need, familiar to us, in North Carolina.



"In August and September last I corresponded with the several State Treasurers on this subject, as Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, in order to obtain information up to the present date that should be accessible to the legislative committees.

"Several of the Southern States have never organized a Home, preferring to give the whole amount in pensions to those in need. In others, the appropriation from the State is supplemented by moneys received from voluntary organizations, as in Maryland; and again, by appropriations by the several counties, as in Louisiana, where the parishes add to the already liberal sum given by the State. In Kentucky the whole subject is left to private beneficence, the State having been greatly divided during the war.

"Georgia appropriates \$550,000 annually for pensions. The State has not assumed the care of the Home, but it is stated that voluntary organizations are to fit up the building donated for that purpose, but never used. Alabama does not maintain a Home, but taxes her citizens five cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property in the State, based upon the assessed value for State tax purposes. Mississippi is discussing the creation of a Home, and gives \$75,000 a year to about four thousand pensioners.

"Arkansas gives \$55,000 to 1,178 pensioners, being about fifty dollars to each, and \$20,000 to the support of her Home, which has 75 inmates. Maryland, which has only a small number of needy Confederate veterans, gives \$7,500 to the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville, and \$3,000 per annum to the Home for Confederate widows and children. South Carolina has never organized a Home, but has increased her pensions to \$100,000 to veterans and widows, in four graded classes. It will be borne in mind that the number participating is much less than is the case in this State, and the pension received proportionately more.

"Louisiana gives a State appropriation of \$130 per capita for 138 inmates, or \$17,940 per annum for the last two years, for care and support, and \$1,500 for maintenance and repair of buildings, making \$19,440 annually, besides the contributions from the several parishes. Tennessee expends \$60,000 annually for pensions. She also maintains a Home on a farm in the country, which has several means of support; the State only giving, as such, \$6,375 annually.

"Texas has been most munificent in her care of the Home. The language of Hon. R. M. Finley, State Comptroller, is: 'I beg to say, for the year ending February 28, 1898, there was appropriated for the maintenance of the inmates of the Confederate Home the sum of \$28,000, and for the year ending February 28, 1899, the sum of \$32,000. In addition to the amounts appropriated for maintenance there was appropriated for buildings, etc., for the year first named \$13,660, and for the second year \$8,300 annually.'



"The State of Virginia has given \$30,000 annually for years, from the State, besides gifts of buildings, known as cottages, though substantial brick structures; and large private benefactions, more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars having been contributed before the State, as such, took legislative control.

"Finally, in Missouri, the Home has heretofore been supported by the Confederate Home Association, contributions being made on a given day in the year throughout the State. But the State has now taken charge, since March 1, 1898, and an appropriation of \$24,000 for support alone was made. It contains 150 inmates or nearly so, 20 of whom are women and children. Report upon its progress is to be made in January next to the General Assembly of Missouri.

"You know the position of North Carolina. Our State appropriates \$8,500 for support, repairs and everything. We have about ninety on the roll, with an average present of about seventy. They are not ordinary, but extraordinary cases, being practically sick, as a whole. There is little room or opportunity for assistance in support, by farming, raising stock, etc. The buildings are very slight, rendering fuel in the winter a costly charge. Undoubtedly it presents a better appearance outwardly than ever before.

"The effort to extend its usefulness has been pushed to extreme limits, and it is now living upon credit as far as the State's means of payment for supplies is concerned. Learning the condition of affairs, your Secretary addressed an appeal to the benevolent in the State for temporary aid until the period for the assembling of the Legislature should bring relief. This was sent to every organized body of veterans in the State, including those in some forty of the counties, and a number of responses have been made, including also aid from some of the patriotic women of the State.

"But permanent reliance must depend upon statutory action by the General Assembly. Surely at least one hundred and fifty of the veterans in greatest need should be provided for, and places for 200 would be quickly filled. At least double the present appropriation is required, if we would meet the actual demands of the present. The recommendation for the erection of substantial brick cottages, made last year, is repeated."

It is in contemplation to hold a meeting of the State Veteran Association during the session of the General Assembly, and to memorialize it in behalf of the disabled and helpless, known to be steadily increasing throughout the State. It is especially noticeable that the proportion expended for officers and employees at the Home is not one-half the amount usually devoted to that branch of the expenditure of charitable institutions. What is accomplished within the limits of operation is gratifying to all who visit it.

L. H. S.  
In reply to inquiry by this office, in reference to the pension laws



and operations, the State Auditor under date of October 26, 1898, says:

"The amount of money realized for the Pension Fund varies from year to year, and for some years past has amounted to a general average of about one hundred thousand dollars annually. The special tax for pensions now imposed by the State is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100 worth of property." Under the present pension law, that of 1889, the classification is as follows:

First class.—Such as received a wound rendering them totally incompetent to perform manual labor.

Second class.—Such as lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow.

Third class.—Such as lost a limb below the knee or below the elbow.

Fourth class.—Such as lost one eye or were otherwise disabled.

Widows are classed with the fourth class. The purpose of the act was to pay \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25 respectively to the classes. But the general average, by the increase of pensioners, has been reduced to \$60, \$45, \$30, and \$15. The last amount indicates to what a limited extent the widow of the Confederate soldier shares in the bounty of the State. The number of pensioners in the classes is as follows: Special (under Act of 1883), 37; first class, 123; second, 246; third, 363; fourth, 1,910; widows, 2,741. Total number, 5,420, of which the widows number a little more than one-half. Fifty-eight additional were placed on the rolls in 1897.

#### AN ASYLUM FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Superintendents of the several hospitals for the insane propose that the laws making provision for commitment on account of lunacy be modified to distinguish such proceedings from criminal adjudications as far as practicable; and also to entirely exclude epileptics and idiots from treatment in such institutions, to the end that they may be devoted to the function of curative hospitals. Such action would accentuate the necessity for the establishment of an Asylum for the Feeble-minded.

It is proper that this Board should call the attention of the citizens at large, and especially the humane, to the long-continued neglect of that most unfortunate class, the feeble-minded, commonly known as idiotic, but often simply epileptic, the mental weakness accompanying or following the paroxysm.

It is doubtful if a more wretched and forlorn creature exists than the average idiot, in the County Home, as generally found. From the time that his condition is suspected, in childhood, he is severely let alone, without the helps of training or education in any sense to develop what mentality he may possess, or worse still he is trampled



upon like a noxious weed, and learns to look upon the face of man with fear, as if every creature born of woman was his enemy. A few find friends among dumb beasts, and learn to bestow their rudimentary affections upon them.

Must this continue of necessity? Not if we have the humanity and the courage to recognize this poor waif flung out to die as early as may be convenient, in the County Home, as a creature entitled by his very helplessness to that care and protection from us, which is due him from the stewards of the bounty that comes from the Divinity we worship. Can we doubt that in the sight of Providence, this the humblest member in the human family is entitled to the pity, the help, and the training and development of which he is capable, at the hands of his happy, useful and honored brother, proud with the intellectuality that dominates the earth?

Can the idiot be taught to perform the ordinary duties of life, and aided in at least partial self-support, and find a reasonable share of happiness in life? The answer is, that it is being done with success every day, in many institutions of this country. Not to mention many such asylums from the days of Wilbur, more than a generation ago, the present humanitarian age is honored by the labors of the New Jersey School for Feeble-minded Girls, where the noble women in supervision have accomplished wonders, and the great institution for the feeble-minded at Fort Wayne, Ind., whose success under Superintendent Johnson was so remarkable as to bring him one of the most exalted positions in the Union, as President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. It is not affirmed that the idiot can be made absolutely independent in his relations, and self-supporting when alone. He will always require direction, encouragement, the correction of mistakes, helpful supervision. But within these limits a very large percentage can be taught self-support, and enjoy much of life. They are already at the expense of the taxpayer, in the County Homes. It needs no costly edifice; cottage life, under careful management, but no expensive medical care or treatment. It is doubtful if they were once established whether an additional dollar beyond what is now paid in county taxation would be involved, and it is possible that economy itself from a bare pecuniary point of view would approve the movement.

What would be gained? Not only would the comfort and to a certain extent, happiness, of the wretched creature be absolutely created by his introduction to a new world, to him, and the reproach of cruel indifference as a people removed from among us, but the vicious circle would be broken that reproduces this outcast of society. He would be under control, and marriage interdicted. A very large percentage of idiocy is derived by evil heredity in the

poor-house itself. Born there, they return to die there, in large part. With such comforts as the asylum would afford, those of the feeble-minded would be sent in early years, from families where they might grow to maturity. In the end, the influences of heredity would be largely cut off, and the number greatly reduced. A single visit to a properly conducted asylum for this class will remove all prejudice against it, based upon the mistaken idea of the impossibility of improvement. The plant is dwarfed and weak, and growing among weeds and thorns, but it is God's wheat, entitled to a bit of His sunshine, and not to the heel upon it.

Whether so written with purpose or not, it is a singular thing that the Constitution of this State says the General Assembly "may" provide for the insane and other classes, but it declares that it "shall" provide for idiots. For thirty years it has stood there, in blazing light, but no man has done aught to obey. Is it want of faith? We have institutions in other lines of humane work that rival any in the world in accomplishment. Is it not time to assume this duty also?

#### RELATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

It was stated in the report of 1897 that a report upon the statutory proceedings in insanity, and of the management of the criminal insane was prepared at the request of the United States Commissioner, representing the International Prison Commission, and in reply to a request from the same authority, the following report has been forwarded by your Secretary this year as representing the Board:

#### REPORT UPON THE PENAL SYSTEM OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY C. B. DENSON, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, RALEIGH, N. C., TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

The treatment of criminals and persons arrested for disorderly conduct of any character in this State can hardly be said to be fixed in absolute system on account of the great variation of customs in the larger towns and the country districts.

Persons arrested for offenses are taken, in the agricultural districts which comprise the greater part of the State, and tried before a Justice of the Peace, who may acquit, or if he find probable cause, may commit to the county prison, and admit to bail, if the offense is not capital; the amount of bail depending upon the gravity of the case, means of the offender and circumstances affecting the procedure.



Most persons obtain bail and appear for trial at the Superior Court of the county in which the prosecution occurred. It is often the case that bail is given for the sake of humanity when the term before court is long, and re-arrest upon surrender of bail occurs a few days before trial. The frequency of the courts depends upon the population of the county, and demand for judicial proceedings. It may be twice, three times, or four times annually. For the relief of certain sections, there is also an Eastern and a Western Criminal Court, for the trial of criminal cases only, and in special cases, for needed jail delivery, the Governor orders a special term of court in any county so needing, and assigns a Judge to hold said court; the custom ordinarily being for the Judge to proceed from one county to another throughout his judicial district, of which there are twelve in the ninety-six counties of the State; the usual course being to hold a spring and a fall term in each.

The place of incarceration is the prison situated at the county seat, near the court-house, and in charge of the sheriff of the county, who may directly control the jail, and live at the same, or may place it in charge of a deputy sheriff or jailer.

In all towns of any size, usually from five hundred and upward, a municipal station-house or lock-up is provided, in which disorderly persons or other offenders are placed, but usually not longer than 24 hours, the mayor of the town acting as a police magistrate, hearing cases daily. Counsel may appear on both sides; the result is usually either acquittal or sentence to work the streets with a street chain-gang, or the roads of the county for a limited time, usually thirty days. The accused in many cases may pay a fine in lieu of same, or he may appeal to the Superior Court, and in that case gives bail, or is removed to the county prison. Sometimes several towns with full municipal authority are found in the same county. Certain offenses, by their gravity, are beyond the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace or the Mayor, in either case, and the accused goes directly to the Superior Court, after probable cause is shown before committing magistrate.

At the Superior Court term, those prisoners condemned to punishment for offenses involving ten years or more imprisonment, are sent to the State Penitentiary at Raleigh; but if the penalty be death, they return to the county prison until the date of execution, which is inflicted usually within the prison limits, and by hanging, but under special circumstances, if so directed by the Board of Commissioners of the county, the execution may be in public.

Imprisonment for a limited term of years is enforced by the transfer to the county workhouse, which is often at or near the County Home for the Aged and Infirm, the place of public care of the indigent and helpless. The convicts of the workhouse are usually em-



ployed in repairing the county roads, building bridges and the like. The custom is to live in tents during the pleasant season of the year, on the roadside, or near some farm house, where wood and water are convenient; in other cases, it is usual to build stockades and erect huts within, to which the men are marched at night from the point of operations. Certain districts in the State have by local township taxation provided expert management and modern machinery for rock crushing, and thus supplementing the convict labor, are gradually building substantial macadamized roads, to the great benefit of the country.

As the whole system of road working with such labor has not been in use many years, the management and control of the work-houses and convict parties forms the weakest part of the penal system. It lacks the management of trained penologists, and from the very low salaries which can be afforded for years to come, must depend upon the evolution of the fittest men along that line of work. It follows that discipline is very variable, while in some counties the hours of labor and general restrictions are possibly even more rigid than in the State Penitentiary; in others they have reached such a degree of laxity, it is said, that certain trusted convicts have been permitted on simple parole to leave the working party on Saturday night, visit their families, and report for duty on Monday morning, after the manner of simple military service.

It should be noted that an appeal lies from the Superior Court to the State Supreme Court at Raleigh, the capital of the State, which may be obtained on payment of a small sum; and in case of life and death, the appeal is allowed to the prisoner, as a matter of course, and without charge if he is without means to pay the same. It is rarely the case that execution ever occurs without the rehearing of all points of law involved, and careful consideration of the conduct of the case in the court below. Murder in the first degree (with express malice), rape, arson of an inhabited dwelling, burglary in the night time of an inhabited dwelling, and incest are punishable by death. But tenderness of human life is characteristic of our juries.

In case the number of convicts in any county be too small to justify the employment of guards and maintenance of the road system therein, it may place the same with those of a neighboring county, paying proportionate charges. But there are many counties which prefer to continue the ancient mode of imprisonment in the county jail. This is a lamentable system of support in absolute idleness, at the public expense, and to a certain class of offenders has few terrors. They are also schools of crime for the young, who are frequently incarcerated with old offenders, and come out more degraded and less hopeful subjects for good citizenship than when sentenced.



This fact is recognized by many citizens and the Board of Public Charities has earnestly agitated the proposition of the establishment of a State Reform School. It has been favorably received, and passed one branch of the General Assembly in 1897, was favorably reported in the other, but failed in consideration before adjournment, the Constitution limiting legislative life to sixty days. It is hoped that better success will attend the effort in 1899.

The county prisons are variously constructed; some are fire-proof buildings of brick or stone and iron; some are rude wooden structures, without protection from fire. Within a few years past, and especially since the introduction of regular volunteer inspection and report by benevolent citizens, men and women, who are appointed by the Board of Public Charities, and serve without compensation, public interest has been gradually aroused, and a change for the better is setting in. There are counties which have buildings with the latest modern improvements, and the prisoners are cared for with the humanity which is characteristic of our law, providing, as it does, for "the security, health and comfort of the prisoner." The greatest fault is in the failure to supply employment in county jails. Perhaps the want of adequate bathing facilities in some cases may be justly animadverted upon.

But it should be remembered that a very large population of a peculiar character are almost the only occupants of many jails, and the standard of comfort has doubtless been insensibly graded to the needs and preferences of the class formerly held in slavery; whose children, especially, growing up without the former restraints and knowing little of parental authority or family discipline, furnish a different and much more difficult problem in the maintenance of social order than can be conceived by those who do not suffer therefrom.

It may be confidently asserted that the improvement of the county prisons is progressing, and the future is hopeful. Religious instruction is more general therein than ever before; the introduction of Bibles and good literature; the banishment, except in very few cases, of the opportunity to use ardent spirits; the visits of members of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Circles of King's Daughters, have all tended to greatly strengthen the influence of the systematic inspection of the Visitors of Charities, and elevate the standard of management.

The State Penitentiary, which is the center of the penal institutions, is at Raleigh, is a very extensive modern structure built at a cost of about two millions of dollars, of massive brick, surrounded by a lofty wall of granite, and constructed from material quarried within the enclosure. Owing to its location upon a hill, the



wall is at one point sixty feet in height. It has heat, light, water supply, cooking and laundry facilities of the best modern time. Here capital cases and those broken down and sent for treatment from the camps to the general hospital, are kept, the number being annually about one hundred and fifty, some one thousand to one thousand two hundred others being distributed in the various Penitentiary camps.

The camp or farm system is regarded by many as the best solution of the question of the disposition of criminals. It is not what is known as the lease system. The convicts are not farmed out to others. They are on large farms, and under control of officers and guards of the State service. Here they are employed in raising the usual staple crops—cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, etc., and in raising stock.

It is claimed by the friends of this method of management that the convicts are much healthier with this open air labor, and it is true that the mortality has largely decreased since their former confinement in the central building, or employment in railroad building. It is said that they are much more contented, because the labor is more varied and congenial, and what the majority are more or less accustomed to. As a proof of that, it is a fact that of 1,145 convicts reported in the last biennial report, 1895-'96, of the whole number 1,110 are reported as laborers, and only 35 had any trade or profession, or had engaged in mercantile life.

It is also contended that the experience in good farming thus obtained, and regular agricultural industrial habits, fit them more readily for self-support after discharge, as their labor is of the kind most in demand—field work.

It is furthermore pointed out that the evil of flooding the home market with Penitentiary-made goods, to the injury of mechanics and merchants, is avoided.

The additional argument is that the supplies are used for the support of the institution, except in a few items, as cotton, which is sold in a foreign market, and can not affect prices. About one hundred thousand dollars is annually saved to the people, a matter of consideration where the staple product, cotton, has been produced for some years and marketed for less than the cost of production.

It was necessary slowly to raise the standard of fertility, to perfect organization, to conduct costly works for drainage and protection from floods, and acquire tools, implements, stock, etc. The official report for 1896 said that the point of self-support for the year had been reached. But certain farms are subject some years to disastrous overflows, and some uncertainty will perhaps always attend their operation. It is stated that the outlook for 1898 is very flattering. From direct replies to inquiries of the Superintendent in behalf of this report, the following statements are made:



On the 1st January, 1897, there were 1,145 convicts enrolled in the State Penitentiary. Of these, there had been received during the year 453; recaptured, 15; died, 19; discharged, 400; remaining at the end of the year, white males, 238; white females, 4—total, 242. Colored males, 825; females, 47—total, 872. Indian, 1; grand total, 1,115. Of these the number of minors 16 and under was whites, 13; colored, 55—total, 68.

It should be noted that a few are employed on some railroad work, but strictly in charge of the State officers and guards, who are in control always. Each farm has a supervisor and a physician, with a number of guards at each. The farms are as follows: Caledonia Farms Nos. 1 and 2, at Tillery, and at Halifax Farm, Weldon. Number of convicts, 448. The first has 24 guards and other employees, and the second has 23. Northampton Farm has 22 guards and 202 convicts. Halifax Farm has 13 guards and 145 convicts; Castle Hayne Farm has 51 convicts. These are engaged in mining phosphate from practically surface beds. Anson Farm has 18 guards and 104 convicts. There are small parties on the Carthage Railroad near Carthage, and Elrod Railroad near Wilmington; the remainder in the Central Penitentiary.

It is creditable to the Board of Directors to state that they have directed that the youthful convicts of tender age be separated at all the farms from the old and hardened offenders, and placed together on the Anson Farm, with a view to place them in charge of attendants competent to instruct them, and give them such mechanical and educational training in connection with the daily labor required for punishment and discipline, that they may be assisted to complete reformation of life and character. This, it is hoped, will be a stepping-stone to a complete institution for juvenile reclamation. Nothing, however, at the date of this report has been actually accomplished, as the action proposed has not yet been made effective.

In reference to the system of rewards and punishments, the usual commutation of time customary in this country is given and made dependent upon good deportment, with small cash payments, available when the convict leaves. Confinement in dark cells, restriction to bread and water diet, within limits, and sometimes corporal punishment by whipping is used.

The Constitution forbids corporal punishment for crime, and the question whether it can be indirectly used for police control within such institutions has never been fairly adjudicated. It is known that it has been resorted to, and probably too frequently. Protest against it in the case of women was earnestly made, and it has been abandoned. A case of extreme punishment of the kind by an unauthorized guard was promptly met by prosecution before a Supreme Court Judge, but the offending guard fled from justice.



There are those, however, who sympathize with the movement in England and in other sections of the United States, for the restoration of whipping as a suitable punishment for offenses in which cruelty is a prominent element, as wife-beating, torture of children or others in burglary or highway robbery, accompanied with cruel assault. Frequent efforts have been made in this direction, but the general sense of the community is opposed.

Moral instruction is given by regular Sunday School maintained for twenty years past by voluntary Christian effort of private citizens of Raleigh. There is also a service held in turn by ministers of different churches on Sunday. Visitors from charitable societies are regularly admitted, those of the ladies of certain organizations being made with frequency and regularity. Visitors are also admitted.

A library is now available for the use of prisoners also.

No distinction is made between convicts. No labor is absolutely hired to contractors, but all is used and controlled by the administration. The work is more satisfactory and experience shows that prisoners are better cared for when kept strictly under control of the State.

Appropriations have been annually made for many years, at about one hundred thousand dollars, but the gradually increasing crops of the farms, and the diminishing cost of extensive dikes and drainage to be provided for the most productive farms, have reduced the cost of support. The appropriation from 1883 to 1889 was \$100,000; from 1889 to 1893, it averaged \$37,500; from 1893 to 1895, the average was \$23,000. The last official biennial report for 1896 stated that a balance of \$91,694.40 was made, available for support, leaving no charges on the State treasury for that year. It is unofficially affirmed that the earnings in 1897 were about \$134,000, with a probability that the sum for 1898 will exceed \$90,000. The occurrence of storms and freshets and the prevailing prices of the products will cause fluctuation in the pecuniary results from year to year. There was no regular appropriation for support made for the years 1897 and 1898.

Officers and employees are appointed by the Superintendent, and said appointments approved by the Board of Directors. They are said to be promoted according to qualifications. There is no school of instruction for them, and no civil service system in this State. As a matter of fact, like officers generally, whether elected or appointed, political service has been considered as an element in the selections made.

The sanitary condition of the Penitentiary is excellent, and the hospital well managed. Increased care and protection from malarial affections have been reflected in lower mortuary records. The



last biennial report, 1895-'96, showed a decrease of 23 per cent, from 52 deaths in 1894 to 40 in 1895; and in 1896 to 30 only. It must be noted that many prisoners are unsound when received, from long confinement in jail and other causes.

All prisoners in the Penitentiary receive three meals daily, of bacon, beef or fish, with bread and vegetables; coffee once a day. Those in hospital have milk and other articles fit for light diet. An extensive garden is kept up where the raising of vegetables is conducted on a large scale, supplying all leading sorts for summer and winter and much forage for the herd of cows for milk supply.

The buildings are well ventilated. Only one camp has occupied tents in 1898, that of the men employed on the Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad, near Raleigh.

The Superintendent states that the number of convicts who return to the institution by subsequent conviction forms a very small per cent of the whole. The chief offense in frequency is larceny, arising from indolence and depravity among the idle youth of both sexes and colors.

Prisoners receive three dollars for the first year, and an increasing amount with the length of sentence, upon discharge, and also an outfit of clothing.

During the year 40 escaped, and 1 was killed in the attempt. All National holidays are observed, and good dinners given on such occasions. Female prisoners have no special privileges; they are employed as seamstresses and in the laundry.

At present the State Penitentiary is the designated place of confinement for United States prisoners from the various Southern States. The Board of Public Charities applied to the United States authorities through the Department of Justice, to check the mortality among Southern prisoners by confinement at Albany, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio, in a climate so different from that to which they were accustomed. Being chiefly from the poorer classes of whites, for making or retailing spirits without license, or negroes, removal to the Northern prisons cut them off also from all intercourse with their friends. Of these, 129 had been received up to August 22, 1898. As they are required by the United States Government to be kept within the limits of the Central Penitentiary itself, they are employed in the brickyard, the shirt factory and the laundry.

In reply to a request for a suggestion as to the best means of diminishing crime, the reply from the authorities was this: Make employment compulsory. The Superintendent suggests that prisoners should be classified, and each grade would follow example of the better grade above, for every prisoner has some influence over his fellows.

Replies were not received to certain inquiries. In connection with the subject of the increase of crime, so noticeable in nearly all communities in the world. It may be of interest to note the summary of criminal proceedings made by the Attorney-General for the year ending June 20, 1898, at the termination of the spring series of courts. He reports 9,729 actions, of which 5,015 were against whites, 4,672 against negroes, and 42 against Indians. Of these 9,011 were against males, and 718 against females. There were 6,238 convictions, 1,596 acquittals, and 1,794 cases *nol. prosequi*. The several crimes were reported as follows: Assault and battery, 660; abandonment, 55; abortion, 5; assault with a deadly weapon, 1,032; affray, 1,022; simple assault, 414; assault with intent to commit rape, 27; arson, 10; attempt to burn house, 1; bigamy, 19; burglary in the first degree, 18; in the second degree, 21; carrying concealed weapons, 942; cruelty to animals, 55; forgery, 53; gambling, 399; house-breaking, 24; incest, 8; larceny, 1,497; libel, 7; manslaughter, 12; murder in the first degree, 45; second degree, 24; perjury, 57; rape, 23; riot, 3; robbery, 12; slander, 43; seduction, 35.

The population is about 66 per cent white, and 34 negroes; the percentage of crime was for whites a little under 52, for negroes a little above 48.

It is a remarkable fact, developed upon inquiry made throughout the prisons of the State, including the Penitentiary, in the autumn of 1898, for a special purpose, by the Board of Public Charities, that the element of foreign-born criminals plays no part in our statistics. Upon careful inquiry, including every place of any size in the State, only one foreign-born person was found in county jails, a German, in Wilmington, and only three in the State Penitentiary. The absence of any large city, and the limited number of seaports have their effect, of course, but it is none the less a peculiar record.

It must be borne in mind, in considering the aspects of the criminal question in North Carolina, how large a proportion arises from the ignorant and depraved class of negroes growing up without domestic control as was formerly the case, and without adequate parental training; even when taught in the public schools, often unprovided with any moral instruction worth the name, or any industrial skill or handicraft by which to obtain an honest living. Friction between these and the lower class of whites brings about the natural result. The negro is prone to larceny and mischief, and his white antagonist sometimes to violence in retribution. When all the facts are considered, and the natural difficulties weighed, the records of a generation past will compare favorably with any population of similar numbers.

The whites have taxed themselves freely and have given the same per capita to the white and the black for education. They have



equipped the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race, provided special asylums for the insane, deaf and dumb and blind of that race; have contributed officially to an orphanage for them, and provided special normal schools for teachers of the colored schools. But the crying need is for such instruction in laborious handiwork that the young of that race may set themselves to honestly earning their daily bread. General agriculture has been depressed for years by lower and lower prices for the great staples, tobacco and cotton, the latter now being sold for less than it can possibly be produced, unless by the negro farmer and his children, living as no farmer in the Northern or Western States could endure.

The people of the South, and certainly of North Carolina, are living in a transition period, and their penal system, of necessity, is experimental. But earnest thought and sincere effort is being given to harmonize the demands of justice and of mercy, and to reach a standard of the highest humanity. It may be justly said that the general spirit is kind, hospitable, and law-abiding.

#### THE COUNTY HOMES, JAILS, ETC.

The second great department of the Public Charities consists in the several county institutions, and it has received more attention this year than any other. Their present condition is noted in the summary.

Experience demonstrates that the inspection exercised by the County Boards of Visitors is the most important element of supervision in our system, and too much can not be said to the credit of the patriotic and self-sacrificing citizens, who have faithfully filled this trust without compensation of any kind, but the knowledge that they have largely contributed to the public welfare, and to the just and humane administration of the laws pertaining to the poor and to the prisoners.

We have to lament the loss by death of a number of Visitors during the year; among these five of the most valuable and efficient have gone to the reward of the faithful, J. W. Gidney, of Cleveland; L. J. Norman, of Surry; R. D. Fleming, of Warren; S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly; and J. H. Mills, of Davidson.\* Resignations have also occurred in greater numbers than usual, largely by reason of selection for office in the popular elections. From the latter cause especially, vacancies now exist, although much correspondence has been devoted to ascertaining the best men and securing their ser-

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\*We desire to express our sense of the loss sustained by North Carolina in the death of the eminent founder of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and of the orphanage system in the State.



vices in this cause. On the other hand the acquisitions of the year are much appreciated, including as they do citizens of the highest standing, and among them some of the best beloved clergymen of the State. This work is now actively progressing, and must continue for some time until the highest efficiency can be secured.

Unqualified praise can be given to the auxiliary members who have actively served, the number showing a slow but gradual increase. In some instances they have not only performed the work but sent in the report, owing to delay or absence of the Visitors associated with them. The lack of such assistance in some counties is not to be attributed to any want of sympathy and energy on the part of the women, but rather, perhaps, to the failure of nominations by the male members, from a want of understanding of the great value of womanly aid, especially among the women and children of the Homes, and alas, also to be found in some of the jails. The summary of the present condition and management of the county institutions can be only approximately correct. Experience shows that an indifferent sheriff and idle jailer, or an incompetent Superintendent of a Home, if permitted to neglect his duties by the Commissioners of a county, can soon convert the best appointed institution into a nest of dirt and corruption, breeding disease and harboring squalid wretches in common misery. It is certainly essential to provide a reasonably comfortable Home, with a proper farm, stock, and tools; and a jail that is clean, warm and healthfully lighted and ventilated, where water, food and sewerage of adequate character are furnished, and proper bedding and covering. But it is at least equally necessary that these comforts provided by humane and enlightened taxpayers should not be lost through unworthy management. Our reports should make this sharp distinction between conditions supplied and the management of the same. There is no denying that retrogression has taken place in some counties in this respect where modern structures had been built, and our former highly careful and influential Visitors had been replaced by some who had not the necessary energy or tact to succeed in the task before them. But this number is small, and as fast as such condition is discovered efforts have been made from this office to restore a better state of things.

It is useless to deceive ourselves by allowing our hopes to stand for accomplished results. There is an enormous sum of human misery here, upon our hands, to be alleviated. It has been heretofore declared, and can not be too often repeated, that the remedy is not to be found in legislative statutes solely, in appropriating sums of money, or in political action of any character. The foundation is to be deeper than all this. It must reach the great heart of the people; this lesson that the poor, the orphan, the aged invalid,



yes, the prisoner in his cell, have rights sacred in the eye of Divine and human law.

The press, the pulpit, the club, the hustings, any and every source of education must bring home to the people the lesson of human brotherhood. It is not peculiar to this section of the country—the habit of forgetting the wrecks of society who are buried out of sight. The records of some of the wealthiest and proudest States show these festering spots. But it concerns us to lift North Carolina to the loftiest standard of humanity, irrespective of all others. That day can only arrive by the leavening of the whole people with the life that is inspired by the sentiment of bearing one another's burdens. With that spirit, all difficulties can be overcome.

During the past year the opportunity was taken to visit certain prisons and Homes, without expense to the State for transportation thither, with a view to wider personal oversight. In one county, noted for a line of distinguished statesmen, I found a rickety wooden building, almost ready to fall, with prisoners herded in one room, and among them an idiot, in absolute nudity. The jailer, a burly negro, would not enter the room with me until he had secured a loaded pistol, and displayed it in his hand. In another county, and different section, I visited the Home; a forlorn spot, far from any settled village, reached by tedious passage through forest and thicket. It proved to be a set of tumble-down cottages, in one of which I found some intelligent white women, bedridden for years. One required constant attention for her painful complaint which confined her to the bed. It was in the month of July, and she was lying upon a heavy blanket. She begged for a sheet, in the extremity of the heat of the season. The Home had been supplied with costly blankets, but no sheets. Money had been provided, but judgment and common sense were wanting. In another county an excellent jail had been constructed, well provided in all respects but one. But the daily refuse had been flung upon the ground adjacent, so near as to poison the air for the inmates, and for the neighbors living adjacent thereto. It is unnecessary to multiply instances in remote sections, when there is an object lesson, I regret to state, in the capital city of the State.

Wake County jail was built not many years ago, and is a substantial brick structure, with an iron cage within of two stories of cells, and corridor space around all the same, between the iron structure and the brick walls. It is warmed by stoves set in this space. While nominally providing the number of apartments required by law, they are practically one, as words spoken can be heard in the entire space. For a limited number of male prisoners, with proper bedding and covering it is not an uncomfortable or inhumane place of confinement, except in the want of bathing facilities. Water is to



be had in pipes at all times, fairly good food, with varied vegetables, and proper sewerage. But as a place of confinement for women and children, white and colored, with a crowded mass of prisoners, it is simply execrable. Frequent appeals have been made by your Secretary for the building of an annex for women, or for the construction of jailer's apartments without the building, and the assignment of his present quarters to female prisoners; and at least for less crowding and the provision of baths. Promises have been made from time to time of better care in the immediate future.

During the present month, one of the admirable auxiliary Visitors for this county, a lady who makes a weekly visit (every Monday), called to see me in person and reported prisoners in jail without bedding or covering. I visited the building at once, and found that the influx of prisoners for the trial by Federal Court had increased the number to 58 persons (and the next day it was 63). Of these, not one had a mattress of any description except a sick man, threatened with pneumonia, for whom it had been bought with his own funds. Yet five women were there, one of them a white woman of this city. There were ten persons without a blanket of any description. The weather was cold, and their floor of iron. A child of twelve years had been there two weeks, without a shred of covering, except such as some more fortunate wretch might lend him. In reply to my questions, the deputy sheriff, who was jailer, acknowledged the truth of the whole, and said that fifty blankets were needed at that moment, at the least, without regard to bedding. He claimed to have reported the need to the authorities in charge. It must be understood that the Federal prisoners were to be here only temporarily, and that the change of county officers was in progress at that time. But that court held for three weeks, long enough for men to contract their deaths or wreck health forever, lying upon cold iron. Statement of the facts being drawn up and placed in the hands of the sheriff, who read it to the new Board of Commissioners, steps for partial relief were taken immediately. But nothing will be satisfactory until the women are properly provided for, ample bedding supplied, a bath, and some space for daily exercise allowed. Until at least these things are done, we can not show the people of the State a place of confinement which fulfills the requirements of our benign statutes: that "the security, health and comfort" of the prisoner be attained.

The press of the city sympathizes with the efforts of our Board, and already articles along this line have appeared to sustain officials in taking steps for improvement. Your Secretary begs to add that he sincerely appreciates the difficulties of both Boards of Commissioners, on account of the debts of the county, and would bear testimony to the desire of the Chairmen of the retiring and incoming Boards for better things.



## COUNTY HOMES.

EXCELLENT.—Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, McDowell, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond, Rockingham, Union, Vance, Warren, Watauga.

GOOD.—Alexander, Ashe, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Caswell, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Johnston, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pender, Person, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Wake, Wayne, Yadkin.

FAIR, OR INDIFFERENT.—Alleghany, Catawba, Guilford, Henderson, Greene, Lincoln, Montgomery, New Hanover, Polk (as to management).

BAD.—Bladen, Burke, Cherokee, Dare, Duplin, Washington, Wilson, Jones (buildings), Harnett.

## NO COUNTY HOMES PROVIDED.

Carteret, Currituck, Clay, Graham, Lenoir, Polk.

## COUNTY JAILS.

EXCELLENT.—Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Cumberland, Durham, McDowell, Macon, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond, Watauga.

GOOD.—Alexander, Ashe, Beaufort, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Davie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gaston, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Person, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Warren, Wilson, Yadkin.

FAIRLY GOOD, AND INDIFFERENT.—Alleghany, Buncombe, Burke, Camden, Cherokee, Jackson, Polk, Wake, Washington, Wayne, Yancey.

BAD.—Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Caldwell, Clay, Dare, Guilford, Harnett.

## BUILDING BAD, MANAGEMENT FAIR.

Burke, Gates, Alleghany (building of logs: kept well), Caldwell, Tyrrell, Wake (annex needed).

## MANAGEMENT NEEDS IMPROVEMENT.

Columbus, Lincoln (disposition of excreta bad; no records), Bertie, Martin (no records kept), Union (control of prisoners by sheriff should be better), New Hanover (too crowded).

Various suggestions of value are made in the appended reports of details needful in buildings and management, and the attention of Boards of County Commissioners is called thereto.

It is only just to add that great credit is due to the county authorities for the erection of new and improved Homes and jails in various counties, and in many instances for prompt correction of evils noted in our Complaint Book (more thorough and effective this year than ever before), and voluntary improvements in buildings and management. The county of Pasquotank is especially noticeable for the greatest advance yet made in its edifices for the County Home, and the authorities of such counties as Union, Durham, Watauga, and others, deserve just praise for the admirable support and management of their institutions.

The length of this report forbids any detailed account of the special investigations which have taken place, under correspondence from this office, at the request of the Executive, upon information from Commissioners of this Board, and others, on account of public statements in the press, and an account of statements in the regular reports from the County Boards of Visitors. They have involved much more extended correspondence with the county authorities and others than in any previous year, and copies of important papers have been filed for reference in the office. The prompt and valuable, often tedious services of our Visitors in these cases have been gratefully acknowledged, especially in Wayne, Cleveland, Bertie, Duplin, Burke, Chatham, Pitt, Lenoir, Wake, Tyrrell, Dare and other counties, the first-named being an examination of the management of Wayne County jail, upon request of the Executive; the second, the investigation of Cleveland County Home, upon information from Commissioner Reid, both of which while satisfactorily settled, were doubtless attended with advantage to the inmates.

Certain other duties have been performed, as incident to the spirit of the work of this Board, and as necessary to the representation of our State in this field of operations, among similar bodies in the Union, has been the preparation of a Report of the Methods of Management and Appointment in Charitable Institutions in North Carolina for the National Conference of Charities, through Prof. C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, Chairman of committee on that subject; reports in reply to inquiries made of the Executive departments of this State upon subjects germane to the penal and charitable work in North Carolina; the final report to the Committee of Fifty on Temperance, and transfer of the filled blanks distributed through our Board and collected from the County Homes for forwarding to the Secretary. This service by the Board of Charities of North Carolina has been gratefully acknowledged by the



Committee of Fifty, of the most eminent philanthropists in America; the regular annual report to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; and the report to the International Prison Commission, through Commissioner Barrows, of the State Department, from the Board of Charities of North Carolina.

In August last the Assistant Commissioner of Immigration of the United States requested of the Governor of this State a report upon the number of foreign-born persons in the jails or State Penitentiary of North Carolina, which was referred by the Executive to this office. There being no data in existence, I immediately corresponded with the sheriffs directly, in the counties, and with the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and after some delay and repeated efforts obtained a reasonable approximation of the facts, and forwarded the report desired.

Reference has been made to correspondence in behalf of the Confederate veterans, with other States, and subsequently for the relief of the Soldiers' Home, when its funds were exhausted, in letters to forty counties where Confederate organizations existed, asking the charity of the members. The usual applications for entrance into the Home, correspondence in regard to pensions for veterans and the like has been performed. I gratefully acknowledge the opportunity to represent this Board in some successful efforts to place children, some of whom were orphans, in orphanages, and to cooperate with the Kings' Daughters, the Prison Association, and other benevolent organizations.

Correspondence has also been maintained with other State Boards, and many of their publications received and acknowledged, for the library of the Board. In this connection I have to record the death of Dr. Charles Hoyt, so long the efficient Secretary of the Charities of New York, which occurred at Canandaigua on the 13th December from the prevailing epidemic of grip. He was highly appreciative of the advance made in North Carolina, and personally interested.

In the multiplicity of interests which have clustered about this work, I am conscious that much has been omitted, and regret especially that the important subject of municipal hospitals has not received the discussion in this report which was intended. It may fairly be said that hardly any day of the year passes without necessary attention to some of the many interests interwoven with the penal and charitable system of the State, and their importance must be the apology for the length of this report.

The usual diary has been kept, and monthly detailed reports sent to the Chairman. Beyond the clerical services and customary postage, no expense has been incurred, except \$5 for stationery and \$3.75 for carriage transportation to institutions inspected.

My sincere thanks are due his Excellency the Governor, Daniel

L. Russell, and to the Executive officers of the State government for courteous consideration and assistance, and to this Board for its generous confidence and support year after year. In an especial degree, gratitude is due to the honored Chairman, Dr. Charles Duffy, for his never-failing counsel and encouragement, and to the resident member, Commissioner Wesley N. Jones, to whose advice and constant help much is due.

This department of the State government rests upon the voluntary labors of some four hundred citizens, whose inspections and reports exceed anything in our history hitherto. To them is due the chief credit for whatever of good has been done and is promised for the future. While we have candidly unfolded our weakness, we have abundant hope in a great development of good for the unfortunate classes themselves, for the people in their interests of property and peace, and for the increase of the fair fame of our State at home and abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. DENSON, Secretary.



LIST OF VISITORS OF CHARITIES IN THE COUNTIES OF  
NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	Name	Post-Office
Alamance .....	I. A. Turrentine .....	Burlington.
	Rev. J. W. Holt .....	Burlington.
	P. H. Fleming .....	Burlington.
Alexander .....	Col. G. W. Flowers .....	Taylorsville.
	J. P. Matheson, Esq .....	Taylorsville.
	J. G. Harrington .....	Taylorsville.
Alleghany .....	H. K. Boyer .....	Sparta.
	G. W. Brown .....	Sparta.
Anson .....	G. W. Huntley .....	Wadesboro.
	A. J. Battle, M. D .....	Wadesboro.
Ashe .....	Ben. P. Grigsby .....	Fig.
	G. W. Perkins .....	Jefferson.
Beaufort .....	Dr. S. T. Nicholson .....	Washington.
	C. M. Payne, D. D .....	Washington.
	Augustus Latham .....	Washington.
Bertie .....	Sol. Cherry .....	Windsor.
	Rhodes Taylor .....	Windsor.
	R. W. Askew .....	Windsor.
Bladen .....	W. H. G. Lucas .....	White Hall.
	Jas. D. Gilliam .....	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick .....	John N. Bennett .....	Winnabow.
	John H. Mintz .....	Shallotte.
Buncombe .....	Jas. P. Sawyer .....	Asheville.
	T. W. Patton .....	Asheville.
	Hanford W. Lockwood .....	Asheville.
Burke .....	Rev. C. M. Anderson .....	Morganton.
	B. F. Davis .....	Morganton.
Cabarrus .....	M. W. Weddington .....	Concord.
	M. L. Stevens, M. D .....	Concord.
	J. M. Alexander .....	Concord.
Caldwell .....	J. L. Nelson .....	Lenoir.
	W. F. F. Palmer .....	Lenoir.
	Dr. J. M. Spainhour .....	Lenoir.
Camden .....	T. B. Boushall .....	Belcross.
	H. W. Scott .....	Camden Court House.
	E. S. Mercer .....	Camden Court House.
Carteret .....	C. P. Dey .....	Beaufort.
	D. W. Morse .....	Beaufort.
	Jas. C. Davis .....	Beaufort.

County.	Name.	Post Office
Caswell .....	B. S. Graves .....	Yanceyville.
	T. H. Harrison .....	Yanceyville.
Catawba .....	Dr. R. B. Baker .....	Hickory.
	Dr. D. McD. Yount .....	Conover.
Chatham .....	I. M. Griffin .....	Pittsboro.
	G. R. Pilkington .....	Pittsboro.
	Dr. H. T. Chapin .....	Pittsboro.
Cherokee .....	Dr. J. F. Abernathy .....	Murphy.
	Dr. S. C. Highway .....	Murphy.
Chowan .....	W. B. Shepard .....	Edenton.
	Benj. L. Evans .....	Cisco.
	Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane .....	Edenton.
Clay .....	John Jay Moore .....	Hayesville.
	G. H. Haigler .....	Hayesville.
	J. S. Carter .....	Hayesville.
Cleveland .....	J. L. Webb .....	Shelby.
	J. A. Anthony .....	Shelby.
	A. C. Miller .....	Shelby.
Columbus .....	R. H. Powell .....	Whiteville.
	H. C. Moffitt .....	Whiteville.
	J. L. Memory .....	Whiteville.
Craven .....	N. Tisdale .....	New Bern.
	S. R. Ball .....	New Bern.
	Theo. Foust .....	New Bern.
Cumberland .....	S. C. Rankin .....	Fayetteville.
	Alex. Sessoms .....	Hope Mills.
	W. G. Holmes .....	Fayetteville.
Currituck .....	W. H. Cowell .....	Shawboro.
Dare .....	Jno. W. Ward, Sr .....	Manteo.
	Dr. W. H. Peterson .....	Manteo.
Davidson .....	Geo. E. Hunt .....	Lexington.
	John Thomas, M. D .....	Lexington.
Davie .....	Prof. G. E. Barnett .....	Mocksville.
	F. M. Johnson .....	Mocksville.
Duplin .....	J. C. McMillan .....	Teachays.
	J. A. Powell .....	Warsaw.
	Richard W. Millard .....	Kenansville.
Durham .....	H. A. Reams .....	Durham.
	R. G. Russell .....	South Lowell.
	Prof. Jerome Dowd .....	Trinity Col., Durham.
Edgecombe .....	Henry Johnston .....	Tarboro.
Forsyth .....	E. J. Davis .....	Winston.
	C. J. Watkins .....	Winston.
	E. A. Ebert .....	Winston.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Franklin .....	F. S. Spruill .....	Louisburg.
	M. S. Davis .....	Louisburg.
Gaston .....	Prof. J. P. Reid .....	Gastonia.
	W. C. Thompson .....	Stanly.
	Prof. George .....	Cherryville.
Gates .....	James Parker .....	Gatesville.
	Lycurgus Hofler .....	Gatesville.
	Dr. I. W. Costen .....	Gatesville.
Graham .....	W. M. Taylor .....	Robbinsville.
Granville .....	W. T. Lyon .....	Oxford.
	Dr. E. T. White .....	Oxford.
	R. H. Marsh, D. D .....	Oxford.
Greene .....	Swift Galloway .....	Snow Hill.
	James T. Sugg .....	Snow Hill.
	L. V. Morrill .....	Snow Hill.
Guilford .....	D. W. C. Benbow, M. D .....	Greensboro.
	Prof. Chas. D. McIver .....	Greensboro.
	J. W. Wharton .....	Greensboro.
Halifax .....	R. A. Patterson, M. D .....	Aurelian Springs.
	W. K. Pittman .....	Aurelian Springs.
	I. M. Grizzard .....	Halifax.
	Sterling M. Gray .....	Halifax.
Harnett .....	N. A. Smith .....	Bradley's Store.
Haywood .....	H. Taylor Rogers .....	Waynesville.
	J. Howell Way .....	Waynesville.
Henderson .....	J. G. Waldrop, M. D .....	Hendersonville.
	Rev. G. S. Jones .....	Hendersonville.
	Thos. J. Richman .....	Hendersonville.
Hertford .....	Geo. Cowper .....	Winton.
	R. P. Thomas .....	Bethlehem.
	Dr. Jno. W. Taylor .....	Union.
Hyde .....	O. S. Credle, M. D., .....	Swan Quarter.
	L. H. Swindell .....	Swan Quarter.
Iredell .....	Gen. A. D. Cowles .....	Statesville.
	L. Harrill, M. D .....	Statesville.
	Rev. R. W. Boyd .....	Barium Springs.
Jackson .....	W. E. Moore .....	Webster.
	Thos. A. Cox .....	Culowhee.
	Dr. J. H. Wolff .....	Sylva.
Johnston .....	Alexander Munns .....	Smithfield.
	Prof. I. T. Turlington .....	Smithfield.
	Dr. L. D. Wharton .....	Smithfield.
Jones .....	Thos. C. Whitaker .....	Trenton.
	S. E. Koonce .....	Trenton.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Lenoir .....	O. H. Allen .....	Kinston.
	H. D. Harper .....	Kinston.
	Jesse T. Heath .....	Kinston.
Lincoln .....	Rev. R. Z. Johnston .....	Lincolnton.
	S. D. Burgin .....	Lincolnton.
	D. W. Robinson .....	Lincolnton.
McDowell .....	W. F. Craig .....	Marion.
	M. M. Sisk .....	Marion.
	G. J. White, M. D. ....	Marion.
Macon .....	T. R. Gray .....	Cullasaja.
	W. J. Jenkins .....	Franklin.
	Dr. S. H. Lyle .....	Franklin.
Madison .....	M. A. Chandley .....	Marshall.
	G. M. McDowell .....	Marshall.
	V. B. Davis .....	Marshall.
Martin .....	Jesse Wallin, M. D. ....	Marshall.
	Dr. W. H. Harrell .....	Williamston.
	Wilson G. Lamb .....	Williamston.
Mecklenburg .....	M. A. Alexander .....	Paw Creek.
	Parks Kirkpatrick .....	Hebron.
Mitchell .....	Rev. J. C. Blalock .....	Spruce Pine.
	J. H. Greene .....	Bakersville.
	J. C. Bowman .....	Bakersville.
Montgomery .....	B. F. Simmons .....	Troy.
	J. G. Skinner .....	Pekin.
	W. M. Bostick .....	Troy.
Moore .....	Gilbert McLeod .....	Carthage.
Nash .....	S. F. Austin .....	Nashville.
New Hanover .....	A. G. Hankins .....	Wilmington.
	Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. ....	Wilmington.
Northampton .....	John MacRae .....	Jackson.
	J. S. Grant .....	Jackson.
	J. A. Burgwyn .....	Jackson.
Onslow .....	Rudolph Duffy .....	Catherine Lake.
	G. H. Simmons .....	Catherine Lake.
	Dr. J. L. Nicholson .....	Richlands.
Orange .....	D. H. Hamilton .....	Hillsboro.
Pamlico .....	D. B. Hooker .....	Bayboro.
	G. S. Atmore .....	Stonewall.
	R. L. Woodard .....	Pamlico.
Pasquotank .....	Frank Vaughan .....	Elizabeth City.
	J. P. Overman .....	Elizabeth City.
	Rev. F. H. Johnston .....	Elizabeth City.
Pender .....	K. J. Rogers, M. D. ....	Willard.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Pender .....	D. M. Buie, M. D .....	Burgaw.
	E. Porter, M. D .....	Rocky Point.
Perquimans .....	Hon. Thos. G. Skinner .....	Hertford.
	T. S. McMullen .....	Hertford.
Person .....	W. W. Kitchen .....	Roxboro.
	A. J. Hester .....	Winstead.
	C. H. Hunter .....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	H. Harding .....	Greenville.
	Rev. G. F. Smith .....	Bismarck.
	W. F. Bagwell, M. D .....	Greenville.
Polk .....	W. M. Justice .....	Mills Spring.
	Jno. G. Hughes .....	Columbus.
	Capt. C. W. Pearson .....	Saluda.
Randolph .....	R. L. Hollowell .....	Ashboro.
	Wm. C. Hammer .....	Ashboro.
Richmond .....	H. C. Dockery .....	Rockingham.
	A. M. McAulay .....	Rockingham.
	M. N. McIver .....	Rockingham.
Robeson .....	R. F. Lewis, M. D .....	Lumberton.
	N. A. McLean .....	Lumberton.
	W. W. Carlyle .....	Lumberton.
Rockingham .....	D. Lawson Withers .....	Wentworth.
	E. R. Ellington .....	Madison.
Rowan .....	F. J. Murdoch, D.D. ....	Salisbury.
	A. S. Heilig .....	Salisbury.
	H. T. Trantham, M. D ....	Salisbury.
Rutherford .....	T. B. Twitty, M. D .....	Rutherfordton.
	W. A. Thompson, D. D ....	S. Rutherfordton.
	E. B. Harris, M. D .....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	J. A. Ferrell .....	Clinton.
	W. N. Patterson .....	Clinton.
	Jno. D. Kerr .....	Clinton.
Stanly .....	J. Milton Brown .....	Albemarle.
	S. H. Milton .....	Albemarle.
Stokes .....	Jno. W. Neal, M. D .....	Meadows.
	H. M. Joyce .....	Danbury.
Surry .....	Jno. R. Woltz .....	Dobson.
Swain .....	J. S. Elmore .....	Bryson City.
	E. Everett .....	Bryson City.
	Samuel B. Gibson .....	Swain.
Transylvania .....	Fitch Taylor .....	Brevard.
Tyrrell .....	Jos. A. Spruill .....	Columbia.
	I. C. Meekins, Sr .....	Columbia.
	T. L. Jones .....	Columbia.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Union .....	J. C. Blakeney .....	Monroe.
	R. B. Redwine .....	Monroe.
Vance .....	J. H. Tucker, M. D. ....	Henderson.
	W. T. Cheatham, M. D. ....	Henderson.
Wake .....	W. J. W. Crowder .....	Raleigh.
	Prof. I. C. Blair .....	Raleigh.
Warren .....	P. H. Allen .....	Warrenton.
	H. J. White .....	Warrenton.
	H. B. Hunter .....	Warrenton.
Washington .....	Thos. J. Mariner .....	Plymouth.
	A. G. Walker .....	Creswell.
Watauga .....	Dr. W. B. Councill .....	Boone.
	W. L. Bryan .....	Boone.
	T. P. Adams .....	Mast.
Wayne .....	W. H. Smith .....	Goldsboro.
	L. H. Castex .....	Goldsboro.
	M. L. Lee .....	Goldsboro.
Wilkes .....	J. R. Harderson .....	Wilkesboro.
	Dr. J. W. White .....	Wilkesboro.
Wilson .....	J. B. Stickney .....	Wilson.
	F. A. Woodard .....	Wilson.
Yadkin .....	J. H. James .....	Yadkinville.
	M. W. MacKee .....	Yadkinville.
	Thos. C. Phillips .....	Yadkinville.
	Rev. S. S. May .....	Algood.
Yancey .....	Jas. L. Hyatt .....	Burnsville.
	Rev. W. A. Robertson .....	Burnsville.
	S. B. Briggs .....	Welhite.

## AUXILIARY VISITORS.

Alamance .....	Mrs. Joseph Fix .....	Burlington.
	Mrs. W. A. Hall .....	Burlington.
Alleghany .....	Mrs. Nannie J. Jones .....	Sparta.
	Mrs. Sue B. Doughton .....	Sparta.
Anson .....	Mrs. Frank Bennett .....	Paris.
	Mrs. E. A. Covington .....	Wadesboro.
Ashe .....	Mrs. Dr. L. C. Gentry .....	Jefferson.
	Mrs. J. W. Wayman .....	Jefferson.
Bertie .....	Mrs. Frank D. Winston .....	Windsor.
	Miss Annie M. Gray .....	Windsor.
Brunswick .....	Miss Sudie F. Walker .....	Town Creek.
	Miss Kate Stuart .....	Southport.



County	Name	Post Office.
Buncombe	Mrs. M. E. Hilliard	Asheville.
	Mrs. C. G. Aston	Asheville.
Burke	Mrs. Jno. T. Perkins	Morganton.
	Mrs. Matilda Irwin	Morganton.
Camden	Mrs. M. M. Jarvis	Camden Court House.
Caswell	Miss Mary Lockett	Yanceyville.
	Miss Samulla Graves	Yanceyville.
Catawba	Mrs. Bettie Bost	Newton.
	Miss Etta Moose	Newton.
Chatham	Mrs. L. J. Haughton	Pittsboro.
	Mrs. Robert Burns	Pittsboro.
Cherokee	Mrs. G. Brandreth	Murphy.
	Mrs. J. T. Patterson	Murphy.
Chowan	Mrs. Edward Wood	Edenton.
	Mrs. W. T. Pruden	Edenton.
Clay	Mrs. Georgia McClure	Hayesville.
	Mrs. Mary Phillips	Hayesville.
Cleveland	Mrs. T. D. Lattimore	Shelby.
	Mrs. R. L. Ryburn	Shelby.
Columbus	Mrs. N. M. Culbreth	Whiteville.
	Mrs. H. C. Moffitt	Whiteville.
Craven	Mrs. J. A. Meadows	New Bern.
	Miss Olivia Metts	New Bern.
Cumberland	Mrs. Dr. T. B. Haigh	Fayetteville.
	Mrs. Isabella Lamont	Raeford.
Dare	Mrs. O. J. Wescott	Manteo.
	Mrs. W. G. Forbes	Manteo.
Davidson	Mrs. C. A. Hunt	Lexington.
	Mrs. Jno. F. Ward	Lexington.
	Mrs. A. C. Hege	Lexington.
	Mrs. C. W. Price	Lexington.
Davie	Mrs. A. M. Nail	Mocksville.
	Mrs. H. E. Robertson	Mocksville.
Duplin	Mrs. Bevie K. Middleton	Warsaw.
Durham	Mrs. L. W. Battle	Durham.
	Mrs. W. W. Shaw	Durham.
Edgecombe	Mrs. J. H. Bell	Tarboro.
	Mrs. P. S. Sugg	Tarboro.
Forsyth	Mrs. Henry E. Fries	Winston.
	Mrs. E. L. Lockett	Winston.
	Mrs. J. A. Bittig	Winston.
	Mrs. R. B. Glenn	Winston.

County	Name	Post Office.
Gaston	Mrs. E. C. Withers	Dallas.
	Miss A. F. Pasour	Dallas.
Gates	Miss Sue M. Brady	Gatesville.
	Miss Edla Smith	Gatesville.
Graham	Mrs. James Baker	Homestead.
	Mrs. G. B. Walker	Robbinsville.
Granville	Mrs. G. A. Coggeshall	Oxford.
	Mrs. J. Y. Paris	Oxford.
	Mrs. Jas. S. Amis	Oxford.
Greene	Mrs. Mattie Harper	Snow Hill.
Guilford	Mrs. L. H. Robertson	Greensboro.
	Mrs. E. J. Lynch	Greensboro.
Harnett	Mrs. Smitley Garis	Pikeville.
Haywood	Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis	Waynesville.
	Mrs. M. J. Browner	Waynesville.
	Mrs. W. W. Stringfield	Waynesville.
Henderson	Mrs. Lila R. Barnwell	Hendersonville.
Jackson	Mrs. E. M. Buffon	Dillsboro.
Johnston	Alexander Munns	Smithfield.
Lenoir	Mrs. Laura Miller	Kinston.
	Mrs. G. L. Kilpatrick	Kinston.
Lincoln	Mrs. V. A. McBee	Lincolnton.
McDowell	Mrs. Mary S. Carson	Marion.
	Mrs. Josephine Dillinger	Marion.
Macon	Mrs. John C. Wright	Franklin.
	Mrs. Wm. T. Pitts	Franklin.
Madison	Miss Paulina Hardwick	Marshall.
	Miss Devie Wilbur	Marshall.
Martin	Mrs. Eva Ewell	Williamston.
	Miss Hattie K. Thrower	Williamston.
Mecklenburg	Mrs. S. W. Reid	Steel Creek.
	Mrs. Dr. H. M. Wilder	Charlotte.
Montgomery	Mrs. W. R. Harris	Troy.
Montgomery	Mrs. G. N. Scarboro	Troy.
	Miss Mittie Lilly	Allenton.
Northampton	Miss Julia Southall	Jackson.
	Miss Juliana Rich	Rich Square.
Onslow	Mary F. Scott	Jacksonville.
	Miss Lucy F. Duffy	Catherine Lake.
Pasquotank	Mrs. L. L. Williams	Elizabeth City.
	Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman	Elizabeth City.



County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Pender .....	Mrs. W. T. Bannerman.....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Robt. J. Durham.....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Jno. T. Bland .....	Burgaw.
Person .....	Mrs. Dr. J. A. Wise .....	Roxboro.
	Mrs. Jno. A. Noel.....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	Mrs. Ada M. Cherry .....	Greenville.
	Mrs. Alice Blow .....	Greenville.
Randolph .....	Mrs. W. H. Mariny, Jr.....	Ashboro.
	Mrs. Joseph Parker .....	Hoover Hill.
Richmond .....	Mrs. Ann Smith .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. M. H. Russell .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. T. C. Leak .....	Rockingham.
Robeson.....	Mrs. O. C. Norment.....	Lumberton.
	Mrs. E. K. Proctor, Jr .....	Lumberton.
Rockingham .....	Mrs. W. F. Womble .....	Wentworth.
	Mrs. D. L. Withers .....	Wentworth.
Rowan .....	Miss Ida Meroney.....	Salisbury.
	Miss Mary McNeeley.....	Salisbury.
Rutherford .....	Mrs. T. B. Twitty .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. R. L. Durham .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. W. A. Thompson.....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	Mrs. Warren Johnson.....	Clinton.
	Mrs. John D. Kerr .....	Clinton.
	Mrs. Jas. K. Morrisey.....	Clinton.
Swain .....	W. M. Tayloe.....	Bryson City.
	Mrs. J. E. Davis .....	Bryson City.
	E. H. Collins .....	Bryson City.
Transylvania .....	Mrs. J. A. Miller.....	Brevard.
	Mrs. Thos. Hampton.....	Brevard.
	Mrs. J. C. King.....	Brevard.
Tyrrell .....	Mrs. B. V. McClees .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Venie Spruill .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Martha Meekins .....	Columbia.
Vance.....	Mrs. Wm. Buchan.....	Henderson.
	Mrs. Jennie Brodie.....	Henderson.
Wake .....	Mrs. Fannie Hayes.....	Raleigh.
	Mrs. W. B. Kendrick .....	Raleigh.
Warren .....	Mrs. H. A. Boyd.....	Warrenton.
	Mrs. J. B. W. Jones.....	Warrenton.
Watauga .....	Mrs. J. F. Spainhour.....	Boone.
	Mrs. Mary Perkins.....	Boone.
Wayne .....	Miss Mariana Cobb .....	Goldsboro.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Wilkes .....	Miss Nellie Cowles .....	Wilkesboro.
	Miss Emma Rousseau .....	Wilkesboro.
Wilson .....	Mrs. Albert Anderson .....	Wilson.
Yadkin .....	Mrs. Mollie E. Shores .....	Tilden.
	Miss Julia Holt .....	Yadkinville.



## COUNTY HOMES.

NOTE.—\* indicates that second reports show no change in condition or management of the institutions.

## ALAMANCE.

The Home is on the county road from Graham to Burlington; about one mile from either place; has 9 wooden buildings; one 16 by 40, with 2 stories; chimney in middle with cook room; one cook-house, 3 rooms 16 by 16; ration house 16 by 12; others 16 by 32; all frame, painted white, in good condition, with 1 to 5 rooms each. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well, in yard. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 45; now in charge, 27. Able to work (very light), 5; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Punishment of one for a few days by locking up, for elopement. Food of variety and plenty of vegetables, and other wholesome food. Average weekly cost, 38 cents. W. D. Woods (Graham) is Superintendent, at \$300 a year, and board of family, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. R. Stockard, Burlington, is physician, at \$150 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 30 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 4; died, 3—of chronic troubles; sent to Asylum, 2 (1 white, 1 colored); discharged, 1—left after birth of child. Can assist on farm, 5. Premises all comparatively new, and in good condition. Home has 53 acres, red soil, fairly productive; in cultivation, 45 acres; has 2 horses, 3 cows. Crops of corn, wheat, oats and vegetables; used for Home. Shaded. Preaching and prayer meeting monthly. One child, a cripple, could not get admission into the Asylum. Out-door relief to 78; to 60 at \$1.50 per month, and to 18 at \$2.50. Workhouse, under charge of William Spoon, Graham.

*Remarks.*—The county workhouse is on the lands of the Home. About 16 convicts now in charge; are kept on the county roads most of the time.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
J. A. TURRENTINE,  
P. H. FLEMING.

Received April 15, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings, etc., without change; now in charge, 26; able to do light work, 3; helpless, 4; confined, 0. Inmates have dining hall; plenty of meats, vegetables, etc., allowed. Races provided for separately. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Dr. Goley (Graham) is physician, at \$150 per year. On March 1, 1898, there were 25 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 6; died, 1—chronic stomach trouble;

discharged, 4; can assist on farm, 5. Premises high, well drained, and neatly arranged. Buildings good, comparatively new; 40 acres in cultivation. Punishment by confinement of one old man, for drunkenness. Out-door relief to 85, at \$1.50 per month.

*Remarks.*—The county workhouse is entirely separated from the Home. The convicts are worked on the public roads, under guard.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,

P. H. FLEMING,

J. A. TURRENTINE.

#### ALEXANDER.

The Home is 3 miles from the county seat, and has 4 wooden buildings; one 30 by 20, with ell 25 feet; one 20 by 16, and two 16 by 20; in each building there are 2 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from well on premises. Heated by open fire-places. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 10; able to work, 4 or 5; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food of ordinary family fare. Average weekly cost, about 90 cents per capita. Superintendent is G. M. Burgess (Taylorsville)—paid in county scrip; he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. T. F. Stevenson (Taylorsville) is physician, at \$75 per annum. Statistics not obtained. On August 7, 1898, there were 10 inmates; can assist on farm, 4 or 5. The premises are prettily situated, and kept in very good condition. Home has 100 acres of medium ridge land; 20 in cultivation; no stock. Crops of corn, wheat, oats, used by Superintendent. Partly shaded. Occasional religious services. Outside relief to about 10 persons, at \$2 per month.

#### ALLEGHANY.

The Home is unchanged in buildings or management. The buildings are 3 miles from court-house. They are of logs, and are kept reasonably well. There are a few acres of land attached, and they live as the farm furnishes support. I have heard no complaint and think it is in very good condition.

Respectfully,

S. W. BROWN.

Received June 20, 1898.

#### ANSON.

The Home is 2 miles south of Wadesboro, on Cheraw road. Has 5 dwellings, kitchen and out-houses; wooden; four of 16 by 36, one 16 by 36, with shed 10 by 12. Of these five have 2 rooms, one with 3 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; heated by fireplaces. Can accommodate 32 inmates; now in charge, 16; able to work, 3; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food of vegetables in season as desired; meat and bread,



sugar, coffee and grits, at 87½ cents each. The Superintendent is M. O. Strickland (Wadesboro), at \$125 per year, 12 acres, rent free, and board for family. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. S. Ashe (Wadesboro) is physician; paid by visit at \$2 each. On September 1, 1897, there were 16 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 2. Most of the buildings of the premises need repairs. The Home has 200 acres good land; 12 in cultivation; 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 hogs (property of Superintendent). Crops of cotton and corn. Partly shaded. No religious services. No children. Out-door relief to 35 persons at an average of \$1.50 per month.

A. J. BATTLE, M.D.,

G. W. HUNTLEY.

Received April 30, 1898.

#### ASHE.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 14; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; confined, 3—idiots. Food as usual in the county; average weekly cost, 70 cents. Ely Bowers (Grimsley) is Superintendent, at 70 cents weekly for each. Dr. L. C. Gentry (Crumpler) is physician. On March 1, 1897, there were 13 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. There are some children in the Home. No out-door relief.

*Remarks.*—The present Board of Commissioners looks well after the comfort of the inmates, and I suppose they made a good selection in choosing Mr. Bowers, the present incumbent.

BEN P. GRIGSBY.

Received April 9, 1898

#### BERTIE.

The Home in buildings and management as heretofore described; now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; partially insane, 1. Sufficient good substantial food given; weekly cost per capita, about \$1.25. James Alston (Windsor) is Superintendent, at \$350 per year, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. H. V. Dunston is physician, at about \$100 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 11 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 2; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. The Home has 306 acres; 125 in cultivation, with 4 horses; crops of corn, peanuts and vegetables, used for benefit of Home. Shaded. Regular religious services. Outside relief to several, who receive from \$3 to \$5 per quarter.

*Remarks.*—Our county farm and Home are in excellent condition, and are really a source of pride to the county.

R. W. ASKEW.

Received May 31, 1898.

NOTE.—The workhouse prison building on the farm of the Home was burned in April, 1898, and the prisoners temporarily transferred to the county jail.

## BEAUFORT.

The Home is 1½ miles from court-house, and has 4 wooden buildings; two about 16 by 32, one about 24 by 30; main building 60 by 18, with shed 12 feet, both stories. Main building has 8 rooms, smaller, 2 each. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection except a good well. Heating by open fires. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 10; able to work, 2; helpless, 1. Diet of variety of good food, at \$1.75 weekly per capita. Superintendent is J. R. Starling (Washington); without salary; paid per capita for feeding inmates as above. He is a satisfactory officer. Joshua Taylor, M.D., is physician, at \$125 per annum. There were 9 inmates on September 1, 1897; admitted to September 1, 1898, 9; died, 2—1 from dropsy, 1 old age; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in good condition; has about 150 acres ordinary land; 13 in cultivation. Crops of corn, peas and potatoes, used in keeping up Home. Shaded. Ashes and pea vines turned under. Religious services by white and colored ministers. One child, with mother, small. Short confinement by keeper inflicted twice, for breaking rules. Out-door relief to 81 persons, at from \$1 to \$5 per month, according to need.

C. M. PAYNE,  
JOHN R. ROSS,  
AUG. LATHAM.

Received October 7, 1898.

## BRUNSWICK.

The Home is near Clark's Branch, on the Wilmington and Georgetown road, 17 miles from court-house. Has 5 buildings; one of 30 by 24 feet, with 4 rooms and piazza; one 30 by 14, with piazza; one 20 by 15, of 2 rooms; one 18 by 12, with 2 rooms, and one 14 by 12, with 1 room. Ventilation by windows and open fireplaces. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate about 25; now in charge, 8; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 0; epileptics, 3; insane, 1. Diet of 3 good meals daily; quantity unlimited. Superintendent is Matthew Long (Supply), at \$10 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. D. B. McNeill (Supply) is physician, and is paid as County Commissioners may allow. On March 1, 1897, there were 14 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 3—dropsy 2, rheumatism, 1; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 2. Premises are neat, well arranged, in fair condition. Some very necessary repairs have been made during the past year. The Home has 50 acres of ordinary pine land, sandy and clayey; 8 acres in cultivation; no stock except hogs. Crops of sweet potatoes chiefly. Partly shaded. No religious services at present, but we are making arrangements for the same. One child, 2 years of age. Out-door relief to 46, at an average of \$2.08 per month.



*Remarks.*—The Home I find well kept; buildings now in good order. There are but few inmates, probably on account of the epileptics and insane. I will make an effort with the Commissioners for a better arrangement. It has been recommended to move the Home nearer the court-house. The cost of fuel there would almost equal the cost of living at the present site, where the farm partly supports the Home.

JOHN N. BENNETT.

#### BUNCOMBE.

The Home as heretofore reported in buildings and management. Now in charge, 11 white males, 17 white females, 6 colored males, 3 colored females, 1 white infant (female). Condition and surroundings satisfactory.

*Remarks.*—The Mission Hospital and Children's Home in very satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. SAWYER,

HANFORD V. LOCKWOOD.

Received November 12, 1898.

#### BURKE.

The Home is in the southeast part of Burke,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Morganton. Has 3 buildings; one 15 by 30, one 15 by 56, and the third 15 by 34—all of wood; they have 4 rooms each. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from bold spring near; heated by open fire. Can accommodate 20 comfortably; now in charge, 21; able to work, 1 male, 2 females—total, 3; helpless, 6; idiotic, 2. Food all they desire of bread, bacon, beef, mutton, butter, milk, coffee, and vegetables. Weekly cost per capita,  $87\frac{1}{2}$  cents; also \$1 for each monthly for washing and mending. Superintendent is W. B. Lowdermilk (Morganton), and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Laxton (Morganton) is physician, and paid by fees for visits. On September 1, 1897, there were 17 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 7; died, 1; discharged, 1; eloped, 1; can assist on farm, 3. Premises clean and well kept; tolerably well arranged; houses in good repair. Has 100 acres very poor land; some gray; some clay; 10 acres in cultivation; 2 horses, 2 milch cows, 1 yearling. Crops of corn and vegetables, for the use of the Home. Very poorly shaded. Religious services—once by Rev. Satilee, twice by Rev. J. C. Brown. Home has 2 idiot children, and 2 born in Home. About 12 persons receive outside relief from County Commissioners.

M. P. HILDEBRAND.

Received November 25, 1898.



## CABARRUS.

The Home is located on the Southern Railroad, 4 miles from county seat; has 6 buildings for patients, and 1 large two-story building for the keeper of the Home, viz.: One 18 by 30, three 16 by 36, one 20 by 28, one 16 by 44, one 20 by 44—all of wood. Of these five have 2 rooms, one with 4, and one with 6 rooms. Ventilation by open fires and windows. No special fire protection; water supply from wells; heated by open fires; can accommodate 40; now in charge, 28; able to work, 10; helpless, 1; confined, 5—in their rooms at night, on account of insanity. Diet, as much as they desire of good, substantial food, well cooked. The annual cost for 1897 was \$1,500. Superintendent is Nelson M. Barnhardt (Concord), at \$20 per month and board for family. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. S. Lafferty (Concord) is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 28 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 16; died, 4—1 consumption, 3 of old age; discharged, 12; can assist on farm, 14. The buildings are old, but in good repair, neat and well arranged. Has 150 acres, above the average; 110 in cultivation, 2 mules, cattle and hogs. Crops of wheat, corn, oats, clover, vegetables, used for the Home, and the surplus sold. Shaded. Services on Sunday, by J. H. Earnhardt and others. There are 2 children, unable to care for themselves. One person has been punished for misconduct. About 40 supported by out-door relief, at \$1 to \$2 each monthly.

*Remarks.*—It is admitted by all who visit our County Home that it is one of the best, if not the best, in the State. People from other counties and States who visit our Home are amazed.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,

J. M. ALEXANDER,

M. L. STEVENS, M.D.

Received April 14, 1898.

## CALDWELL.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 2; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food same as that of the Superintendent. Average cost per capita, weekly, 87½ cents, and their labor. W. W. McGowan is Superintendent, at \$3.75 per month each, and the rent of farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. A. A. Kent (Lenoir) is physician, at about \$30 per annum. On March 1, 1897, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, unknown; died, 1—cancer; discharged, 1—friends took charge of; can assist on farm, 1. The Home has 80 acres—some good, some inferior; 50 in cultivation; 2 horses, 2 cows. Crops of corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, peas, potatoes, etc. Not shaded. There is a church near for religious ser-



vices. Out-door relief to 30 persons, at an average cost per month of \$1.54.

Respectfully,

J. M. SPAINHOUR.

Received July 28, 1898.

#### CAMDEN.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 3; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Average weekly cost of food per capita, 75 cents. The Superintendent is Elisha Sawyer (Camden), at \$12.50 per month, and house rent. Is fairly satisfactory. Dr. C. J. Sawyer (Belcross) and Dr. W. J. Lumsden (Elizabeth City) are physicians, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises as heretofore; 150 acres woodland and swamp land; in cultivation, 0; crops, none. Premises shaded. No religious services. Out-door relief to 3 persons, at \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—We have very few people who are objects of charity. Most of those who are helped by the county are old negroes. Our people support their own poor, and the churches do not allow their members to go to the Home.

T. B. BOUSHALL.

Received May 30, 1898.

#### CARTERET.

There is no Home in Carteret County.

#### CASWELL.

The County Home is 1 mile from the county seat. No change in structure or management. Inmates as heretofore; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Other items as reported. Physician paid by the usual fees. Inmates who can assist on farm, 2. The premises are generally in good condition. There is one child about five years, whose mother is in jail; another about three years, whose mother is an inmate. There is a system of out-door relief; number and rate not known.

*Remarks.*—This report was made from my own observations. Few changes since last report. The Superintendent of the Home is now, and has been for several weeks, prostrated by sickness.

THOMAS H. HARRISON.

Received April 11, 1898.

#### CATAWBA.

The Home is on an elevated ridge 6 miles from court-house. Has 9 buildings; of these two are 30 by 16 by 10, one is 32 by 16 by 8, one is 34 by 16 by 9, one of 15 by 10 by 8, one of 32 by 16 by 10, one of 15 by 10 by 8, and two of 30 by 16 by 8—all of wood; of these five

have 2 rooms each, and four contain but 1. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from spring; heated by open fires. Can accommodate about 40; now in charge, 34; able to work (light), 10; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food in sufficiency, of meat, bread, milk, vegetables, etc., at an average weekly cost of 50 cents. Superintendent is Allen Bumgarner and Cline (Conover), and is paid in cash and free use of Home. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. D. M. Moser (Conover) is physician, at \$84 per year. Inmates of Home on September 1, 1898, 35; admissions and discharges to March 1, 1898, not obtained; died, 5; able to assist on farm, 10. The buildings form a square, and are surrounded by trees of all kinds.

Farm supposed to contain 400 acres; 75 to 100 acres now in cultivation; cows and horses are kept. Crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, oats and vegetables—all used at Home. Partly shaded. Regular religious services by Rev. Mr. Abernathy, of Newton. There is one child, too small to be taken from its mother. Out door relief to about 100 persons at an average of \$1.50 per month.

D. McD. YOUNT, M.D.

Received June 9, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as reported. No workhouse. Let out by contract at \$20 a year each. Superintendent has free use of farm. There is some complaint against the Superintendent. Land is not good. The Board of Commissioners employ a minister to hold services once a month.

Received December 10, 1898.

#### CHATHAM.

The Home is as heretofore reported; can accommodate 35 inmates; now in charge, 24; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Plenty of substantial food daily. William A. Wicker, Superintendent, receives \$200 and board of family per annum, and is a satisfactory officer. H. T. Chapin, M.D. (Pittsboro) is physician, at \$9 a month. On September 1, 1897, there were 24; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 2—old age; discharged, 0; can asst on farm, 3. The premises are in good repair, and neatly kept; 60 acres in cultivation; 2 mules, 10 cattle, 15 hogs. General crops raised, all used at Home. Religious services occasionally. No children. Punishment by Superintendent, of locking up an inmate, for eloping. Out-door relief to 91, at \$1.25 each. We have a workhouse, with Lewis Rogers, Superintendent.

*Remarks.*—We find the inmates well taken care of, and well provided for. The Home is in good hands. Mr. Wicker makes a very efficient Superintendent.

G. R. PILKINGTON,

J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received March 15, 1898.



## SECOND REPORT.

Inmates now in charge, 30; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined, 1—idiot. Weekly cost of food per capita, \$1.25. On March 1, 1898, there were 26 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 4; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 5. In cultivation, 40 acres; 2 mules, 12 cattle, 30 hogs. Crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, peas, used at Home. No religious services. One child, 14 years, epileptic.

Punishment of one inmate by whipping for cursing Superintendent. Out-door relief to 91, at \$1.25 monthly.

*Remarks.*—We find good crops and the farm in neat condition. The Superintendent seems to be a good farmer, and is very well fitted for his position.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received September 19, 1898.

## CHEROKEE.

The Home is 3 miles south of Murphy, on a plateau, under shade of Poor-house Mountain; has 2 buldings, 4 rooms 15 by 15 and 7 feet in height; stack chimneys between each room. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from branch or spring; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 8 inmates; 7 now in charge; able to work, 1; helpless, 0; idiotic, 1. Food, barely enough to sustain life; average weekly cost per capita, \$1.25 for food and clothes. Superintendent is Newton McDowell (Murphy), at \$5 per month each, and he is not satisfactory as an officer. Dr. S. C. Highway (Murphy) is physician, at \$100 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 8 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 0; died, 1—hernia; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Premises consist of a small upland field, grown up in briars, sedge, and bushes, with old houses in middle. Has about 400 acres, once good land; 10 to 25 in cultivation; no stock. Corn is raised, and Superintendent gets products. No vegetables raised to amount to anything. No shade. No religious services. No out-door relief.

Received September 29, 1898.

## CHOWAN.

The County Home in structure and management is unchanged.

Now in charge, 4; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; 2 blind, 1 lame, 1 by old age; confined, 0; imbeciles, 2. The Superintendent is Eldridge L. Byrum (Clum), at \$150 per annum in money, and about \$50 in perquisites, and he is a satisfactory officer. R. H. Winborne, M.D. (Rockahock) is physician, at \$80 a year. On September 1, 1897, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 1; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in good order. Other

items as reported. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 5 persons, at \$3.35 monthly.

*Remarks.*—There is a swampy branch near the Home which needs draining.

ROBERT B. DRANE.

Received May 10, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 3; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Other items as reported. On March 1, 1898, there were 4 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 0; died, 1—old age; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. In cultivation, 10 acres; no stock. Crops of corn, potatoes, and peas. Shaded. No religious services. Outdoor relief to one person, at \$9 per month.

B. L. EVANS,

ROBERT B. DRANE.

Received October 24, 1898.

#### CLAY.

There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm in this county. Eleven persons are cared for, at an average of \$3.50 each per month.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received March 17, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

There is no Home.

*Remarks.*—We have 15 persons in the county who receive help at the average cost of \$5 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received September 16, 1898.

#### CLEVELAND.

The Home is three miles from Shelby, and has 4 buildings; of these, one is 40 by 160, of brick, with metal roof; 12 rooms in main building, and 2 each in the others. Ventilation by two windows to each room. No fire protection. Water supply from two wells and a spring. Heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 60; now in charge, 12; able to work, 1; can do a little, 2; helpless, 1; blind, 1; idiotic, 5; confined, 0. Diet of meat, corn and wheat bread, molasses, vegetables. Supper of bread, milk, and molasses. Average weekly cost per capita, 62½ cents. Post-office address of Superintendent is Shelby; receives \$250 per annum; the land belongs to the county and proceeds go to the Home. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. R. C. Ellis is physician, at \$14.75 per month. On September 1, 1897, there were 14 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 0; discharged, 2—voluntarily; can assist on farm, 2. The Home has 261 acres fair land; 150 in cultivation; 3 mules, 1 horse. Crops of



cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. There is no shade. We will insist on having trees planted. Religious services are held by different denominations. One child, a half-witted colored boy; mother is here caring for him; she is not bright. Outdoor relief to 20 persons, in part, from \$1.50 to \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—We have visited the Home for the poor and made a thorough examination, and find the inmates are well provided for, and receive good attention.

J. A. ANTHONY,

A. C. MILLER.

Received July 30, 1898.

#### COLUMBUS.

The Home in buildings and management remains as heretofore. Now in charge, 9; able to work, 2; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Diet of sufficient quantity of wholesome food, with occasional mess of fish, chicken and beef. Average weekly cost per capita is \$1.75. Superintendent is Eli Hinson (Whiteville), at \$20 a month, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. F. Harrell (Whiteville) is physician, at \$10 a month. Statistics not obtained; 2 can assist on farm. Premises are well arranged, neat, and in ordinarily good condition, though some slight repairs are needed. In cultivation, 12 acres; no stock. Crops of corn, peas, potatoes and vegetables. Shaded. Religious services rarely held. Outdoor relief to 14 persons, at average cost of \$2 78 monthly.

*Remarks.*—We would recommend that at least one milch cow should be kept on the premises for the benefit of the inmates.

MRS. N. M. CULBRETH,

R. H. POWELL,

J. L. MEMORY.

Received May 5, 1898.

#### CUMBERLAND.

There is no change in the Home since the last report.

S. C. RANKIN.

Received May 28, 1898.

#### DARE.\*

The Home for the Aged and Infirm is as heretofore reported. No change in any respect.

JOHN W. WARD, SR.

Received March 16, 1898.

#### DUPLIN.

The Home remains as last reported; no fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 25; now in charge, 14; able to work, 1; helpless, 3; confined, 0. To each

inmate is allowed monthly, 9 pounds meat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds lard,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel meal, 6 pounds flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon syrup, 2 pounds sugar, 1 pound coffee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound tobacco, and vegetables as they may wish. The Superintendent is B. H. Ezzell (Magnolia), at \$12 a month cash, and he boards himself. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. W. Blount (Kenansville) is physician, at \$7.50 per month. On March 1, 1898, there were 15 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 1; died, 4; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Premises not well arranged, and not in good order. Home has 200 or 300 acres land;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in cultivation; crops of corn, peas, potatoes, chufus, for the benefit of the inmates. Shaded. No religious services. One child, too young for removal. Outside relief to 51, with an average allowance of about \$1.25 per month. No workhouse.

Received 16th December, 1898.

#### DURHAM.

The Home has been improved by the addition of one brick building, 4 rooms, 8 by 12; one wooden building, 4 rooms, 12 by 15, and a large new stable, 48 by 52, is in course of construction. Fire protection by force pump and hose. Water from wells. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 24; able to work, 6; helpless, 1; confined, 3 (colored)—insane. Diet, all they desire of bread and meat, milk and butter, and the usual vegetables. Weekly cost per capita, about 50 cents. O. J. W. Terry (Durham) is Superintendent, at \$40 per month, with milk, butter and vegetables for family. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. John M. Manning is physician, at \$300 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 18 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 6; died, 2; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 4. Premises such as we have every reason to be proud of; neat, well arranged, and in good condition. Home has 133 acres; 60 in cultivation; 2 mules, 1 horse, 24 hogs, 3 cows. Crops of corn, peas, potatoes, and all the vegetables consumed at the Home. Shaded. Religious services every Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Hibberd. There are 3 children (illegitimate), not able to care for themselves. Outdoor support to 46, at from \$1.50 to \$2.50. The Superintendent of the Home is also in charge of the workhouse.

*Remarks.*—We are continually making improvements at our Home. We have reason to be proud of the arrangement for taking care of our poor. We found three children at the Home that should be in the Orphan Asylum. They are bright little fellows, and should have a fair chance in the race of life.

H. A. REAMS,

A. H. STOKES.

Received March 11, 1898.



## FORSYTH.

The County Home is in good condition, the inmates receiving plenty of good food, and in more than the usual variety where so many have to be fed. One small building for residence was burned last winter, and has not been rebuilt, as it is not needed at present. A large and well-appointed barn has been erected during the past year, and the house for the insane has been enclosed by a high fence, making a yard for them to exercise in. Deaths during the year, 4; of these 1 was insane. The farm is in splendid condition, yielding several hundred bushels each of wheat and corn, besides other grain, potatoes and all the vegetables needed for the Home. Four or five good cows furnish milk and butter. Besides being well fed and comfortably housed and cared for, religious services are held three times per month, which are very much enjoyed by the inmates.

E. J. DAVIS,

Received December 19, 1898.

Secrteary for Visitors.

## TWIN-CITY HOSPITAL.

We found the Twin-City Hospital in excellent condition, as usual. The staff has been increased by another trained nurse, a graduate of St. Luke's, Bethlehem, Pa. The number of patients has been much larger the past year than ever before. The increased expenses induced the management to institute a canvass of the citizens for regular subscriptions to its support, which we believe will result in putting it on a sound and permanent financial basis.

A hospital is badly needed for our large colored population, and we hope one may be provided at no distant day.

## THE SALEM HOME.

We found it a treat to visit again the Salem Home, where all the inmates seem like one happy family, interested in one another, in their home duties and flowers. They feel more like they are the friends of their patrons who support the Home than as dependents upon charity.

The furniture is inexpensive, but comfortable; and the whole premises are kept in nice condition.

## DELPHINE HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS.

The building occupied last year by the Delphine Home for Working Girls has been sold, so they are at present without a home, but the ladies have the matter in charge are raising funds to resume the works.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Received December 19, 1898.



## GASTON.

The Home is 1 mile southwest of Dallas, and has 4 buildings, 16 by 36, of wood. Also one dwelling of the same size, for the Superintendent; 2 rooms to each; ventilation by windows and doors; no fire protection; water supply from well; for washing, from a branch near. Heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 16; now in charge, 13; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 2—insane; idiotic, 1. Plenty of good substantial food furnished by the county, including the products of the farm. Weekly cost per capita, \$1, in addition to food raised. Harvey Rhyne (Dallas) is Superintendent, at \$15 per month and board, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. A. Jenkins (Dallas) is physician, at \$150 a year. On September 1, 1897, there were 16 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 1; died, 3—of heart disease, consumption, and old age; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2. There is a boy, with much lacerated foot, who could repair shoes, with a small expenditure to start him with tools. Premises well kept and in good condition, and clean; houses poor, but very comfortable. Has 115 acres poor land, but it could be improved; 12 acres in crops of corn, peas and vegetables, used for Home; 1 mule, 1 cow, 3 hogs. Shaded. No religious services at present. Outdoor relief to 44 at about \$6 per quarter each.

*Remarks.*—The Home and the inmates are cleanly. There are no complaints from the inmates.

Received September 28, 1898.

## GATES.

The Home is on a farm, about 1 mile north of Gatesville; has 3 buildings; the keeper's house, 24 by 18, 1 story; 2 for inmates, each 16 by 72, with 4 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 24; now in charge, 6; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Diet not limited; such food as farmers generally use; meat, fish, bread, etc., at weekly cost per capita of 85 cents. Superintendent is A. S. Walker (Gatesville), at \$2.40 monthly for each inmate and use of farm, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. W. Costen (Gatesville) is physician, at \$1.50 for each visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 7 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 2—consumption; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises are in fair condition, and being improved by present keeper. Home has 103 acres, fairly good land; about 15 acres in cultivation; no stock. Crops of corn, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, vegetables, etc., used by Superintendent for support of inmates. Not shaded. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 12 persons in private families, at an average of \$2 per month.

Respectfully,

LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received May 1, 1898.



## GRAHAM.

There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm. The poor are cared for by their friends at a stated sum. This seems to give satisfaction.

W. M. TAYLOR.

## GREENE.

The Home is as heretofore reported, in buildings and management. Now in charge, 10; able to work, ----; helpless, ----; confined, 0. Other items as heretofore stated. On September 1, 1897, there were 10 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, ----. The decay in premises is more advanced than at the last report. The County Commissioners will probably have necessary repairs made within a few months. Other items as heretofore reported. There is no regular provision for religious services at the Home. There has been one service this year.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,

L. V. MORRILL.

Received April 26, 1898.

## HALIFAX.

The Home is as heretofore reported; now in charge, 37; able to work, 5; helpless, 3; confined, 0; insane, 2; idiotic, 2. Other items as reported. Superintendent receives \$20 per month, and is a satisfactory officer. The physician receives \$500 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 43 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 4; died, 7—old age; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 5. In cultivation, 76 acres in corn and oats, and 5 in garden vegetables. There are 3 children—1 born in Home. No religious services. No system of outside relief in this county.

R. W. BROWN.

Received June 3, 1898.

## HARNETT.

The Home is about 10 miles from court-house. Has 2 very small buildings (wood), 1 room to each; ventilation by doors; no fire protection. Water from well; heated by open fires; now in charge, 6; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 2—idiotic. Plenty of meat and bread for food. Superintendent is A. L. Baughcomb (May). He is a satisfactory officer, and is paid 15 cents per day for each for board; clothing furnished by the county. The premises are not well arranged and not very neat. There is no farm. No religious services.

*Remarks.*—Our Home has 6 inmates at present; 2 males, 4 females; 2 idiotic, 1 blind, 1 helpless; 3 are over 80 years old. The Home is not well ventilated, and not kept as neat as it should be. The visit of the Grand Jury to the Home is a farce. I think it should be made the duty of some of the members of the County Commissioners to visit the Home occasionally.

Received May 9, 1898.

N. A. SMITH.



## HENDERSON.

The Home is 4 miles from court-house on public road; has one good cottage, 4 rooms; walls plastered. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from good spring; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 10 to 12; now in charge, 3; able to work, 1; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Diet of plenty of good coarse food. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.25 each. Superintendent is Drury Conn (Hendersonville), at \$5 per month for each inmate, and home and use of farm. Is fairly satisfactory. Dr. J. G. Waldrop is physician, at ordinary fee and mileage for each visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Premises naturally well arranged, but little attention paid to repairs or appearance. Has about 150 acres, mostly poor; 20 in cultivation; milch cows and hogs are kept. Crops only of ordinary vegetables for home use. Very little shade; a few apple trees. Religious services are seldom; none regular. Out-door relief to 4 persons, at \$2, 2 at \$3, 3 at \$4, 1 at \$5; in all 11 persons receive \$34. We have no workhouse, but have a chain-gang on the roads.

G. S. JONES, Chairman.

J. G. WALDROP, Secretary.

THOMAS J. RICKMAN.

Received March 30, 1898.

## HAYWOOD.

The Home is on the farm of J. L. Moody, 6 miles from Waynesville; Post-office, Dillwood; has 2 framed buildings, of wood; 1 story; but some live in Mr. Moody's farm house, which is roomy; 2 rooms to each cottage. Ventilation by windows and open fire-places. No fire protection. Pure water from good mountain spring; none better on earth. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 15 to 20; now in charge, 9; able to work (a little), 9; wholly helpless, 0; confined, 0; imbecile, 3. Food in ample supply, of good wholesome country fare. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.25, including the making of clothing from goods furnished by the county. Superintendent is J. L. Moody (Dillwood), at amount stated above per capita, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. Howell Way (Waynesville) is physician, and paid by fees for services rendered. On September 1, 1897, there were 10 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 7; died, 3; discharged, 5; of these 3 children were provided with homes; can assist on farm, 5 or 6. Premises consist of small buildings attached to a comfortable farm house; Mr. Moody's farm has 300 acres; 60 acres, with usual stock, and crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, beans, peas; cattle and hogs for market. Shaded. Occasional services by the Methodist and Baptist ministers. Children, 3, to be placed in



homes. No out-door relief as a rule; very rarely Commissioners make allowances of \$1 to \$3 a month to a few.

*Remarks.*—Everything considered, the management of the Home is probably as good and as satisfactory as possible to secure from the financial expenditure. The inmates seem well fed and contented.

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D.

Received June 13, 1898.

#### HERTFORD.

The Home is 8 miles southwest of court-house, has 6 buildings; of these 5 are 32 by 16; and 1 of 36 by 16, with small back room; all of wood; 2 rooms to each. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 20; now in charge, 12; able to work, 3 (a little); helpless, 7; confined, 2. Diet of plenty of good meat, bread, fish, and vegetables. Weekly per capita cost, 63 cents. J. W. Doughtie (of Union) is Superintendent, at \$162 per annum, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. John W. Taylor (Union) is physician, at \$90 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 11 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 3; died, 1—old age; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 3. Premises in good condition; has 60 acres, red subsoil, good farming land naturally as is in the county; 22 in cultivation; 1 horse and hogs. Crops of corn, potatoes and vegetables, for inmates. No regular religious services, but occasional appointments are made. Punishment of one person for impurity of conduct. Out door relief to a few persons at \$2 to \$4 per month.

#### HYDE.

The Home is situated  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the court-house, on the west side of public road leading to Mattamuskeet Lake. Has 1 building, 2 stories, 40 by 20 feet, with shed 9 feet wide; 7 rooms. Also 2 buildings, 16 by 20, with 2 rooms each. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from wells. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate about 20; now in charge, 6; able to work, 5 (a little); helpless, 0; confined, 4. Diet of flour, meat, meal, beef, fish, oysters, vegetables, not limited in quantity, at about \$1.25 per capita weekly. Superintendent is J. F. Jarvis (Swan Quarter), at \$12.50 (monthly?), and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. O. S. Credle (Sladesville) is physician, paid by usual fees. On September 1, 1897, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 3. The yard of the premises is enclosed by a plank fence, buildings white-washed, rooms well cleaned and ventilated. Home has about 50 acres; 3 in cultivation; no stock. Crops of vegetables, corn and potatoes. Partly shaded. No religious services. Out-door relief to 27 persons at an average of \$2 per month.

L. H. SWINDELL.

Received March 21, 1898.

## IREDELL.

There is no change in the buildings or management of the County Home.

Yours truly,

L. HARRELL.

Received May 28, 1898.

## JACKSON.

The Home is unchanged in buildings or general management. Water supply from spring. Now in charge, 4 (old women); able to work, 0; helpless, 4; confined, 0. Diet of all they want of good food, bread, meat, vegetables, etc. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is Marion Stiles (Webster), at \$6 per month for each inmate. He is a satisfactory officer. J. H. Wolff, M.D., (Sylva) is physician, at \$2.50 per visit. On August 2, 1898, there were 4 inmates; admitted since September 1, 1897, 0; died; 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Other items as heretofore. No system of out-door relief.

Received August 4, 1898.

WALTER E. MOORE.

## JOHNSTON.

The Home is as heretofore in buildings and management.

Received March 27, 1898.

ALEX. MIMMS.

## LENOIR.

There is no Home for the Aged and Infirm in this county.

R. H. LEWIS, M.D.,

O. H. ALLEN,

Received March 27, 1898.

H. D. HARPER, D. D. S.

## LINCOLN.

The Home is as previously reported. Now in charge, 29; able to work (light), 2; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Average cost weekly per capita, 96 cents. The Superintendent is M. L. Heafner (Lincolnton), at \$3.50 per month each, in cash, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. L. Crouse (Lincolnton) is physician, at \$100 annually for Home and jail. Inmates September 1, 1897, not obtained; admitted to March 1, 1898, 8; died, 1—paralysis; discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in fairly good condition. Home has 90 acres good land. Other items as reported. Children in Home, 3; of these 2 born since mothers were received. The monthly average for 2 years expended for out-door relief is \$67.

*Remarks.*—The well and water supply are being improved.

Received May 7, 1898.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.



## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is 5 miles from Lincolnton. Can accommodate 35; now in charge, 22; able to work, 2; helpless, 1, and 2 others most of the time. Food not limited; weekly cost per capita. 75 cents. Other items as reported. Dr. A. L. Crowell (Crimsie) is physician, at \$95 annually. On March 1, 1898, there were 28 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 6; died, 5; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 2. Premises in passable condition. Has 100 acres, for which keeper pays rent, and furnishes his own stock. There are some religious services; 3 children. Outside relief to 48.

*Remarks.*—The pupils of Piedmont Institute, Lincolnton, sent groceries and delicacies to the Home on Thanksgiving Day.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received December 8, 1898.

## MADISON.

The Home is about 2 miles northwest of court-house, on Walnut Creek; has 5 rooms, 16 by 16, of wood; 2 buildings; 5 in one, and 2 in the other. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water from well or creeks near. Can accommodate about 30; now in charge, 20; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; idiots, 5. Sufficient food daily, at \$1.50 weekly cost per capita. Superintendent is Len Henderson (Marshall), at \$4.50 per month for each inmate; furnished food and fuel. The county furnishes clothing and bedding, and pays medical bill. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. James K. Hardwicke (Marshall) is physician, at \$20 per month for Home and jail. On September 1, 1897, there were 16 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 4; died, 0; discharged, 4; can assist on farm, 0. Premises are in good condition. Home has 20 acres, mostly hilly; 5 acres in cultivation; crops of corn and vegetables. Partly shaded. Regular religious services. There are 4 children, who might be termed idiots. No out-door relief.

*Remarks.*—We have carefully given you all the information on the above questions.

JESSE WALLIN, M.D., Chairman.

V. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

M. A. CHANDLEY.

Received May 2, 1898.

## MARTIN.

The Home is 3 miles from county seat, and in buildings, etc., is as heretofore reported. Ventilation windows; water supply from wells; heated by open fires; can accommodate 20; now in charge, 11; able to work, 0; helpless, 5; confined, 1. Plenty of plain food provided, at about \$1.50 per capita, weekly. Superintendent is James H. Gurguims (Williamston) and he is a satisfactory officer.

The pay is \$120 per year, board and house, for self and family. Dr. W. H. Harrell (Williamston) is physician, at \$120 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 13 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, etc., no record; can assist on farm, 3. Premises remain as heretofore; 100 acres of poor quality; 50 in cultivation, of the usual crops. Shaded. Religious services by different denominations. Out-door relief to about 20, at \$4 average per month.

Received September 3, 1898.

W. H. HARRELL, M. D.

#### MECKLENBURG.

The Home is 3 miles east of county seat, and has 10 buildings; 3 of brick, 26 by 40, for the whites, 1 used as asylum, 2 of brick, 26 by 40, for colored inmates, 1 used as asylum; the others substantial wooden structures. Ventilation by windows and doors; water supply from well and spring near by; heating by stoves and open fires. Accommodations for 65; now in charge, 56; able to work, 8 or 10; helpless, 10 or 12; confined, 5 white, 4 colored. Diet of good food in abundance, with all kinds of vegetables, milk, butter, etc. Weekly cost per capita, 88 cents, besides farm products. Superintendent is W. J. McCall (Charlotte), at \$365 and board for self and family; and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. M. Strong (Charlotte) is physician, at \$60 per month for services to county. Inmates in Home September 1, 1897, 56; admitted to March 1, 1898, 36; died, 18; discharged, 18; can assist on farm, 10. The buildings are in good repair; has 108 acres of clay land; 75 or 80 in cultivation; 3 horses, 12 cows. Crops of wheat, corn, oats, peas, vegetables. Shaded. Reading and prayer by C. S. Holton and Joseph Freeland. One child (colored) 5 years old. Outdoor relief to the poor given by Commissioners.

J. WATT KIRKPATRICK.

W. N. PEOPLES,

M. A. ALEXANDER.

Received September 5, 1898.

#### McDOWELL.

The Home is on the main road to Asheville, nearly 5 miles from Marion; has 4 rooms, 16 by 18; of wood, and 2 log cabins, which could be used; 2 rooms to each. Ventilation by doors and windows; no fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 15 or 16; now in charge, 11; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Diet of plenty of meat, bread and vegetables such as are raised on the farm. Average cost weekly per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is J. W. Bidding; pay dependent on the number of inmates. B. S. Cheek, M.D., is physician, at \$80 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 12 inmates; admitted to



March 1, 1898, 1; died, 1—dropsy; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 2. The premises occupied are in good condition; out-houses need repair; 75 acres, very poor; none in cultivation just now; stock belongs to Superintendent. Shaded. Religious services at Methodist church, one-half mile; Baptist, 200 yards. There are 3 small children, orphans, and 1 idiotic. Out-door relief to 18, at \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—The Superintendent has a farm on the river, and makes most of his supplies on it. He has 3 cows, 2 mules and some hogs, which are at the Home.

B. S. CHEEK, M.D.,

W. F. CRAIG,

Received March 19, 1898.

M. M. SISK.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 12; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Average weekly cost per capita, about 70 cents; Superintendent's pay is \$2.75 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. On March 1, 1898, there were 10 inmates; admitted to September 1, 2; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in good condition. Home has no crops, except garden patches. There are 4 children; 3 about 4 years; 1 suffering from injury in infancy. Relief to 18, at \$1.50 monthly.

*Remarks.*—The sanitary condition is well looked after, and hygienic laws properly carried out.

Received September 8, 1898.

#### MITCHELL.

There is no Home kept in a building owned by the county, but the aged and infirm are kept by private citizens, paid for the same. About two or three rooms are used. No fire protection. Number now in charge, 5; able to work, 2; helpless, 3 (nearly); confined, 0; they are well fed, at an average weekly per capita charge of \$1. William Willis (Bandana, N. C.), is Superintendent, at \$4 a month for each, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. E. Smith (Bakersville) is physician, at \$30 per annum. On March 1, 1898, there were 4 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 2; died, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2. Premises shaded. No out-door relief.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GREENE.

Received December 23, 1898.

#### MONTGOMERY.

The Home consists of 4 cottages, 2 miles from Troy; to each, 3 rooms. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 16; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0.

Food, all substantial diet that is needful, at 93¼ cents weekly per capita. Superintendent lives at Troy, and receives \$3.75 monthly for each. He is a satisfactory officer. Inmates on September 1, 1897, 16; admitted to March 1, 1898, 3; died, 1; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 0. The premises are not in the best condition, but are not much dilapidated; arranged nearly in a square. Home has 3 acres, poor land; all cleared; no crops at present. Partly shaded. Religious services occasionally; no special arrangements. Out-door relief to 12 persons.

W. M. BOSTICK.

Received March 19, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No change, except that premises are more in need of repairs. Now in charge, 18, able to work, 5; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Cost per capita weekly of food, 86½ cents. Superintendent is E. D. Henley, at \$55 per annum for each inmate. Dr. A. F. Thompson (Troy) is physician, at \$39 per annum for services and all expenses. Inmates March 1, 1898, 19; admitted to September 1, 1898, 1; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. Has 50 acres, 3 in cultivation; no stock; crops of vegetables. Religious services by Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Wallace. Home has 2 children unable to care for themselves, colored. Outside relief to 12, at \$1 50 monthly.

Respectfully,

B. F. SIMMONS, Chairman.

Received September 21, 1898.

#### NEW HANOVER.

The Home is 2 miles from Wilmington, near Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Has been described heretofore. Cistern water in abundant supply for drinking and cooking. Heated by furnace. Now in charge, 20; able to work, 0; helpless, 9; confined, 5. The latter in workhouse attached; insane, 4; idiot, 1. Food varied; change of diet daily; vegetables, fish, beef, dried fish and fruit. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.57½. Superintendent is T. A. Watson (Wilmington), at 22½ cents per day for each inmate; furnishes all supplies; farm attached to Home. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. D. McMillan (Wilmington) is physician. On September 1, 1897, there were 31 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 13; died, 6; discharged, 18; can assist on farm, 0. Premises have the appearance of a well-to-do gentleman's residence. Other items as reported. Religious services for the whites for every third Sunday by Rev. James W. Craig (Methodist); for the colored, every Sunday, by different Baptist ministers. Out-door relief as follows: \$275 is dispensed monthly by the county through the Associated Charities (white) and United Charities (colored) to nearly 300 peo-



ple. Also about \$50, on an average from 50 cents to \$3 each. T. A. Watson is Superintendent of workhouse.

*Remarks.*—The inmates are in fairly good health, old age and chronic diseases excepted. The Home has recently been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed; flower garden planted; farm in fair condition, and all seem satisfied. A new wire fence has recently been placed around the Home, and the entire premises are neat, presenting an appearance creditable to the Superintendent and the county.

Respectfully,

A. G. HANKINS.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 25; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined (2 white, 1 colored). Diet as follows: Corn-bread and meat for breakfast; bread, meat and collards for dinner; no supper (related by inmate); weekly cost per capita, 22½ cents. Superintendent is Thomas Watson (Wilmington) at 22½ cents each, and produce of the farm. Not altogether a satisfactory officer. William McMillan, M.D., is physician, employed by the city and county jointly. On March 1, 1898, there were 27 inmates; admitted to September 1, 12; died, 3 (of these 2 from consumption, 1 from bowel disease); discharged, 7; can assist on farm, 0. Premises in good order. Other items as reported. Religious services third Sunday. Out-door relief by Associated Charities to a large number, but not in money as formerly, or as in winter.

*Remarks.*—I do not think the plan of subsisting the inmates of the Home now in vogue that which secures the best care of them, but it is difficult to manage to the best advantage. There is no crop this year on the farm, which, I think, is an objectionable neglect. With good attention, a good farm could be maintained at little cost, and some stock raised.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. HANKINS.

Received October 1, 1898.

#### NORTHAMPTON.

The Home is 1½ miles from court-house, and has 14 buildings; of these, one is a dwelling for Superintendent, of 2 stories, 40 by 18, with 6 rooms; 5 double houses for inmates; 2 jail buildings, 50 by 40, with 6 rooms each; one hospital with 3 rooms; all buildings of wood. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection; water supply from wells; heated by fire-places and stoves. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 25; able to work (light), 8; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food, all that they can eat and that which is good. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.25. Superintendent is A. H. Reid (Jackson), and \$30 monthly, and board in part for family; he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. H. W. Lewis (Jackson) is physician, at \$300 per annum. On



September 1, 1897, there were 33 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 7 or 8; died, 4, of old age; discharged, 4 or 5; can assist on farm, 5 or 6. Premises well arranged, and in excellent condition; has 340 acres, light gray land, clay subsoil; over 100 in cultivation, with 3 horses and mules, 15 cattle, 48 hogs. Crops of corn, peas, peanuts, potatoes, vegetables, used for support of inmates. Shaded. Religious services occasionally at the house; they are sent to church once a month. Children, 2; two young for removal. Light punishment, but seldom resorted to, is given by Superintendent for fighting or profanity. Out door relief to 52, at an average of \$16 per annum.

*Remarks.*—The Judge holding court said that the Home was an honor to the county.

Respectfully,

J. S. GRANT.

Received July 29, 1898.

#### ONSLOW.

The Home is situated on the public road leading from Richland's to Jacksonville, 9 miles from court-house. Has 3 buildings, 30 by 16, built of wood; 2 rooms; ventilation by doors and windows. Water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 12; now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0; imbecile, 1. Food not limited. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is Mrs. Peggy Thomas (Catherine Lake), at \$40 per year, cash, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. L. Cox is physician, at \$75 per year. On September 1, 1897, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 3; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 1. Premises are not arranged as they should be, but are kept neat and in good condition. The Home has 25 acres, stiff clay subsoil. Has 2 acres in cultivation; no stock. Partly shaded. No religious services provided for. One child with the mother, not capable of taking care of itself. Out-door relief to a number of persons at \$12 to \$14 per year.

*Remarks.*—Our County Home is not situated as near the county seat as it should be, nor the buildings arranged as they ought to be. I would recommend that we have 2 buildings—1 for whites and 1 for the colored. Instead of 25 acres land, we should have 200, and if properly managed, I believe it would pay the county a dividend in a few years.

Very respectfully,

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received March 25, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0; imbecile, 1. Other items as reported. In Home March 1, 1898, 5; admit-



ted to September 1, 1898, 2; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2. Premises in very good conditon. No change in items as reported. We allow to the outside poor \$1,400 per year.

#### ORANGE.

The Home is 5 miles northwest of the county seat at Hillsboro. It has 4 buildings; 2 brick, 1 frame, 1 log. The brick buildings are 100 by 16; frame 32 by 16, with ell 22 by 16; and log 22 by 22; the brick buildings have 6 rooms each, frame, 4. Ventilation by windows and doors; no fire protection; water supply from well and springs; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 44; now in charge, 21; able to work, 5; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Food of wheat and cornbread, bacon, chickens and eggs, coffee, sugar, milk and butter and molassés. Average weekly per capita cost 37 cents. A. W. Jordan (Elfland) is Superintendent, at \$200 per year, and board for self and family. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. D. Jones (Hillsboro) is physician, at \$2.50 per visit, and \$5 for monthly inspections. Inmates of Home September 1, 1897, 20, admitted to March 1, 1898, 6, died, 3—old age; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 5. Premises well arranged, neat and comfortable. Home has 475 acres; 100 in cultivation; 2 mules and 3 cows. Crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, peas. Shaded. Religious services are provided. No children. Outside relief to 5 persons, at \$2.30 monthly.

Received May 2, 1898.

#### PAMLICO.

The Home is at Bayboro, the county seat, and has 2 buildings; one 15 by 30, one 15 by 45 and shed for dining-room and kitchen; 2 rooms in one and 6 in the other. Ventilation by doors and windows; no special fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 20 to 30; now in charge, 4 white, 2 colored—total, 6; able to work (a little), 1; helpless, 1; confined, 0. The fare is good, at 93¾ cents cost weekly per capita. Mrs. L. A. Jones (Bayboro) is the Superintendent, at \$10 per month, and board of inmates at cost stated. She is a satisfactory officer. Dr. G. S. Attmore is physician (Stonewall, N. C.), and is paid by fees. On March 1, 1897, there were 3 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 3; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 5. Premises in good condition, comfortable and well kept. Has 7 acres; in cultivation, none but garden. Shaded. Inmates attend church at Bayboro. Outside relief to about 20 persons, at an average of \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—The Home is kept by a widow lady and kept well.

Yours respectfully,

G. S. ATTMORE.

Received June 7, 1898.

## PASQUOTANK.

No change as yet from last report, but we are building a new Home for the Aged and Infirm. The number of inmates is about the same as at the last report.

Very truly yours,

F. H. JOHNSTON.

Received May 7, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is about 1 mile southeast of Elizabeth City. The old main building, burned last year, has been replaced by three new ones; two or three old out-buildings not burned are used. Of the new ones 2 are alike, 40 by 20 (2 stories), with T attachment, 40 feet, 1½ stories. New building, between them, 20 by 15. These structures contain respectively 20, 22, 3, 5 and 4 rooms, including the old out-buildings. Ventilation provided by lower and upper sash, with air passages; galleries run around all of them. No fire protection; water supply from 3 pumps and 1 well. Heated by stoves; can accommodate 60 (probably); now in charge, 23; able to work, 2 or 3; helpless, 8; bedridden, 1; confined, 2. Diet of pork or bacon (beef on Sundays); fish, with all vegetables, bread and coffee. Cost not obtained. Mr. Raper (Elizabeth City) is Superintendent, at \$200 per annum, with allowances for extra services, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Isaac Fearing (Elizabeth City) is physician, at \$2 per visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 23 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 8; died, 2—old age and debility; discharged, 7; can assist on farm, 2. The new buildings are commodious, well arranged and newly furnished. Home has 2 acres, pretty fair land, well fertilized, and all incultivation; no stock. Crops of corn and root crops on the land. Shade trees burned. No regular religious services, but occasional. One child, belonging to woman, admitted. Out-door relief only to partial extent.

*Remarks.*—The cost of the new buildings (a vast improvement on the old), was about \$4,500.

Respectfully,

F. H. JOHNSTON,

Received September 16, 1898.

For the Board.

## PENDER.

The Home is ¾ mile from court house. Has 2 buildings—one 30 by 40, and one 18 by 25, of wood; 9 rooms in one, and 2 in the other. Ventilation by windows and doors. No fire protection. Water supply from cemented well. Heated by open fires; can accommodate 15 or 20; now in charge, 1; able to work, 1; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Weekly cost per capita, \$1. J. K. Brown (Burgaw) is Superintendent, for the use of the Home. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr.



George F. Lucas (Currie) is physician, at \$100 per annum. Inmates September 1, 1897, 4; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 1. Premises well arranged and in good condition; has 75 acres; in cultivation, 10, with general crops. Shaded. No religious services. Out-door relief to 20, at an average of \$1.50 monthly.

Respectfully,

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received May 2, 1898.

#### PERQUIMANS.

The Home is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles on the public road to Elizabeth City. Has 2 buildings besides the keeper's house; these are 30 by 30, one 40 by 40, of wood; 1 story, 7 rooms in one building, 5 in the other. Ventilation by doors and windows; without fire protection; water supply from wells; heated by wood stoves; can accommodate 30; now in charge, 8; able to work, 2; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Food of meat, corn and flour bread, fish, vegetables, tea, coffee; all they desire; not limited. The whole cost of the Home, including Superintendent's salary and physician's, \$700 per annum. The Superintendent is William Fowler (Winfall, N. C.), at \$175 per annum, and house and use of Home farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. C. Winslow (Winfall) is physician, at \$150 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 6 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 4; died, 1—dropsy; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 1. Premises in good repair, well arranged and neatly kept. About 30 acres in cultivation; cotton and vegetables; premises shaded. No religious services at the Home, but at church,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Out-door relief to 50, at \$13 per year.

*Remarks.*—The poor in the Home are well cared for, and those outside prefer what they get to going to the Home.

Yours,

T. G. SKINNER.

Received June 2, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 0. On March 1, 1898, there were 6 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 2; died, 1—dropsy; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Out-door relief to 50, at \$1.15 monthly.

*Remarks.*—The Home is well kept and clean, and the inmates satisfied. I can suggest no improvement.

Received September 12, 1898.

T. G. SKINNER.

#### PERSON.

The Home remains as heretofore in buildings and management. Now in charge, about 15; most of them are able to assist on the

farm. The Superintendent is Eli Jacobs (Roxboro), and is a satisfactory officer. He manages the farm to good advantage. Dr. J. A. Wise is physician, and the health of the Home is good. Outside relief is afforded by the county to about 40 persons monthly.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. HUNTER.

Received June 10, 1898.

#### PITT.

The Home is on a sand ridge 5 miles south of court-house. Has 6 houses, with 3 rooms each 16 by 16; all of wood. Ventilation by windows and chimneys. Fire protection only by wells and buckets. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate about 40; now in charge, 36; able to work, 0; helpless, 10; confined, 0. Inmates receive all they desire of good wholesome food. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.25. The Superintendent is McG. Bryan (Greenville), at \$200 per year and board. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. A. Moye, Greenville, is physician, at \$400 per year. On March 1, 1897, there were 26 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 12; died, 2 (St. Vitus dance, 1, paralysis, 1); can assist on farm, 1. Premises neat and in good repair. Home has 210 acres; 25 in cultivation; 25 hogs. Crops of corn, potatoes, vegetables—used by inmates. Shaded. A new chapel has been recently constructed for religious services. Outside relief to a few, at from \$1.50 to \$12.00 per month; at least 50 are partially supported.

Respectfully submitted,

H. HARDING.

Received April 28, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home has 7 buildings; 3 with 4 rooms; 1 with 3 rooms; 3 with 2 rooms; all 16 by 16, of wood. Now in charge, 38; able to work, 0; helpless, 6; confined, 1 (insane). Other items as reported. On March 1, 1898, there were 40 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 3; died, 3; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 1. There are 3 children with imbecile mothers; too young to remove. Outdoor relief to 60 or 70 persons, receiving on an average \$2 per month, ranging from \$1 to \$4 or \$5.

Respectfully submitted,

H. HARDING.

Received October 20, 1898.

#### POLK.

The Home for the Aged and Infirm is unchanged. Now in charge, 6; able to work, 1; helpless, 4; confined, 0. Average weekly cost of food per capita, \$1. The Superintendent is H. P. Arledge, Mill's Spring, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Tryon,



is physician, and is paid about \$5 per trip. On September 1, 1897, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 2; died, 1; can assist on farm, 1. Other items as reported. Outdoor relief to 2 persons, at \$4 a month each.

*Remarks.*—The relief for the poor is the same as at the last report; they are contracted out by the Commissioners, and they are very well cared for, as far as I can learn.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received April 27, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 4; H. P. and G. H. Arledge, Mills Spring, in charge of same, at from \$3.75 to \$6 per month for each inmate. On March 1, 1898, there were 4 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Outdoor relief to 3; of these 2 at \$3 and 1 at \$4 monthly. The keeping of the aged and infirm is let to the lowest bidder, and the parties to whom the contract is awarded take them to their homes and provide such huts or houses as will answer temporarily as a staying place. There is no permanent Home. They are paid so much a month for feeding, and get extra pay for clothing. There is little or no system. The attention and care are as good, probably, as can be given under the conditions, but the conditions are not what they should be.

Received November 4, 1898.

C. W. PEARSON.

#### RICHMOND.

The Home is 3 miles from Court House, and has 10 buildings; 7 have 2 rooms, 1 has 5 rooms, 1 with 3 rooms, and 1 with 4 rooms. Ventilation by large windows, 2 to each room. No fire protection; water supply from well; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 50 to 60; now in charge, 25; able to work, 4 (part of the time); helpless, 1; confined, 0; idiotic, 3. They are sufficiently supplied with the same food as used by Superintendent, and cooked on the same stove; average weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is J. C. Gibson, Rockingham, at \$350 a year; he is an upright, sober Christian gentleman. W. S. Faulks, M.D., Rockingham, at \$300 a year, is physician. On September 1, 1897, there were 30 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 4; died, 4; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 5. Premises are elevated, well arranged, neatly painted, and in good condition. Home has 150 acres; 20 in cultivation; 1 cow and calf; 1 mule, wagon and harness. Crops of corn, potatoes, rye, oats, and vegetables. Shaded. Monthly religious services. One child in Home, a girl of 10 years with her mother. No outdoor relief provided for.

*Remarks.*—Richmond County Home for the Aged and Infirm is well kept, and all the inmates appear as happy as they could be under existing surroundings.

Very truly,

M. M. McIVER.

Received June 17, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 23; able to work, 2 or 3; helpless, 4; confined, 1. Weekly cost per capita of food, \$1.25. T. J. Gibson is Superintendent, at \$275 per annum. W. S. Foulks, M.D., is physician at \$350. Inmates March 1, 1898, 25; admitted to September 1, 1898, 2; died, 1 (paralysis); discharged, 2; can assist on the farm, 3. Pleasantly located on an eminence. Outdoor relief to 50, at an average of \$1.50 monthly.

*Remarks.*—Everything is well arranged, and the inmates are well cared for.

M. M. McIVER.

Received September 26, 1898.

#### ROWAN.

The Home is unchanged in buildings, etc. Has in charge, 12; able to work, 3; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Food not limited, plain, with plenty of vegetables. Weekly cost per capita, 50 cents, besides what is raised in garden. Superintendent is Adam Brown, Salisbury, at \$180 per annum and house. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. L. Crump is physician, at \$200 per annum, including care of jail and chain gang. On September 1, 1897, there were 14 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 9; died, 5; discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 3. The premises are in good condition; Home has 130 acres; 5 or 6 in cultivation to raise garden vegetables. Shaded. No religious services. Outdoor relief to about 20.

W. J. MURDOCH.

Received June 17, 1898.

For Board of Visitors.

#### RUTHERFORD.

The Home is on a slope, 5 miles from Court House; has 7 buildings, including the Superintendent's house, all of wood. Of these, 5 have 2 rooms, and 2 have 1 each. Ventilation by open fires, windows, and doors. No fire protection. Water supply from a large spring above the Home. Heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 25 to 30; now in charge, 16; able to work, 5 (light work); helpless, 2; confined, 0; insane, 1. Was sent to Hospital, but eloped. Food of milk, vegetables, meat, bread, etc. Average weekly cost per capita, 72½ cents. Weldon Toms, Itom, is the Superintendent, at \$35 per annum per capita, and use of the farm. He is a satisfactory officer. W. A. Thompson, M. D., Rutherfordton, is physician,



at \$2 per visit and payment for medicines. On March 1, 1897, there were — inmates; in all, admitted. 18; died, 2; discharged, 0; now in charge, 16; can assist on farm, 5. Premises arranged on a street, 50 feet wide, houses on each side, with Superintendent's house, a wooden building of 2 rooms, at the head of the street thus formed. It has 100 acres of upland, of ordinary fertility; 20 acres in cultivation; 2 mules and 2 cows. Crops of vegetables, cotton, corn and sorghum. Shaded. Religious services at a Baptist church 1 mile distant, which some attend. There are 3 children, permitted to remain to wait on their mothers nearly helpless. Outdoor relief to about 10 persons, at \$1.50 per month.

T. B. TWITTY, M.D.

W. A. THOMPSON, M.D.

Received March 21, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now has 8 buildings; inmates in charge, 14; able to work, 1, partly; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Superintendent now allowed \$44.75 per capita annually, and the use of the farm. On March 1, 1898, there were 17 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 3; died, 1 (paralysis and lung disease); discharged, 5; can assist on farm, 2. One white child with mother; 2 negro orphans, 3 and 5 years. Outside relief to about 20, at \$1.62 monthly. Some think amount given too much.

E. B. HARRIS, M.D.

T. B. TWITTY, M.D.

W. A. THOMPSON.

Received September 19, 1898.

#### STANLY.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 8; able to work, 4 (a little); helpless, 0; confined, 2 (at times); idiotic, 3. Diet of usual food common in ordinary families. Superintendent is L. C. Holt, Albemarle, at \$20 per month, cash, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. W. Littleton, Albemarle, is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 8 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 1; died, 1 (rheumatism); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2. Other items as heretofore reported. Religious services once a month by a Baptist minister. Outdoor relief to 12 persons, at an average of \$1.25 each monthly.

*Remarks.*—We do not have many in our County Home at one time, as many of those that need help are willing to take less and keep their people at home; but I hope to see our Home improve until it will be a credit to the County.

Yours truly,

S. H. MILTON.

Received June 7, 1898.

## SURREY.

The Home is on an elevation, about 100 yards from Fish River, 1 1-4 miles northeast of county seat, and has 6 dwellings; one for Superintendent, frame, 1 1-2 stories, 4 rooms and L of 2 rooms; 1 frame, 24 by 20, of 1 story; 1 log, 2 stories, 2 rooms, 16 by 18; 2 log, double, 1 story, 2 rooms each, each 12 by 16; and 1 frame, 1 story, 12 by 14, for prison. Ventilation by windows; no fire protection. There is an excellent spring, supplying water in abundance; the river for bathing. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 18; able to work, 6; helpless, 2; confined, 1; one prisoner assigned by Commissioners to work on farm. Plenty of good and wholesome food prepared at Superintendent's house. Superintendent is J. W. Hicks, Dobson, at \$300 per annum, and he is a satisfactory officer. Jno. R. Woltz, M.D., is physician, at \$36 per annum. On September 1, 1897, there were 21 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 2; died, 2 (1 angina pectoris, 1 chronic liver disease); discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 6. Premises in good condition, and well kept; whitewashed; has 200 acres, first class land; 50 in cultivation; 2 mules and 3 cows. Crops of corn, wheat and oats, used for inmates. Full supply of garden vegetables. Partly shaded. Services every fourth Sunday by Rev. Mr. Forest; occasional services by other ministers. One child, nursing. Punishment of one inmate by Superintendent. Outdoor relief to certain persons at \$1 per month.

*Remarks.*—The Superintendent is employed by the year, and required to furnish 2 mules and 3 hands, and conduct the farm; proceeds applied to the use of the inmates.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. WOLTZ.

Received July 23, 1898.

## TRANSYLVANIA.

No change in the buildings or management of the Home since last report. It is situated 2 miles from the county seat.

Very truly,

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received April 6, 1898.

## TYRRELL.

The Home remains as last reported. Now in charge, 2; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. They are fed at the table of the Superintendent, at an average weekly cost of \$1.63. Superintendent is Jno. Alexander, Columbia, at \$6.50 each, and use of the property of the County Home. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Abner Alexander is physician, at \$1 for each visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 2 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on the farm, 1. Premises are in fair con-



dition and well kept. Crops of garden and field crops, and used by the keeper. There are some shade and ornamental trees. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 2 persons; 1 at \$4 and the other \$2 per month.

*Remarks.*—Tyrrell is, perhaps, one of the best counties in our State. There is not a rum mill, as they were commonly called, in the county, and but for obedience to statute law, it might be advisable to dispense with prisons, workhouses and the old stand-by, poor-house.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received March 22, 1898.

#### UNION.

The Home is well located, about 300 yards from the Court House. The main building is of brick, and there are two or three frame buildings sufficient in size to accommodate all; there are 11 rooms in the main building, and 2 each in the others. Ventilation by windows. Fire protection by the fire company of the town. Water supply from well. Heated by open wood fires. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 30; able to work, 15 (can do some work); helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food ample and wholesome; as good as that of the average citizen; average weekly cost, \$1. J. F. Barr, Monroe, is Superintendent, at \$250 in cash, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. E. Ashcroft is physician, at \$100 a year. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, died, 3 (consumption); discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 6. Premises in good condition, and Home is one of the best in North Carolina; has 33 acres, of which 15 are in cultivation; 1 horse, 3 good cows. Crops of vegetables and grain, used at Home. Shaded. Religious services twice a month by ministers of the town. Seven children in Home. One inmate sent to jail for disorderly conduct. Outdoor relief to 10 to 20 persons.

*Remarks.*—I say candidly that I do not believe any county in North Carolina cares better for the unfortunate poor than Union.

Received April 5, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings, etc., as reported; now in charge, 26; able to work, 6; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Food of milk and butter, meat, vegetables of all kinds, coffee, sugar, grits, or anything else that they call for; not limited in quantity. Other items as reported. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, died, 1 (consumption); discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 6. Premises in good condition. Now in Home, 6 children. Outside relief to 30 persons at \$2 monthly.

*Remarks.*—I most respectfully defy any county in the State to show a better kept or provided Home than our own. In my opinion it is first class, and we boast of it.

Received September 21, 1898.



## WAKE.

No change in the buildings of the Home. Now in charge, 60 inmates; able to work, 10 (a little); helpless, 0; confined, 2 (idiots). Other items as heretofore reported. The Superintendent is C. B. Ray, Raleigh, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. R. B. Ellis (Raleigh), physician. On September 1, 1897, there were — inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 9; died, 9 (of old age and consumption, discharged, 5; can assist on farm, 10 (in a limited way). Religious services once a month regularly by Rev. W. J. W. Crowder, and by some others occasionally. One sane male child, 4 years old, in Home. Outdoor relief to 40 persons, at about \$1 per month.

The work-house is situated in East Raleigh, and has 55 inmates.

*Remarks.*—As far as we have been able to look into the various matters in connection with Wake County Home, it is our opinion that Superintendent C. B. Ray is doing the best he can, with the means under his control, for the good of every interest. We were favorably impressed by the general good health and the expressions of satisfaction among the 60 inmates. It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that some of the poor who were almost wrecks when carried there, are now in greatly improved condition, able and willing to render what service they can for the good of the Home. The well-managed farm, under Mr. Pugh, promises a fine yield. Our visit to the work-house gave us opportunity to learn that the things needful for health, safety and proper labor are being employed for the 55 prisoners improving our public roads. Regular religious services and good reading are well supplied and generally appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. W. CROWDER.

I. C. BLAIR.

Received July 15, 1898.

## WARREN.

The Home remains as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 18; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. M. B. Alston, Marmaduke, N. C., is Superintendent, at \$4.50 per month for each inmate and use of farm of 180 acres. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. P. J. Macon, Warrenton, is physician, at \$12.50 per month for services at County Home and as Superintendent of Health. On March 1, 1897, there were 24 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1898, 9; died, 6 (from blood poisoning, 1; paralysis, 1; dropsy, 1; consumption, 1; scrofula, 1, and heart failure, 1); discharged, 7; can assist on farm, 0. Premises clean and in good general condition; has 180 acres, rocky and hilly, fairly good; about 25 in cultivation; 2 horses, 3 head of cattle and hogs, belonging to Superintendent. Crops of cotton, corn, millet,



and oats. Partly shaded. Religious services, in summer, 2 or 3 times a month, by different denominations, white and colored. Outdoor relief to 53, at about \$1.35 per month.

P. H. ALLEN.

R. D. FLEMING.

W. J. WHITE.

MRS. V. L. PENDLETON.

MRS. W. P. MASSENBURG.

Received March 22, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as reported. Now in charge, 22; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.13. Superintendent is M. B. Alston, Warrenton, with the use of the farm and \$4.50 per month for each inmate, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. T. B. Williams, Ridgeway, is physician, at \$12.50 per month. On March 1, 1898, there were 21 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 8; died, 3 (from dropsy, 1, and heart trouble, 2); discharged, 4; can assist on farm, 0. Other items as heretofore. Outdoor relief to 48, at about \$1.38 average monthly.

*Remarks.*—We consider our Superintendent one of the best in the State; the inmates seem to be devoted to him. We would suggest that you furnish questions for white and colored separately, in order that we may show what is being done for the colored race.

P. H. ALLEN.

H. B. HUNTER.

MRS. J. B. W. JONES.

Received December 6, 1898.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Home is 3 miles from Court-house, and has 2 buildings, of wood, 1 16 by 16, and one 32 by 32. There are 2 rooms in one, and 6 in the other. Ventilation by doors and windows. No fire protection. Water supply from well; heated by open fires; can accommodate 12; now in charge, 6; able to work, 2 (a little); helpless, 4. The monthly ration allowed each inmate consists of 10 pounds flour, 1 pound coffee, 1 bushel corn meal, 2 pounds sugar, 10 pounds meat, 1 pound baking powder, 1 bar soap. Occasionally fish, beef, etc. Average weekly cost per capita, \$1. Jas. Harrison is now Superintendent, but will be succeeded January 1 by Jno. G. Gurgamus. The first receives \$100 per annum and the use of the farm, and the second will have \$95 and the use of the land. The first-named was not a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. A. Ward, Plymouth, is physician, at \$1.25 per visit. On September 1, 1897, there were 4 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1898, 3; died, 1 (from old age); discharged, 0;

can assist on farm, 2. The premises consist of old structures, but lately have been temporarily repaired; on high land just beyond a swamp. Has 8 acres, poor land, 3 good; 8 acres in cultivation; no stock except keeper's; crops of cotton and corn and belong to keeper. Superintendent obligated to have garden and potato patch for inmates, but failed to do so. Shaded. No religious services. There is 1 minor, of unsound mind. Outside relief to about 25 at \$2 a month.

*Remarks.*—Some of the inmates stay a while in the Home and then leave for a while.

Yours, etc.,

W. M. BATEMAN.

Received December 17, 1898.

#### WATAUGA.

No change in the Home, in buildings or management, since last year.

Yours very truly,

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received May 7, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is 2 miles from Court-house; has 4 buildings, 4 rooms each, frame, well ceiled and weatherboarded; ventilation by windows; no fire protection. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined, 0. Diet of meat, vegetables, milk, butter, fruit, tea, coffee, etc.; not limited. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.25. Riley Hodges, Boone, is Superintendent, at \$5 each per month and use of farm; he is satisfactory. W. B. Councill, M.D., Boone, is physician, at \$2.50 per visit. Inmates on March 1, 1898, 9; admitted to September 1, 1898, 0; died, 0; discharged, 1. Premises in good condition; well shaded, well arranged and kept; has 200 acres mountain land, 75 in cultivation; 4 milch cows, 2 horses, hogs, sheep, etc. Crops of grain, grass, fruit and vegetables. No religious services. Relief to 10 persons at \$3 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received September 7, 1898.

#### WILSON.

The Home is unchanged in buildings. Inmates now in charge, 26; able to work, 4; helpless, 5; confined, 1. The food is good in quality and quantity. Postoffice address of Superintendent is Wilson. He receives \$25 monthly, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. B. Walton, Saratoga, W. J. Jones, Jr., Wilson, are physicians, at \$20 a month. From September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, there were 10 inmates admitted; deaths, 4 (by heart disease, 2; old age, 2); discharged, 8; can assist on farm, 4. The Home could be greatly improved, and the subject has been represented to the Commission-



ers by the physicians. Crops of corn, potatoes and vegetables, used at the Home. Shaded. Religious services kindly given by Rev. Thos. Bell, Episcopal minister. Two children, born at the Home. Outdoor relief to about 35, from \$1 to \$2 each monthly from the county.

*Remarks.*—This county, as well as others, needs a better Home for the indigent; also, ward for incurable insane in connection with a work-house, having a resident physician and overseer. The present condition of things is bad. Would also suggest an emergency hospital in connection with the same.

J. B. STICKNEY.

## COUNTY PRISONS.

## ALAMANCE.

The county prison is of brick; prisoners' apartments are fire-proof, and there is a force-pump and well for fire protection. The building is 50 by 60; 2 stories, 4 rooms; 2 rooms 24 by 30, and 2 rooms 14 by 14; 4 cells, 7 by 7, in 1 room. Ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; 1 tick and 2 double blankets to each prisoner. Water 3 times daily; food sufficient. Cleansing by water; sewerage provided. No vermin. Liquors only on physician's prescriptions. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored; total, 3. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 15 white males, 33 colored males; total, 48; for larceny and retailing ardent spirits without license.

*Remarks.*—We have a county work-house, and nearly all convicts are put upon the county roads when the sentences are for short terms.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT.

J. A. TURRENTINE.

P. H. FLEMING.

Received April 15, 1898.

## ALEXANDER.

The county prison is of brick, not fire proof, and without fire protection; 40 by 24, with 2 stories; 1 cell room, 12 by 20, and 2 rooms 10 by 10. Ventilation only by doors and windows. Heated by open fires; no suffering from cold. Bedding and covering enough to keep comfortable. Cool drinking water when desired; fed with the ordinary meals. Cleansed with water; also lime; excreta carried off; no vermin. There are occasional visits by religious ministers. Now confined, 0.

Statistics not obtained.

Received August 10, 1898.

## ALLEGHANY.

The county prison is of brick, but not fire-proof, and without fire protection. It is 18 by 36, with 2 stories and 4 cells of 9 by 16; these used to hold 1 to 6 prisoners. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves; not much suffering from cold; a straw bed and reasonable covering allowed. Cool drinking water as needed; sufficient food furnished. No special method of cleansing is used, but it is cleansed as needed; excreta carried away; no vermin. There are no



religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, for affray. From March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 4 white males, 1 colored male, 1 colored female; offences—the whites for murder, colored prisoners for theft.

S. W. BROWN.

Received June 20, 1898.

#### ANSON.

The county prison is of brick, fire-proof; 36 by 45, 3 stories high, with 6 cells; with 1 room, 32 by 15, 2 rooms of 16 by 15, 3 rooms 8 by 10. Ventilation only by windows. Heating by coal stoves; no suffering from cold; all bedding and covering furnished without limit that is needed. Cool drinking water 5 times daily in warm weather; 3 times in winter. Two full meals furnished daily. Cleansing by disinfectants, lime, soap and water, sweeping; excreta removed; no vermin. Religious services occasionally; they are given religious literature. Now confined, 4 colored males. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 8 white males, 28 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 39. Of these, 1 white male and 3 colored males for assault and battery; 3 white males, 11 colored males, and 2 colored females, for costs and fines; 1 white male and 6 colored males, for larceny; 1 white male, forgery; 1 colored male, trespass; 3 colored males for murder; 1 colored female for resisting officer; 1 white male, disposing of mortgaged property; 1 colored male, peace bond; 1 white male, forfeited bond; 1 colored male, burglary; 1 colored male arson; 1 colored male, cruelty to animals.

A. J. BATTLE, M.D.

G. W. HUNTLEY.

Received April 30, 1898.

#### ASHE.

The county prison is as heretofore reported in building and management. Now confined, 2 white males, 1 white female; total, 3. The woman for murder (an infant child), the others for violation of revenue laws. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 30 white, 4 colored; 30 males, 4 females; total, 34. Of these, 1 for murder, 10 for larceny, 4 disturbing religious worship, 2 adultery, 5 carrying concealed weapons, 1 slander, 4 assault and battery, 8 illicit distilling. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Our county prison is still under the charge of Deputy Sheriff Wayman. He is kind and considerate, looking after the comfort of prisoners, yet vigilant and prompt in the discharge of his duty.

BEN. P. GRIGSBY.

Received April 9, 1898.

## BERTIE.

The county prison is of wood, and without fire protection; 18 by 30, 2 stories, with 4 rooms above and 1 below; those above 15 by 9, and 15 by 18 below. Ventilation only by windows; warmed by heater; prisoners kept reasonably comfortable; sufficient bedding and covering. Drinking water twice daily; food sufficient, but in poor condition. Cleansed with scrub brooms and water; excreta buried; not free of vermin, and insufficient means used to remove same. Religious services very seldom. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—The prison is usually emptied at each session of court, which is about four times a year. Bertie county very much needs a new jail or county prison, and until such is had we can not have such arrangements for comfortable accommodation of prisoners as should be.

R. W. ASKEW.

Received May 31, 1898.

## BEAUFORT.

The county prison is of brick and iron, and practically fire-proof; has force-pump and hose; size, 36 by 40; 2 stories, 6 cells (steel cage), with corridor and large room for prisoners. The cells are 7 by 8; rooms 16 by 16. Ventilation by windows; heating good with wood heaters; no suffering from cold; have all bedding they need. Cool drinking water as often as needed; food ample, 30 cents worth daily. Cleanliness obtained by broom and pump, twice daily; excreta hauled away; practically free of vermin. No liquors unless prescribed by physician. Occasional religious services on Sunday and prisoners visited. Now confined, 4 colored males; of these 3 for larceny, 1 assault and battery with deadly weapon. From September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, were confined 10 white males, 1 white female; 11 whites; and 77 colored males, 9 colored females—86; total, 97. Offences: For rape, 1; the others for larceny and assault. One man executed for rape. General management good.

C. M. PAYNE.

JNO. R. ROSS.

AUG. LATHAM.

Received October 7, 1898.

## BRUNSWICK.

The county prison is of wood, without fire protection; 25 by 32, 2 stories; 2 rooms, 2 cells; rooms 12 by 24 feet; cells 7 feet square. Ventilation only by windows; heated by wood stoves; no suffering from cold; 1 straw bed and 3 blankets furnished. Cool drinking water 3 times daily; 2 good substantial meals daily. Excreta removed; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white



male, 2 colored males; total, 3. Of these, 1 insane, 2 for assault. From March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male, 12 colored males; total, 13. Of these, 3 for non-payment of fines and costs, 3 larceny, 3 assault, 1 attempt at rape, 1 slander, 1 insane, and 1 white male for fines and costs. General management good.

*Remarks.*—We find the prisoners contented, and they say they have no cause for complaint. The building is in good order. We have only 2 terms of court during the year; the people of the county are peaceable and law-abiding. There is little or no crime. The jail is often without a prisoner. Most of those reported were in prison for a short time only.

JOHN W. BENNETT.

KATE STUART.

Received April 22, 1898.

#### BUNCOMBE.

Jail as heretofore reported in buildings and management. The Grand Jury has recently inspected the jail, reporting favorably upon its condition and the comfort of the prisoners. Now confined, 14 white male prisoners, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 21. The white prisoners are temporarily confined, awaiting action of the U. S. Circuit Court, now in session. County prisoners in chain gangs, are divided into 2 camps of 35 and 22 each; of these, 5 white males, 52 colored males; total, 57. The two camps are at some distance from Asheville, and have not been recently visited.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES P. SAWYER.

HANFORD N. LOCKWOOD.

Received November 12, 1898.

#### CABARRUS.

The county prison is of brick, not fire-proof, but has a water-pipe in each story. It is 40 by 50, 3 stories, including the basement; with 6 rooms for prisoners; these are 15 feet square; no ventilation except by windows; heated by furnaces; no suffering from cold; bedding supplied for comfort. Water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansing by water and broom, soap and lime; excreta removed by sewerage; no vermin as a rule, occasionally brought in by a prisoner. Religious services once a month. Now confined, 2 white males, 3 colored males; total, 5. From September, 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, 10 white males, 1 white female, 50 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 63.

*Remarks.*—We have had 4 tramps. We have no lock-up for the town. The county jail is used for confinement until they can be brought before the mayor.

W. M. WEDDINGTON.

J. M. ALEXANDER.

M. L. STEVENS, M.D.

Received April 14, 1898.

## CALDWELL.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Heated by fire-places and stoves, and good fires kept; straw beds are furnished and blankets enough for warmth. Cool drinking water when called for, three times or more. Cleansed by washing, and the use of lime every day; excreta carried out to the lot; it is impossible to avoid vermin at times, from the construction of the cages. There are no religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 1 colored male; total, 5. Of these, 1 for burglary (colored), 2 retailing spirits, 1 larceny, and 1 passing forged check. General management as good as can be with the old dilapidated jail.

*Remarks.*—Statistics can not be obtained from the jailer; he says he has not kept a book.

Respectfully,

J. M. SPAINHOUR

Received July 28, 1898.

## CAMDEN.

Prison as heretofore described. Has 2 stories, 3 cells, 8 by 14, in which 2 persons are placed; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; a mattress and 2 or 3 blankets to each. Cool drinking water as needed. Excreta removed to swamp; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 3 colored males.

T. B. BOUSHALL.

Received May 30, 1898.

## CARTERET.

The county prison is of brick, 30 by 40, fire-proof, and fire protection from town fire department; has 2 stories, with 4 cells; rooms 15 by 30; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves and fire-place; no suffering from cold; ample bedding and covering. Fresh water four times daily; food not limited. Cleansed by scrubbing and whitewashing; excreta buried; no vermin. Religious exercises on Sunday afternoon. Now confined, 1 white male. Records not obtained.

Received September 3, 1898.

## CASWELL.

The county prison is made of logs, weatherboarded; not fire-proof and without fire protection; has 2 stories with 4 rooms, one containing a cage; ventilation by windows; heated by furnace in basement, with pipe through the building; no suffering from cold; two blankets each. Drinking water twice a day; 1 pound meat and 1 pound bread daily as food. Cleansing by scouring and



whitewash; excreta removed from premises; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 5 white females, 3 colored males; total, 8. The former for keeping disorderly house, the latter for larceny and assault and battery. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 5 white females, 3 colored males; total, 8. Offences as given above.

T. H. HARRISON.

Received April 11, 1897.

#### CATAWBA.

The county prison is of brick, 2 stories, with rooms 12 by 15, and cells 7 by 6 1-2 by 8; 2 confined in each usually; not fire-proof, and no fire protection; ventilation only by windows; heated by steam; no suffering from cold, sufficient bedding and covering allowed. Drinking water furnished as often as necessary; ample supply of food. Cleansing by disinfecting washes and lime; it is doubtful if it be free of vermin. Am not informed as to religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 2 white females, 5 colored males. Offences as follows: The women for keeping disorderly house; the males, 1 for murder, 1 horse-stealing, 1 carrying concealed weapons, 1 resisting officer, 2 larceny, 1 assault with deadly weapon.

D. McD. YOUNT, M. D.

Received June 9, 1898.

#### CHATHAM.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Ample bedding allowed; no suffering from cold. Water and food as desired. Cleansing by lime and water; excreta removed and buried; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males. One for rape, under sentence of death (since commuted), 3 for illicit distilling. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 5 white males, 14 colored males 3 females; total, 22. Of these, for larceny, 5; assault, 2; retailing spirits, 2; attempt at poisoning, 2; fornication and adultery, 4; failure to pay costs, 6.

*Remarks.*—The jail is in good condition and well kept. The jailer is making a very great improvement by turning part of the jail yard into a vegetable garden, for the use of the prisoners. He is very kind to them.

G. R. PILKINGTON.

J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received March 15, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Buildings as reported and items above; abundant food. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 7 colored males; total, 10. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 7 white

males, 13 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 21. The offences are chiefly for assault and battery, larceny and illicit distilling; 1 for burglary, 1 insane person. General management fairly good.

*Remarks*—The jail is not kept as cleanly as we would like; but the Sheriff is having it attended to. They are busy whitewashing now.

G. R. PILKINGTON.

J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received September 19, 1898.

#### CHEROKEE.

The county prison is of brick, fire-proof, but without special means for extinguishing fire; 21 by 23, with side room 12 by 18; one story high, with 4 rooms—2 each for male and female prisoners; those for males 6 by 8, and 7 feet high; for females, 4 by 7, and 7 feet high. Windows provided with wire gauze and glass; ventilation by windows; heated by open stove; prisoners suffer from cold sometimes (depends much on jailer); 1 mattress and 2 blankets allowed to each. Cool drinking water 3 times daily; sufficient food allowed. Cleansed with water and disinfected with lime; excreta taken to cess pool; no vermin. Religious services not given. Now confined, 2 white males; 1 for violation of Internal Revenue law, 1 for disturbing religious worship. Statistics not obtained. Management fair.

#### CHOWAN.

No change in the county prison, in the building or its management. Now confined, 7 colored males: 1 for rape, 6 for assault and battery. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 8 colored males, 1 white male; total, 9.

*Remarks*.—Statements formerly made in reply to each inquiry are to be accepted also for this report without change.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

Received May 10, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now confined, 7 colored males, for trial, in default of bond. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 9 colored males for assault and in default of bond.

*Remarks*.—The ventilation is not satisfactory on the lower floor. The county prison is used by the town of Edenton as a lock-up. The report does not include any offenders but those confined by county.

R. B. DRANE.

Received October 24, 1898.

#### CLAY.

No change in the structure or management of the county prison



in any respect since the last report. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 5 white males; of these, 3 for violation of U. S. Revenue laws, 2 for larceny.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received March 17, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Unchanged in any respect. Now confined, 2 white males; 1 for affray, 1 for violation of Internal Revenue laws United States. Confined from March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, 2 white males.

*Remarks.*—The jail house is very imperfect and not such as humanity would demand, but the treatment of prisoners is very good, under the circumstances.

Respectfully,

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received September 16, 1898.

#### CLEVELAND.

The prison is of brick, and fire-proof; 40 by 50, with an ell; 2 stories and 5 rooms, with cells 8 by 8; ventilation only by windows; heated by steam heaters; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering sufficient for comfort. Cool drinking water four or five times a day; food not limited. Cleansing by soap and water; sewerage provided; no vermin. Religious services are provided. Now confined, 1 white male, 7 colored males; total, 8. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 8 white males, 25 colored males; total 33.

*Remarks.*—We have a very humane jailer, and, therefore, in all respects, the jail is a credit to our great county.

J. A. ANTHONY.

A. C. MILLER.

Received July 30, 1898.

#### COLUMBUS.

The county prison is of brick, but not fire-proof, and is without fire protection. It is 36 by 44, 2 stories, with 4 cells 12 by 12; accommodates 1 to 8 prisoners; ventilation only by windows; heated by open fires and a stove; no suffering from cold; 1 mattress and 3 or 4 blankets furnished. Cool water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansing by scouring, and some lime, turpentine and other disinfectants used; no vermin. Religious services very seldom. Now confined, 2 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 3; for fighting. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—We find the jail kept ordinarily well; but we would say that it needs whitewashing badly. We understand that the

whitewash has been applied only once in the past 3 years. We would also recommend the use of disinfectants more frequently.

R. H. POWELL.

J. S. MEMORY.

Received May 5, 1898.

CUMBERLAND.

There is no change in the county prison since last report.

S. C. RANKIN.

Received May 28, 1898.

DARE.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. No change in any respect.

J. W. WARD, Sr.

MRS. O. J. WESCOTT.

MRS. BLANCHE FORBES.

Received September 9, 1898.

DUPLIN.

The county prison is of brick, 20 by 24, with steel cells 4 by 7, and 2 rooms 8 by 8; of one story, and as nearly fire-proof as can be made; no special means of extinguishing fire; ventilation only by windows; heated by stove; no suffering from cold; all bedding furnished that is necessary to comfort. Cool water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansing by ordinary methods used in house cleaning; excreta carried out; free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for insanity; 1 colored female, larceny; total, 2. Statistics not obtained.

Received December 15, 1898.

DURHAM.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. A force-pump and hose have been provided, in case of fire. Food not limited. No vermin. Punishment of insubordination by being placed on bread and water diet. Religious services are held. Now confined, 2 white males (for forgery and larceny), 40 colored males, 7 colored females, larceny; total, 49. From September 1, 1897 to March 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male, 61 colored males, 9 colored females; total, 71.

*Remarks.*—What we have said of our Home is also true of our prison. The prisoners are well cared for, in the way of good wholesome food and comfortable clothing. They are then made to work. The management of this institution calls for special mention. We are moving forward in every way.

H. A. REAMS.

A. H. STOKES.

Received March 11, 1898.



## FORSYTH.

In the county jail, which is also used as the Winston lock-up (although the city has another), we found improvement in the variety of food furnished, and in cleanliness, that part occupied by county prisoners being kept free of vermin. That occupied by city prisoners is about as heretofore. We found some slight defects in the building, which were reported to the authorities and they were promptly corrected.

We have not yet succeeded in getting the jailer to keep a record of the prisoners in such shape that we can make an intelligent report of the number, sex, cause of confinement, sentence imposed, etc., although we have furnished each one for several years past with a book ruled and headed for entering such information.

The Winston lock-up occupies a good-sized, well-lighted and ventilated room in the City Hall, heated by steam, with closets connected with the city sewer. It has 3 good-sized iron cages, and is a first-class lock-up, with the exception that prisoners can bend the bars and escape. For that reason it is not used at present, but the Aldermen are talking of putting it in order.

The Salem lock-up occupies a small room in the Town Hall. It has 3 small iron cages, and was not safe at the time of our inspection, but mechanics were at work trying to make it safe. There is room for improvement in cleanliness. We considered it uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Received December 19, 1898.

## GASTON.

The prison is of brick and wood; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 30 by 60, with 2 stories, and 8 rooms for prisoners; 5 cells 6 by 8, 2 cells 15 by 15, 1 cell 10 by 10; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves in the passages; no suffering from cold; 1 straw bed and 2 heavy comforts allowed to each. Cool water whenever called for; allowed as much food as they can eat twice a day. Cleansing by sweeping and scouring; excreta removed in buckets to open sewer, 150 yards from jail; no vermin. Liquors only used for medicinal purposes. Ministerial services not regularly given. Now confined, 8 white males, 17 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 26. Offences as follows: 9 for larceny, 3 for murder, 1 for retailing spirits unlawfully, 3 for assault, 2 for assault with intent to commit rape, 3 for carrying concealed weapons, 2 for gambling, 2 for fornication and adultery, 1 for retailing spirituous liquors. From September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898 there were 79 commitments—78 males and 1 female. We report favorably upon the management, except the lack of sufficient religious services.

*Remarks.*—The above report includes offences against the town as well as the State; no other place for confinement. We think the prisoners well fed and well treated, except as mentioned.

Received September 28, 1898.

#### GATES.

The county prison is of brick, but not fire-proof; no fire protection, except water-buckets; 24 by 36, 2 stories, with 3 rooms and 3 cells; rooms 14 by 24, 12 by 14 and 8 by 10; cells 12 by 14 each; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; all bedding allowed that is desired. Drinking water twice daily; food not limited. Cleansed by brooms and hot water, lye, soap and lime; excreta composted and used on farm; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 3 colored males for larceny; 1 white male for same offence; total, 4.

*Remarks.*—The jail is kept in as good condition as the construction of the building will allow. We are very fortunate in having but few prisoners to take care of. No complaint is heard of Sheriff R. O. Riddick's management of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received May 1, 1898.

#### GRAHAM.

The county prison is of wood, with no fire protection; 24 by 36, with 2 rooms, 10 by 14; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; plenty of bedding. Cool water 4 times daily; ample allowance of coarse, wholesome food. Every precaution taken for cleanliness; excreta burned; no vermin. Religious services on Sunday. Now confined, 4 white males; 1 for murder, 3 for misdemeanors. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—We have no persons serving sentence. All are in jail awaiting trial, in default of bail.

W. M. TAYLOR.

Received March 18, 1898.

#### GREENE.

The county prison is as heretofore reported in buildings and management. Cool water 3 times a day; oftener if required. Liquors allowed only in special cases, and then in very small quantities. Religious services are not performed regularly, but there have been 2 in the last year. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male, 7 colored males; total, 8. The white male for trespass and assault, the colored males as fol-



lows: 2 for non-payment of costs, 2 for larceny, 1 for bastardy, 1 for assault and battery, 1 for fornication and adultery.

SWIFT GALLOWAY.

L. V. MORRILL.

Received April 26, 1898.

#### HALIFAX.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. It is comparatively free of vermin. There are occasional religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 14 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 20; for larceny, etc. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 13 white males, 54 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 71; for larceny, receiving stolen goods, etc.

R. W. BROWN.

Received June 3, 1898.

#### HARNETT.

The jail is unchanged in building or management. We have nothing to report, as we hardly ever have any prisoners. Our jail is not considered safe. It is kept as neat as any, not being occupied much of the time.

N. A. SMITH.

Received May 9, 1898.

#### HENDERSON.

The prison is of brick, 44 by 54, not fire-proof, but connected with city waterworks; 2 stories, 3 rooms; these rooms are large, and 1 contains a cage and berths for 12 men; ventilation only by windows; heated by good furnace, with ample registers; no suffering from cold; straw beds, mattresses, comforts and blankets. Water supply by faucets in rooms. Food abundant, good and well cooked. Cleansing by lime and whitewash; sewerage provided; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 4 white males; 1 for murder, 1 for assault with deadly weapon, 1 for illicit distilling, 1 for assaulting U. S. Marshal. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 8 white males, 1 white female, 2 colored males; total, 11. Of these, 3 for larceny, 3 for violation of revenue laws, 1 for keeping disorderly house, 4 (now confined) as given above.

*Remarks.*—In addition to the above, 4 are now in chain gang serving sentences; 1 for larceny of horse (3 years), 1 for larceny of mule (1 year), 2 for larceny (1 year).

G. S. JONES, Chmn.

J. G. WALDROP, Sec.

THOS. J. RICKMAN.

Received March 30, 1898.

## HYDE.

The prison is of brick, 30 to 35 feet square, with 2 stories, 4 rooms and hall above and below; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding enough for comfort. Cool water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansing with lime—work thorough; excreta buried; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male, 4 colored males; total, 5.

L. H. SWINDELL.

Received March 21, 1898.

## IREDELL.

There is no change in the buildings or management of the county prison.

Yours truly,

L. HARRILL, M.D.

Received May 28, 1898.

## JACKSON.

The prison is as last reported. Cool water as desired; sufficient food provided. Cleansed by scalding and scouring; sewerage arranged; no vermin, except a few fleas. Some prisoners have been locked into cells for misbehaviour. There have been no religious services. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 14 white males, for affrays, carrying concealed weapons, larceny, assault and battery, and retailing spirits without license.

*Remarks.*—No one now in jail, and has not been since July 11, 1898.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received August 4, 1898.

## JOHNSTON.

The county prison is as heretofore. Now confined, 2. The jail is well managed.

ALEX. MIMS.

Received March 27, 1898.

## LENOIR.

The county prison remains as heretofore in buildings and management. Now confined, 3 white males, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 10. Offences: Larceny, non-payment of costs and illicit distilling. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 22 white males, 40 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 64. Of these, for assault, 7; bigamy, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 2; non-payment of costs, 12; defrauding, 1; forgery, 1; larceny, 11; murder, 2; threats, 1; illicit distilling, 26.

*Remarks.*—Of the prisoners held for trial, 26 are U. S. prisoners.

R. H. LEWIS, M.D.

O. H. ALLEN.

H. D. HARPER, D.D.S.

Received March 21, 1898.



## LINCOLN.

The county prison is as heretofore in buildings and management. It is free of vermin. There is no regular religious service. Now confined, 2 white males, 8 colored males; total, 10. Offences of these as follows: 1 for murder, 3 for assault and battery, 6 for larceny; total, 10. Statistics not obtained, as no record was kept.

*Remarks.*—The water supply is not good, and the disposition of the excreta bad. Can not prevail on the authorities to keep a record of arrests, fines, penalties, etc.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received May 7, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

Jail as reported. Sufficient bedding. Food and water in comfort; excreta removed in buckets; no vermin. Occasional religious services. Now confined 1 white male, for illicit distilling; 1 colored male, 2 colored females; total, 4; of the latter, 2 for larceny, one for fornication and adultery. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 4 white males, 39 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 44. Of these, 30 for larceny, 12 for assault and battery, and 2 for fornication and adultery. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The disposition of the excreta is offensive.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received December 8, 1898.

## MADISON.

The county prison is of wood, with 1 iron cage; not fire-proof, and without fire protection. Prison has 3 stories, with 4 rooms for prisoners and 1 iron cage; rooms 18 by 20, and cage 6 by 10; ventilation only by windows; heated by 1 steam heater, which warms 1 room and the cage, and drums in the other rooms; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering enough to keep reasonably comfortable. Cool water as often as needed; they are well fed. Sewerage provided to the river; no vermin. No intoxicating liquors except in case of sickness. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 9 white males, 2 colored males; total, 11. Of these, 5 for assault with deadly weapon, 5 for larceny, 1 U. S. prisoner.

*Remarks.*—The ex sheriff did not complete record of all prisoners. We did all we could to get a complete report.

JESSE WALLIN, Chmn.

M. A. CHANDLEY.

V. B. DAVIS.

Received May 2, 1898.

## MARTIN.

The county prison is of brick, said to be fire-proof, and force-pump and hose are supplied. The building is as heretofore reported; ventilation only by windows; heated by stove; no suffering from cold; good supply of bedding and covering. Cool water twice daily; food not limited. Cleansing by all needed means; sewerage provided; no vermin. Religious exercises not provided. Now confined, 5 colored males. Statistics not reported.

W. H. HARRELL, M.D.

Received September 3, 1898.

## McDOWELL.

The county prison is of brick and iron, fire-proof; 30 by 40, 2 stories; rooms 16 by 55, cells 8 by 8; number when full in cell, 6; ventilation by doors and windows; heated by furnace heater; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding for comfort. Cool drinking water as needed; food not limited. Cleansing by scouring and disinfectants; sewerage provided; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 5 white female, 3 colored males; total, 7. Of these, 2 for assault, 1 for larceny, 2 counterfeiting (U. S. prisoners), 1 for murder, 1 insanity. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 19 white males, 1 white female, 8 colored males; total, 28. Of these, 3 for murder, 20 for assault, 4 for carrying concealed weapons, 1, insanity.

*Remarks.*—The town prison is a wooden structure, and not very comfortable. The commitments are generally for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the confinements are usually of short duration.

W. F. CRAIG.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in building or management. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 white female, 5 colored males; total, 9. Offences as follows: Murder, 1; assault, 3; arson, 1; larceny, 1; under peace warrant, 1; for insanity, 2. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 9 white, 3 colored, 21 males; 1 female (white); total, 22. Of these, 1 for murder, 2 for assault, 5 for larceny, 1 for arson, 1 for murder; total, 20. General management good.

*Remarks.*—From what we have seen we think the management good, and treatment of prisoners humane and kind.

B. A. CHEEK, M.D.

W. F. CRAIG.

M. M. SISK.

Received September 8, 1898.



## MITCHELL.

The county prison is of brick, fire-proof; also is near a creek and furnished with pump, hose, etc; about 60 by 60, with 2 stories; 4 cells, each 8 by 10; ventilation provided for by pipes running through roof; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; swing mattresses and bunks provided, and enough covering to keep them comfortable. Cool drinking water at all times when called for; meals 3 times a day, of meat, vegetables, etc., just as the jailer has for his family. Pipes and force-pump used to ensure cleanliness; excreta provided for by sewerage to creek near; no complaints of vermin. Religious services some times by ministers voluntarily. Now confined, 2 white males; 1 for affray, 1 for murder. From March 1, 1898 to September 1, 1898, were confined, 1 for murder, 1 for misdemeanor; total, 2.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GREENE.

Received December 23, 1898.

## MONTGOMERY.

The county prison is of wood, 30 by 40, 1 story, with 5 rooms 12 by 16; and without fire protection; ventilation only by windows; heated by open fires; no suffering from cold; six quilts to each bed. Cool water as desired; food not limited. Excreta removed by sewerage; no vermin. No religious services. Statistics not obtained.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. SKINNER.

## SECOND REPORT.

Ventilation provided for; heated by stove. Water 3 times daily. Other items as above. Now confined, 3 white males, 3 colored males; total, 6—held for trial. From March 1, 1898 to September 1, 1898, were confined 6 white males, 8 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 15. Of these, 2 for violation of Internal Revenue law, 9 for assault and battery, 4 for larceny.

Yours truly,

B. F. SIMMONS.

Received September 21, 1898.

## NEW HANOVER.

The prison in structure and management is as heretofore described; heated by steam pipes; no suffering from cold; as many blankets allowed as are needed. Cool drinking water frequently; food, as much as desired. Cleansing cared for; sewerage provided; prison is not free of vermin, but constant effort is made to overcome it. Religious services on Sunday. Now confined, 10 white males, 37 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 50. From March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 50 white males, 328 colored males, 126 females; total, 504.



*Remarks.*—As stated in a previous report, Mr. King, the jailer, is a very reliable man, firm but kind, and discharges the duties of his office faithfully.

Respectfully,

A. G. HANKINS.

SECOND REPORT.

No change in buildings or management. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined, 25 white males, 117 colored males, 33 colored females; total 229. Of the above, for larceny, 48; disorderly conduct, 45; assault with deadly weapons, 27; carrying concealed weapons, 9; embezzlement, 6; gambling, 5; robbery, 2; assault with intent to commit rape, 2; abandonment, 2; swindling, 2; assault and battery, 19; wilful injury to property, 3; burglary, 7; bastardy, 3; felonious trespass, 2; failure to support wife, 2; secret assault, 2; keeping disorderly house, 1; drunk and disorderly 3; nuisance, 5; tramps, 2; bigamy, 1; murder, 1; nonpayment of costs 18; desertion, 1; resisting officer, 2; witness, 7; insane, 8.

A. G. HANKINS.

Received October 1, 1898.

NORTHAMPTON.

The prison is of brick, with steel cells, and is fire-proof; and is provided with a pump and hose; 32 by 48 feet, 2 stories; 5 steel cells, 6 by 6 each, with jailer's residence below; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; bedding and covering as wanted. Cool drinking water at all hours from pump within; food not limited. Sewerage provided, and cells kept clean; no vermin. There are no religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males. Of these, 3 for larceny, 1 for assault with deadly weapon. Statistics not obtained.

Very respectfully,

J. S. GRANT.

Received July 29, 1898.

ONSLow.

The county prison is a wooden building with steel cells; no fire protection, except buckets; it is 20 by 32, with 2 stories, 3 rooms and 3 steel cells; 2 rooms are 7 by 10; one large room has 3 cells; ventilation by doors and windows, sufficient for health; heated by stove; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding for comfort. Cool water as desired; diet of same food as furnished to family of jailer. Water in pipes for cleansing; sewerage provided; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored male; the first for seduction under promise of marriage, the second for murder. Statistics not obtained.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received March 25, 1898.



## SECOND REPORT.

No change in building or management. Now confined, 2 colored males; 1 for carrying concealed weapons, 1 for larceny. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male and 5 colored males; total, 6. Of these, 4 for larceny.

*Remarks.*—I would recommend that a high wall be constructed around the prison, and better sewerage be provided.

Received October 12, 1898.

## ORANGE.

The county prison is of brick, not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 50 by 30, 2 stories high; 2 lower rooms 20 by 20 with 4 cells 8 by 10; ventilation only by windows; heated by furnace and flues; no suffering from cold; a straw tick and 4 to 5 blankets furnished each prisoner. Cool water 4 times daily; food not limited. Cleansing by scouring and whitewash; excreta removed; no vermin. Religious services are held on Sunday. Now confined, 2 white males, 7 colored males; total, 9—for larceny, retailing liquors unlawfully, and perjury. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 5 white males, 3 white females, 14 colored males; total, 19—for the following offences: Retailing liquors unlawfully, larceny, trespass, perjury, disturbing religious services, keeping disorderly house, and insanity.

D. H. HAMILTON.

Received May 2, 1898.

## PAMLICO.

The county prison is of brick, fire-proof, and has force-pump for fire protection. It is 24 by 24, 1 story; rooms 7 by 7, and corridor 7 by 14; cells of steel; 1 to 4 prisoners placed in each; special ventilation provided for; heated by coal stove; no suffering from cold; bedding well supplied for comfort. Cool water for every meal; fed well. Cleansed with plenty of cool water; excreta removed; no vermin. One prisoner was placed on short rations for misbehaviour. No religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 4. Of these, 1 for murder, 1 for theft, 1 for assault and battery, and 1 case of insanity. From March 1, 1897 to March 1, 1898, was confined 1 colored male for adultery.

*Remarks.*—The jail is in good order, and the prisoners are well cared for.

Yours respectfully,

G. S. ATMORE.

Received June 7, 1898.

## PASQUOTANK.

No change in the prison since the last report.

Received May 7, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in condition or management. Now confined, 10 colored males, chiefly for larceny, and awaiting trial. From September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, were confined 24 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 26. Offences consist of affrays, forgery, abandonment, larceny, carrying concealed weapons, etc. General management good.

F. A. JOHNSTON.

F. VAUGHAN.

JNO. P. OVERMAN.

Received September 16, 1898.

## PENDER.

The county prison is of brick, not altogether fire-proof; no fire protection; 60 by 35, 2 stories, with 2 cells and 2 rooms, 12 by 14; 1 room containing cells: ventilation only by windows; heated by a heater; sufficient bedding and covering. Cool water as required; food not limited. Cleansed by soap and water and labor; excreta buried; no vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for assault and battery.

Respectfully,

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received May 2, 1898.

## PERQUIMANS.

The county prison is of brick and steel, but not entirely fire-proof; there is a tank, pump and buckets for protection from fire; it is 25 by 40 feet, 1 story, 2 rooms, 2 cells and 2 corridors; rooms 12 by 12, and cells 8 by 10; 2 confined in each cell; ventilation provided by transoms over doors and in ceiling; heated by stove in corridor; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding and covering. Cool drinking water whenever wanted; food not limited. Sewerage and sink provided; free of vermin. No religious services, but religious literature provided for those who can read. Now confined, only those who are kept for appearance at Court. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined none except those kept for appearance at Court.

*Remarks.*—After trial, prisoners are either set free or sent to the State Penitentiary.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received June 2, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change. No vermin. Now confined, 0. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, was confined 1 white male, for fornication and adultery.

*Remarks*—Our county is remarkably free from high crimes, and our jail is empty.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received September 12, 1898.



## PERSON.

The only change in the county prison is its improvement by the addition of waterworks and sewerage. During the past 12 months, about 20 have been confined in the jail. Now confined, 0.

*Remarks.*—I have visited the jail and talked with the prisoners, and know that they are well cared for.

Respectfully,

C. H. HUNTER.

Received June 10, 1898.

## PITT.

The prison is of brick and iron, and considered fire-proof; city fire department at hand; the building is 50 by 30, of 2 stories; 6 cells, 12 by 12; 2 prisoners each in 3 cells, and 1 alone; ventilation only by windows; heated by furnace below and above; no suffering from cold; allowed sufficient covering. Drinking water twice daily; food not limited. Jail scoured and cleaned up once a month; excreta carried out twice daily; no vermin. Religious services not maintained. Now confined, 1 white male, 5 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 7. The first for attempt at rape and the rest for larceny.

H. HARDING.

Received April 28, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported above. Corridor all around cells or cages assists ventilation. Mattress, 3 blankets and 1 comfort for covering. Cool water twice daily. Whitewashed twice a year; swept every day; excreta composted daily. Liquors only on physician's prescription. Religious services occasional, not regular. Now confined, 7 colored males, 1 colored female: total, 8—for short terms for trivial offences. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, 3 or 4 at one time, committed by Justice of the Peace to await trial. Deaths, 1 (brain trouble).

Respectfully submitted,

H. HARDING.

Received October 20, 1898.

## POLK.

The county prison as heretofore reported. Now confined, 7 white males; of these, 3 for assault and battery, and 1 for illicit distilling. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 10 white males, 2 white females, 6 colored males; total, 18. Of these, 1 for murder, 1 for rape, 1 for forgery, 1 for bigamy, 1 for house burning, 3 for adultery, 4 for assault and battery, and 1 was insane.

*Remarks.*—The conditions are the same as at last report, except that the building has had some repairs. Windows have been put

in prison apartments, and some repairs made on the walls of the building. The general condition is better than at the last report.

Respectfully,

J. G. HUGHES.

Received April 27, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Prison of brick, not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 32 by 48, 3 stories, 3 rooms and halls; 1 room 18 by 32, has an iron cage 12 by 24; 2 rooms 18 by 18, and hall 10 by 32; ventilation by windows; heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; 2 rooms and hall not provided with stove; bedding, good straw tick and sufficient covering. Drinking water as wanted; 2 meals daily. Cleansed by scrubbing with water and soap; excreta carried out in buckets; no vermin. Occasional religious services at the convenience of various ministers. Now confined, 1 female, charged with murder; 1 male, for rape; total, 2. Statistics not obtained. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The house was built about 45 years ago, and was considered as good as could be made. It is probably the most comfortable house in the county, excepting a few residences built within a few year on modern plans. It is not a secure prison, having been broken several times; but it is as secure as any of the same age and character. It has always been well kept since I have known it.

C. W. PEARSON.

Received November 4, 1898.

#### RICHMOND.

The county prison is of brick and iron; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; it is 44 by 44, with 2 stories and 4 rooms 12 by 12, containing a varying number of prisoners; ventilation only by windows; heated by hot-air furnace; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding allowed. Cool drinking water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansed by scrubbing; sewerage provided; no vermin. Liquors allowed only by physician's prescription. No religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, 15 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 21. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 51 county prisoners, 27 for U. S.; total, 78.

*Remarks.*—From my own observation, and good information, I can safely say that the prisoners of our county are well cared for.

M. M. McIVER.

Received June 17, 1898.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The above as reported. Liquors given only on physician's prescriptions. Statistics not obtained. One prisoner, colored male, hanged for rape. General management good.

*Remarks.*—The jailer lives in the jail, and provides amply for the wants of the prisoners.

M. M. McIVER.

Received September 26, 1898.



## ROCKINGHAM.

The county prison is of brick; tin roof; to a great extent it is fire-proof but has no special additional means of fire protection; it is 24 by 30, has 2 stories, with 8 iron cells 8 by 10 feet; 2 to 4 prisoners placed in each; ventilation only by windows; heated by furnace under the building; not much suffering from cold. Cool drinking water twice daily; 1 pound bread and one-half pound meat allowed daily to each prisoner. Whitewashing and disinfectants for cleanliness; sewerage provided; not free of vermin, but mercurial ointment is used. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 white female, 1 colored female; total, 3; all for larceny. Statistics for term not obtained.

*Remarks.*—There were quite a number of prisoners in jail during the fall and winter months; most of them colored, for larceny; 1 white male for rape. They have been tried and convicted and put upon the public roads to work from 1 month to 18 months.

D. L. WITHERS.

## ROWAN.

The county prison is of brick, with tin roof, not fire-proof; hose and connection with city water-works. It is 40 by 50, with 3 stories, 6 rooms or cells for prisoners; of these, 4 are 10 by 14 and 2 are 8 by 10; ventilation only by windows; heated by a heater; no suffering from cold; all bedding allowed that is necessary. Water twice daily; food not limited. Cleansing by whitewashing and scouring; sewerage provided; no vermin at present; at times they have to use remedy prescribed by county physician. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 5; for assault with deadly weapon, and drunkenness and disorder. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 28 white males, 6 white females, 59 colored males, 15 colored females; total, 108.

*Remarks.*—We also inspected the chain-gang and its quarters in tents. There were 4 white men and 29 negro men in the gang, of which three were from other counties. The housing, feeding and clothing of the gang is satisfactory, except we objected to the ventilation of the tent in which the convicts are housed at night, and also to making the white convicts sleep with the colored ones. The Commissioners' attention has been called to this, and we expect to have it remedied. We find that they whip the convicts for fighting and disobedience.

W. J. MURDOCH.

## SECOND REPORT.

The town prison is used to detain prisoners until they are tried, court being held twice a day. Those convicted are sent to the chain-gang or county jail, or are fined.

Received June 17, 1898.

## RUTHERFORD.

The county prison is of brick, not exactly fire-proof; it has iron roof, but woodwork in interior; Babcock fire extinguisher is kept. It is 40 by 48, 3 stories high, with 1 room 18 by 18, cage 22 by 18; 2 rooms 16 by 18, 1 room 10 by 16; ventilation only by windows and open fire-places; heated by open fires; no suffering from cold; a straw bed and 4 blankets allowed to each. Cool drinking water 3 times daily; food not limited. Cleansed by soap and water; excreta removed in buckets; free from vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 4 colored males; total, 8. Statistics not obtained.

T. B. TWITTY, M.D.

W. A. THOMPSON, M.D.

Received March 21, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

Buildings and management as above reported. Food all they can eat, of good substantial food. Cleansing by soap and water, and carbolic acid when needed; no vermin. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored male; total, 4; 2 white females; total, 6. Offences, burglary, 1; affray, 1; misdemeanors. Statistics for term of 6 months not obtained, but there have been very few prisoners. General management favorably reported.

E. B. HARRIS, M.D.

T. B. TWITTY, M.D.

W. A. THOMPSON, M.D.

Received September 19, 1898.

## STANLY.

The jail is unchanged in buildings or management. No suffering from cold; enough bedding to keep prisoners warm. Cool drinking water as often as desired, and as much food as can be eaten. Cleansed by washing and scouring; sewerage provided; no vermin. There is no regular preaching, but occasional prayer by different persons. Now confined, 1 white male; 1 colored male; total, 2; the first of these for assault with deadly weapon, the other for larceny. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—We never have many prisoners in our jail at one time. We had a few persons confined at our last September Court, and generally commit a few at every term of the Court, but they do not stay in many days as a rule.

S. H. MILTON.

Received June 7, 1898.



## SURREY.

The prison is of brick, not fire-proof, and without fire protection; 40 by 60, with 3 stories and 5 cells for prisoners; of these, 4 are 10 by 10, and 1, 6 by 8; 4 prisoners have been placed in each cell; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; prisoners do not suffer from cold; all bedding and covering supplied that is needed. Cool drinking water as required, and food not limited. Jail scoured and whitewashed within, monthly; sewerage provided, and no vermin exist. There are no religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored female; total, 4. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 13 white males, 2 white females, 10 colored males, 2 colored females; grand total, 27. Of this number, the white females were committed for retailing spirits, and males for assaults and larceny; of the colored, the females for fornication and adultery and larceny, and the males for assault and larceny; 12 were U. S. prisoners, charged with violations of the U. S. Internal Revenue laws; 1 prisoner charged with murder, burglary and arson, was transferred to Forsyth to prevent lynching.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. WOLTZ, M.D.

Received July 23, 1898.

## TRANSYLVANIA.

Jail as last reported in construction and management. Now confined, 3 white males; of these, 1 for bastardy, 2 for larceny. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 7 white males, 2 colored males; total, 9.

*Remarks.*—The general condition of the jail is the same as at the last report.

Very truly,

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received April 6, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change since last report. Now confined, 1 colored male, 1 white male; total, 2; the first for larceny, the second for violation of U. S. Internal Revenue laws. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 14 white males, 2 colored males; total, 16.

Very truly,

FITCH TAYLOR.

Received September 16, 1898.

## UNION.

The prison is of brick, about fire-proof; with pump and tank above; has 2 stories and 10 cells; these are about 5 by 6, opening into corridor 6 by 30; ventilation only by windows; heated by stoves; at times I have thought prisoners suffer from cold, but complaints

have remedied the same; sufficient bedding and covering. Cool water as often as reasonably necessary; food, all they can eat. Cleansed by sweeping, etc., and sewerage provided; not free of vermin all the time; occasional washing, etc., used to destroy the same. Prisoners not allowed much intoxicating liquor. Religious services not provided. Now confined, 0; Court recently adjourned, clearing the jail. Statistics not obtained. General management about as good as could be expected.

*Remarks.*—I think that the Sheriff ought to control his prisoners better; and if he would, the jail could be kept in more cleanly condition.

Respectfully,

R. B. REDWINE.

Received September 21, 1898.

#### TYRRELL.

The jail is of wood, without fire protection; has 1 story, with 4 room; ventilation only by windows; heated by wood stove, with pipe through grated window; there is some suffering from cold, but suitable bedding and covering is supplied. Cool drinking water supplied as needed; Diet of food from jailer's own table. Very little means employed for cleanliness; excreta thrown out in buckets; no vermin. There are no religious services. Now confined 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 1 white male, for rape.

*Remarks.*—I am persuaded that Tyrrell is one of the best counties in the Old North State, and has perhaps the poorest jail and Court House.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

#### WAKE.

The county prison is as heretofore in buildings and management. Water supplied from city water-works. Jail cleansed by scouring and disinfectants; sewerage provided; some vermin in lower cells; insect powders are used. A bath is needed. Religious services on Sunday. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 76 white males, 12 white females; total, 88; 194 colored males, 28 colored females; total, 222; grand total, 310.

*Remarks.*—We found the county jail of Wake County about as well kept as it is possible, considering its interior arrangement and its crowd of inmates. More room is needed. A bath is very much needed. The sexes should be in different corridors. We heard but little complaint with reference to the food. The officers seem to do what they can for the comfort and health of the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. W. CROWDER.

I. C. BLAIR.

Received July 15, 1898.



## SECOND REPORT—POLICE STATION.

This is in the basement, under the municipal building. It is a place for the detention of law-breakers until they can have a hearing before the Mayor, which is usually only a few hours after the arrest. We were kindly received by the officers, and we found everything in as good condition as the surroundings of the place would admit.

W. J. W. CROWDER.

I. C. BLAIR.

## WARREN.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Free of vermin. There is no religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males, 1 white male; total, 4. Of these, 1 white male for slander, 2 colored males for larceny, and 1 is insane. From March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898, were confined 5 white males, 21 colored males, 5 colored females; total, 31. Of these, 2 for removing crop, 5 for fornication and adultery, 6 for assault and battery, 1 for perjury, 10 for larceny, 1 for carrying deadly weapon, 1 for slander, 5 insane. General management good.

*Remarks.*—Incorporated towns in Warren County have no city prison, but have a calaboose, to confine mainly drunken and disorderly persons temporarily.

P. H. ALLEN.

R. D. FLEMING.

H. J. WHITE.

Received March 22, 1898.

## SECOND REPORT.

Jail unchanged, and items as heretofore. No vermin. Religious services not performed. Now confined, 2 colored males, lunatics. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 13 colored males, 3 colored females—16. Offences as follows: Larceny, 11; carrying concealed weapon, 1; assault and battery, 1; infanticide 1; lunatics, 2.

P. H. ALLEN.

H. B. HUNTER.

Received December 6, 1898.

## WASHINGTON.

The county prison is as heretofore described in condition and management. No punishments inflicted. Now confined, 1 colored male, for assault and battery. Statistics not obtained.

*Remarks.*—I would furnish you with the information desired with pleasure, but no regular record is kept.

Yours,

T. J. MARINER.

Received September 16, 1898.

WATAUGA.

The county prison is as heretofore reported in buildings and management. No change whatever.

Yours very truly,

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received May 7, 1898.

SECOND REPORT.

Food not limited. Cleansing by water, soap, lime, etc., and sewerage provided; no vermin. No religious services provided. Now confined, 2 white males. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined 8 white males, for petty offences. General management good.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received September 7, 1898.

WILSON.

County prison as heretofore described; fire-proof; 2 stories; 2 rooms, 1, 20 by 20, 1, 3 by 20; ventilation only by windows; heated by coal stove; no suffering from cold; all needed bedding provided; ample food. Sewerage provided; no vermin. A small quantity of liquor is allowed. No religious services. Now confined, 10 colored males, for larceny. Statistics can not be obtained. General management good.

*Remarks.*—Answers could not be obtained to some inquiries. No proper record kept. We hope for better times.

J. B. STICKNEY.





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# REPORTS OF POLICE STATIONS FOR TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT FROM COUNTIES MAKING RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1897, ENDING JANUARY 1, 1898.

[Returns received with Reports of September, 1898.]

COUNTY.	TOWN.	BUILDING.	VENTILATION.	CLEANLINESS.	OFFENSES.	TOTAL NUMBER.	MINORS.	TRAMPS.	NO. AT DATE REPORT.	REMARKS.
Alamance	Hurlington	Wood, 18x24.	Good	As needed.	No record					Only for safe keeping until trial.
Alexander	Graham	Small								Used but little.
Do.	Taylorsville				No separate record					County jail used.
Anson	Wadesboro	Brick, 18x20	Good	As needed.						County jail used.
Ashe	Jefferson				do					Trial as soon as arrested. Drunkards released when sober.
Beaufort	Washington	Brick, 40x80	Good	Scoured and swept daily.	Disorderly conduct.	200	50	0	0	County jail used.
Bertie	Windsor	Small								Of these minors, 10 under 16. Confinement temporary.
Brunswick	Southport				No separate record.					County jail used.
Buncombe	Asheville	Stone and brick, 30x40	Good	Scrubbing and mopping daily.	Crimes, 25; disorderly.	1,000	No record	10	9	Chain gang averages 5. Strongly recommended reformatory for juveniles.
Burke	Morganton				No separate record.					County jail used.
Cabarrus	Concord				do					Prohibition town; few arrests. County jail used.
Camden	Cauden C. H.				do					County jail used.
Carteret	Beaufort	Wood, 15x18.	Good		No separate record.					County jail used.
Caswell	Yanceyville	Wood, 8x15	Good	As needed.	Disorderly conduct.	20	0	1	3	Since prohibition no prisoner.
Chatham	Pittsboro	Wood, 8x15	do	do	Violating ordinances.	18	1			County jail used.
Cherokee	Murphy	Brick	Fair	Good	do	47	3	0	0	County jail used, one to fifteen days.
Chowan	Edenton				do					County jail used.
City	Hayesville				do					Chain gang on streets, average, 3; total in year, 12.
Cleveland	Shelby	Brick, 60x30	Good	Good; sewer provided.	Violating ordinances.	60 arrests; 10 commitments.	2	10	3	
Columbus	Whiteville	Wood, small.								Small structure, and twice in the year.
Craven	Newbern	Wood, 50x14	Not good in summer.	Daily with disinfectants.	No record obtained.					No chain gang. Suggest reformatory for juveniles.
Cumberland	Fayetteville	Brick	Good	No vermin.	No separate record.					No records kept. Arrests promptly considered by mayor.
Dare	Manteo				do					County jail used.
Durham	Durham	Brick, 18x15	Good	Washed with hose daily.	Crimes, 305; disorderly, 385.	691	No record	No record	1	Police station is perfect. On conviction they pay costs, go to chain gang or jail.
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Brick; room in city hall 6x8.	do	After each prisoner.	Crimes, 6; disorderly, 30.	36	2	20	0	Used temporarily. No chain gang.
Forsyth	Winston	Large; 3 iron cages.	do	Convicts scour.	No record					Excellent, except cages not safe, so county jail used.
Do.	Salem	Small; 3 small cages.	Bad	Not clean.	No record					Small room in town hall; uncomfortable and unclean.
Gaston	Dallas				No separate record.					County jail used.
Gaston	Caston	Small lockup.			No separate record.					County jail used.
Gatesville	Gatesville				do					Only for few hours; then county jail.
Graham	Robbinsville				Crimes, 3; disorderly 9	12	0	0	0	County jail used.
Greene	Snow Hill	Wood, 10x12.	Good	Scouring, etc.	do					Small room in hotel; temporary.
Harnett	Williamston				No separate record.					County jail used.
Haywood	Waynesville		Good	Good	do					County jail used.
Henderson	Hendersonville	Brick, 20x12	do	As needed.	Drunk, 2; 18, 55; fighting, 25.	78	0	2	2	Sent to county town gang when required to work out fines.
Hyde	Swau Quarter				No separate record.					County jail used.
Jackson	Webster				do					County jail used.
Lenoir	Kinston	Wood, 12x25.	Good	Once a day	Crimes, 23; disorderly, 20.	43	3	0	0	County jail when confined more than twenty four hours. For juveniles, recommend parents keep them at home at night.
Lincoln	Lincolnton	Brick	do	No vermin	Violation ordinances.	33	0	0	0	No record kept.
McDowell	Marion	Wood, 30x28.	do	Scoured as needed.	do					Diminish crime by closing bar rooms and keeping children at home at night.
Madison	Marshall				No separate record.					County jail used.
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Brick, 20x34.	Good	Cleaned daily.	Crimes, 64; disorderly, 475.	639	160	300	4	No statistics received.
Montgomery	Troy	Wood, 10x14.	do	As needed.	do					Recommended reformatory for juveniles.
New Hanover	Winnington	Brick and iron, 100x30.	do	Once a week	No separate record.					No minors on the streets at night.
Onslow	Jacksonville				do					County jail used.
Orange	Hillsboro	Brick			do					Rarely used an hour or so; offender sent to jail.
Familico	Stonewall				Violating ordinances.	No record				County jail used.
Farmington	Pinetorch City.	Brick, 35x50	Good	Cleaned daily	No separate record.					County jail used.
Federal	Burgaw				do					Temporary use. County jail for long terms.
Fergusons	Hertford				do					County jail used.
Person	Roxboro	Wood, 14x24.	Good	Good	Crimes, 15; disorderly, 10.	25	2	0	5	County jail used. Recommend whipping post for young offenders.
Pitt	Greenville				Disorderly conduct, 5.	5	0	0	0	
Polk	Columbus				Violation ordinances, 60.	60	No record	No record	0	
Richmond	Rockingham	Wood, 4 cells, 10x40	Good	Good	No separate record.					Transferred to county jail, twice a day, if necessary.
Rockingham	Reidsville				do					Confined only for some hours for drunkenness.
Rowan	Salisbury				do					Transferred to county jail, except violation town ordinances.
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Wood, 12x14.			do					County jail used.
Sampson	Clinton	Wood, 8x30	Good	Scalded as needed.	do					One room in county jail used.
Stanly	Altenarle				do					County jail used.
Swain	Dobson				No separate record.					Lately built; to be used some hours for drunkenness.
Swann	Bryson City				do					County jail used.
Transylvania	Brevard	Wood, 12x12.			do					County jail used. Ninety per cent. caused by drink.
Tyrrell	Columbia				do					Municipal chain gang provided.
Union	Monroe		Good	Regularly cleaned, by 350.	Crimes, 50; disorderly, 30.	400	Few	40	0	
Vance	Henderson	Brick, 10x20	do	Swept, scoured and whitewashed.	Crimes, 20; disorderly, 80.	100	10	15	0	
Wake	Raleigh	Wood and iron, 25x35	By windows.	Excellent	General offenses	1,359	186	0	0	Of 1,350 commitments in 1897, there were 607 white males, 30 white females; 583 colored males, 139 colored females. Minors under 16 years, 43.
Warren	Warrenton				No separate record.					Used only to keep drunken persons temporarily.
Washington	Plymouth				No records preserved.					Burned in 1893. Now in construction to replace.
Wilson	Wilson	Brick, 15x50	Good	Cleaned often, boiling water.	Crimes, 60; disorderly, 540.	600	50	150	0	Confined not over twelve hours before trial. No chain gang. Suggest reformatory for young offenders.





BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

*Compliments of the*

*Board of Public Charities of North Carolina,*

*C. B. Denson, Secretary.*

1899—1900.

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RALEIGH, N. C.:

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, AND E. M. UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS.

PRESSES OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

1901.



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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

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REPORT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

NORTH CAROLINA

1884-1885

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TORONTO, CANADA

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22, 1900.

*His Excellency* DANIEL L. RUSSELL,  
*Governor of North Carolina.*

GOVERNOR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of this Board for the year ending December 31, 1900.

In pursuance of the duty enjoined upon this Board to recommend objects of special need in connection with the charities of the State, we would invite attention to the setting forth in this report of the necessity of additional provision for the insane; and which has been stated in detail, after investigation by the Board, in an appeal to the people of the State.

We earnestly recommend that steps be taken now to relieve the unfortunate insane now unprovided for. This may be done: 1. By enlarging accommodations at the State Hospital, Morganton, as proposed by its Board of Directors and Superintendent; or, 2, By suitably enlarging the State Hospital, Raleigh, and rearranging the respective districts, so as to divide the white population more nearly in equal proportion; or, 3, By erecting a third Hospital for the white insane, suitably located for convenience of access and economy of administration.

In view of the considerations urged in regard to the maintenance of Confederate veterans, and their present accommodations, we are of the opinion that the sum of \$5,000 might be wisely expended in addition to the present appropriation.

And we further recommend, for the reclamation of juvenile offenders, the sum of \$20,000 for the erection and support of a reform school for the next two years, using as much thereof



as may be necessary for the building of the same, and devoting the remainder to support for such period as may be found practicable.

There are other objects which appeal to and merit the consideration of the General Assembly, but in view of the present ability of the State to provide for all the interests that claim attention, we have felt constrained to name only some of immediate necessity.

For the facts which seem to us to justify these recommendations, and the results of special investigations made under our instructions, we invite your careful examination of this report.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES DUFFY, M. D.

W. N. JONES.

WM. A. BLAIR.

REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES  
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES  
OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
RALEIGH, December 20, 1900.

DR. CHARLES DUFFY, *Chairman, and* MESSRS. WESLEY N. JONES, WM. A. BLAIR *and* S. W. REID, *Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities of North Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and management of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and the counties composing the same. Certain information in regard to denominational and private or municipal orphanages, hospitals, etc., is likewise presented, that a more comprehensive view of the efforts for the relief of need or suffering and the prevention or repression of crime within the limits of the State may be offered for your consideration.

While there is much to encourage the patriotic citizen who strives for the public welfare in the facts herewith reported, there are also serious problems confronting those who are charged with the responsibility of decision and action.

The Constitution of North Carolina (Art. XI, section 7) reads: "Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first ses-



sion, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement."

The statutes enacted in pursuance of this mandate of the Constitution contain full and comprehensive sections which make it the privilege and duty of this Board to investigate and report, not only upon the institutions in existence for the relief of suffering and the protection of society, but also to cause to be laid before the General Assembly such information upon the subjects of charitable and penal legislation in its various forms, and such views of the most desirable methods and successful systems elsewhere used for the relief of the unfortunate, the training of the undeveloped, and the reclamation of the vicious elements of society, as in the judgment of the Board may tend to the better accomplishment of the objects of good government and the welfare of the people.

Some of these problems which now seek solution are the care of a large number of insane now unprovided for, notwithstanding the admirable work of the three institutions (accommodating, in round numbers, about 1,650, white and colored), the better maintenance of deserving Confederate veterans by accommodations for greater numbers; the improvement of the pension system, to protect the interests of the worthy and establish definite amounts to be paid; the care of the feeble-minded, and the pressing necessity for a more intelligent, humane and economical disposition of juvenile offenders than their incarceration with confirmed criminals in the jails, workhouses, and even the penitentiary itself.

The General Assembly will necessarily have many other weighty subjects to tax its attention; but the topics referred to, and incidental thereto, especially call for your attention and recommendation.

It is fortunate that the opening of the twentieth century is an auspicious period with us, so far as the census reveals an increase of population, and especially of industrial enterprise, accumulated capital and increased manufactures. Within the constitutional limits of taxation, if the assessment is fairly made, and the general burden equitably adjusted, as the General Assembly will doubtless order, there can be little doubt as to the ability of the people of North Carolina to meet successfully the financial requirements of their position as an enlightened and humane people, ready to assume a position abreast of the most highly civilized and successful communities of the world in their control of crime and relief of misfortune.

And it is likewise true that there is not one of the great and pressing needs referred to, while demanded by every consideration of mercy and humanity, that will not conduce to economy of administration, when both State and county expenditures are reckoned, and, as may be demonstrated, to the actual relief of the taxpayers.

#### ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

At the December meeting of the Board, in 1899, through the Annual Report, facts were laid before you in reference to the need of enlarged accommodations for the gradually increasing number of insane. Your personal inspection of the crowded wards of the Hospital at Morganton, and the returns, as far as received, of the census taken under your instructions, from this office, were convincing proof of the necessity of action, besides the earnest and patriotic efforts of the authorities of the hospitals for the relief of the unfortunate. By your direction, as soon as statistics could be obtained as fully as practicable, an Appeal to the People of North Carolina was issued in the light of the facts elicited. It was favorably viewed by the press of the State and our fellow-citizens generally, and was endorsed



without exception, as far as is known, by those acquainted with the facts.

It is not necessary to report its statements here, in full, but it is proper to say that the condition of affairs revealed has only become more acute in the lapse of time. To quote therefrom:

"The protection and comfort of the weak in any form by the strong; the relief of the blind, deaf-mute, insane, feeble-minded, chronic invalid and helpless orphan is the chief honor and glory of all God-fearing people upon this earth.

"This burden, for burden it needs must be, is shared by every county, and grows with the advance of population. From various circumstances, so far as the insane are concerned, it is less in this State, if statistics are correct, than in any equal population of which we have knowledge; and yet it is far in excess of any remedial or even custodial care yet provided. We must gird ourselves to the same thorough fulfillment of the first duty of humanity which is performed in the centres of civilization, or retrograde into an indifference little better than savagery."

The Superintendent of the Hospital at Morganton had 756 patients in charge at the close of 1899, with 108 applications refused for want of room, and his careful tables exhibited a probability of 40, at least, as the annual average of new cases occurring in the western district.

The Superintendent of the Hospital at Raleigh was just completing the equipment of an admirable addition to the institution, which had relieved, to a great extent, former congestion in the eastern district, as he could then provide for 440, and had a daily average of 412 in 1899.

The Superintendent of the Hospital at Goldsboro reported his wards crowded to overflowing with 445 patients (colored); only possible to be accommodated, indeed, by the use of large associated dormitories.

The Superintendent at Morganton gave reasons for estimating that 500 uncared for insane resided in the western district, 300 of whom should be in the Hospital.

The actual figures filed by the reports of the County Superintendents of Health, and visitors of charities, in the counties in which the former officials did not act, were as follows:

In County Homes: White insane, 110; colored insane, 56; white epileptics, 64; colored epileptics, 33; white idiots, 93; colored idiots, 61.

In county jails: White insane, 17; colored insane, 9; white epileptics, 10; colored epileptics, 1; white idiots, 2; colored idiots, 4.

In private care: White insane, 148; colored insane, 48; white epileptics, 44; colored epileptics, 8; white idiots, 42; colored idiots, 18.

Total mentally unsound: White, 527; colored, 239; grand total, 766.

This was largely under-estimated, as was perceived at the time, and some reasons therefor cited.

On account of the importance of securing all the light possible upon the question of the number of insane not cared for in hospitals, up to the present date, inquiry was made from this office of every Sheriff in the State, with prepaid blank sent for reply, covering the number of insane and of feeble-minded, white and colored, adults and children, in County Homes and in jails, besides the estimated number in the county not in jail or County Home, but in private care. The date selected was December 1, 1900, to accord with the general statistics of our fiscal years. It was deemed proper to select the Sheriffs as the evidence of information in this additional inquiry because they visit every section of a county, and are brought more intimately into acquaintance with the entire citizenship than any other officials. Superintendents of Health are largely dependent upon volunteer correspondence with physicians much absorbed in private practice.



These reports are now arriving, but are insufficient, as yet, for summary. Some Sheriffs report the jail, but refer us to the Superintendent of the County Home for their statistics, which involves delay, especially as some keepers of County Homes are not qualified for correspondence. But it is already evident that a considerable increase of the estimate of 1899 will be shown. For example, the Sheriff of one county (Wayne) estimates that there are 100 insane and idiots in the county not in jail or Home, accompanying the blank, with a letter on the subject. This would appear to be excessive; but actual figures from jails and Homes through this source will be instructive.

Again, this melancholy increase is shown by the reports herewith presented from the Hospitals. For the Morganton Hospital, Dr. Murphy reports 292 applicants refused for the past two years; of these, he says, about 190 were refused during the year ending November 30, 1900; that is nearly double the number declined last year, and reveals the necessity that confronts our people. The number remaining November 30, 1899, was 756; and at the corresponding date in 1900 was 745.

The eastern district is composed of about two-fifths of the white population of the State, according to the census of 1890, but will probably make a smaller proportion in the present census, as the increase of population has been largely in the Piedmont section and manufacturing centres, so far as the whites are concerned. But the figures of the Raleigh Hospital have reached, under Dr. Kirby's administration, the largest numbers ever known in its history. During the year ending November 30, 1900, no less than 582 patients were under treatment. The total number in Hospital November 30, 1899, was 390; and although 158 were discharged (119 as cured), the number received having been 192, the number still remaining November 30, 1900, was 424. This shows, by its net increase of 34, how rapidly the entire capacity of

the new enlargements has been absorbed by the demand. By the provisions made in the Central Building, of adding rooms for attendants in space little utilized before, thus affording more room in the wards, accommodations for 10 more have been added, making 450 in all. But at the present rate, a fractional part of the year will absorb all, even if no rooms for pay patients are reserved, which are now prepared for that class. (This is already the case, at the publication of this report.)

The situation at the Goldsboro Hospital calls loudly for relief. The average daily number for the entire year has exceeded its proper capacity, being reported at 455.3, and the whole number treated 531. While but 37 applications have been actually refused for want of room, a great number have been requested not to make formal application, because of the improbability of accommodation; the need here is especially urgent.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED FOR RELIEF OF THE INSANE.

##### THE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

If we quote again from the Appeal on this topic, we note: "The Legislature of 1899 provided for the Morganton Hospital the sum of \$90,000 annually for support, as did the Assembly of 1897, instead of the former sum of \$100,000, when the number of patients was considerably less than at present. It also appropriated \$10,000 each for 1899 and 1900 for additional room. But to provide for at least 300 persons, fit subjects of hospital treatment, would require \$40,000 additional to complete and equip cottages in connection with the Hospital.

"After that, about 1,100 insane would be provided for in the western district, for the sum of \$120,000 annually, being at a per capita cost of \$113, instead of \$120 to \$125, as at present. This, if realized, for white insane, would be quite



unparalleled for results with economy of means. But there is a proper limit in this direction."

(Note.—The above is based upon the estimate of the Superintendent at Morganton that the cottages erected on the colony plan there cost but \$200 a bed, and that if the brick be made by the management, 400 could be furnished with beds at a cost of \$200 to \$250.)

But, in this connection, the present report from Dr. Murphy is to this effect: "The financial condition of the Hospital is bad; for the first time there is a material deficit that amounts to \$20,000. There is no unexpended appropriation of any kind. The future plans of any improvements must, of course, depend on future appropriation. The purpose is to build for 400 more patients during the next two years. This will require \$150,000, together with the equipment; this includes our increased water supply."

It must be borne in mind that a great increase has taken place in the prices of all building materials, hardware, etc., and also in the cost of provisions for support; and the larger estimate also covers matters not included in the simple construction.

Dr. Murphy's extended experience, with his eminent success in administration, and the remarkable expansion of an institution where accommodations have been so extended, with appropriations which, in many States, would not have been deemed adequate to bare support, entitle his recommendations to the greatest respect.

#### THE STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.

One who was familiar with the former appearance of this institution when it accommodated 224 patients, or just one-half of its present capacity, could not, without personal inspection, realize the great improvements that have been effected, not only in its prime object of accommodating the insane, but in the improvements and appliances and administration.

The farm and garden demonstrate the desirability of more land to still further increase the fine productive capacity of the institution. There is also required additional water-supply through more deep wells, at a probable cost of \$1,000.

But the most important matter in this connection is the desirability of changing the present inconvenient, expensive and dangerous quarters of the criminal insane. The accidental omission of the final reading of the bill appropriating for this class of the insane necessarily left a deficit.

It was the practice many years ago for the criminal insane to be provided for at the State Penitentiary, but that has been wisely discarded in most States. Is there any good reason why they should not be removed to a separate structure on the grounds of the Hospital at Raleigh, where they could be more conveniently and efficiently managed? It is not to be forgotten that some of these may have developed criminal conduct as a sequel of latent mental weakness, and others, perhaps, suffered this grievous affliction as a result of exposure or accident while at enforced hard labor by command of the State. Is it unreasonable that they should have favorable conditions for the recovery of reason? Surely they are, in a peculiar sense, wards of the Commonwealth. Dr. Kirby's suggestions are important, and are respectfully urged as worthy of the gravest consideration.

#### HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

Dr. Miller recurs to the presentation of the wants of the colored insane population, and asks that \$50,000 be appropriated for a suitable enlargement, and certain other needs of the institution.

It is to be noted, in reference to this, that the insane negro is the most helpless and friendless being in existence, as those of his own race will scarcely care for him in comfort. Unless done by the white man, through State or county, his is



a wretched fate. Dr. Miller has pushed the effective operations of his institution to their greatest available limit in the effort to mitigate the sufferings of this class.

It may be said, in brief, of all these claims of the insane, that they concern the best interests of the taxpayer no less than the philanthropist. To decline to meet them does not change the reality, but only the form of the burden. The support of the insane can not be reasoned away. They are here, and if not cared for by the State, it must be done by the county or the individual. And when, as is most often the case, impoverishment befalls the family that undertakes it, it comes at last upon the community, in the county taxation. But both these last forms of expenditure have no hopeful feature of cure, except by rare accident; while in the hands of the State through her curative hospitals, the sufferer is, in the majority of instances, restored to sanity and the ranks of productive taxpayers once more.

To close this important subject with its brightest feature, it is matter of congratulation that the extraordinary record of our Hospitals, with all their drawbacks, has been fully maintained during the past year. The Hospital at Raleigh reports a percentage of cures upon admissions of 66 2-3; of mortality upon whole number under treatment of 5, and a per capita cost of \$129.55.

The Hospital at Morganton reports a percentage of cures upon admissions of 64, of mortality upon whole number treated of 3 28-100, and of per capita cost of \$133.33.

The Hospital at Goldsboro reports a percentage of cures upon admissions of 50, of mortality upon the whole number treated of 6 21-100, and of per capita cost of \$94.75.

While freely acknowledging the difficulty of ascertaining positive cure, the well-maintained results year after year of these institutions, as compared with the reports elsewhere throughout the world, are such as to justify the pride with which they are regarded, and to commend the recommenda-

tions of their Superintendents to the highest confidence of the people of the State.

#### N. C. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

This institution, in both departments, which are practically two schools, widely separated in location as they are, is in more satisfactory condition than ever before. A great contrast is presented in their appearance and means of operation as compared with the dilapidated structures which this Board earnestly recommended the improvement of, a few years ago.

More pupils were enrolled last year and enjoyed its benefits than ever before, the number reaching 334. Still more can, however, be accommodated, with a sufficient appropriation.

The Superintendent recommends improvements costing \$12,500. The most urgent of these consist of an electric plant (by which, he states, that \$1,000 annually can be saved to the institution) and the removal of the old unsanitary and dangerous system of plumbing, and the soaked floors yet remaining in the basement of the building of the white department.

A very creditable display of the kindergarten needle-work, broom-making industry, etc., was made at the recent State Fair by this institution, and viewed with interest by the people.

#### NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This new institution has now reached an enrollment of 225, which is but 25 less than its capacity. The excellent showing already made on the farm is encouraging, and the quality of the products, as exhibited at the State Fair, won the commendation of the Society. A feature of great interest is the Art Department, and so also is the progressive mechanical and industrial work in steady development here.



Our legislators have done well for the State and for humanity in the support accorded to the deaf and to the blind.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The report of this institution has been made at a disadvantage during the illness of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Directors in charge of this department of charity. A full description, therefore, has not been presented of the admirably arranged hospital which has been constructed during the current year, by means of the appropriation for that purpose given by the General Assembly of 1899. The economy of space, and the comfort and convenience of the wards, with the spacious sun-parlor, form a notable beginning to the class of structures that should take the place of the buildings erected for temporary use a third of a century ago. Water facilities, sewerage, etc., have also been added, although accidentally omitted in the report. It is to be regretted that the number enjoying the comforts of the Home is yet small, in comparison with the demand for accommodation.

This subject has been discussed at length in former reports, as to the continued increase of applications for entrance, as of necessity must be the case when the age and circumstances of the greater number of surviving veterans of the Confederate army are considered; and as to the comparative statistics of provision by the Southern States, in proportion to the number of men enrolled, and the wounded and disabled by disease. The latter were obtained by correspondence with State Treasurers, and are on file in this office. As North Carolina furnished one-fifth of the Confederate army, and lost more than twice as many by death as any other State, with the disabled in proportion, her population in need of aid by pension or reception into the Home must be much greater than that of any other State of the South. Many of

these States appropriate double, and more than double, the amount expended by our own, some even trebling it, although the necessities of their veterans can not equal the aggregate need existing here.

This subject will be fully presented in the memorials to be laid before the committees of the Assembly by the Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina, and a convention of the organization of the United Confederate Veterans and other survivors of the army to be held in this city during the ensuing winter.

The recommendation of Mr. Stronach that the buildings be annually replaced by an improvement and repair provision of \$5,000, and that at least \$20,000 be appropriated for the maintenance of double the present number of inmates, is well within the limit elsewhere given.

Let us not forget that while some things may wait for future growth in wealth and prosperity, these old men are rapidly nearing the grave. If anything is to be done to redeem the pledges of nearly forty years ago, it must be soon or never. It is all State property, and when in some twenty years it is no longer needed for this holy purpose, the buildings, if properly constructed, will be worth more than to-day.

#### THE REVISION OF THE PENSION LAW.

In this connection, the interest of the veterans who are pensioners should be considered. The present law, it is urged by the Pensioners' Association, and by County Chairmen of Pension Boards, should be amended. Through circumstances needless to detail, in the present year of prevailing higher prices and of comparatively better times, the actual amount to be distributed is actually less than last year. No pension ever reaches two-thirds of the nominal amount named in the law, and by far the largest class of pensioners receive not quite five cents a day.



By correspondence and personal conference, it has been represented to this office that what is earnestly asked for consists of, first, a definite pension of a certain amount, not subject to reduction; second, the restriction of the granting of pensions only to persons recommended by the pension boards in each county, who are familiar with the war record, pecuniary means, and proper desert of the applicants, subject to review by such tribunal, if necessary, as may be judged best; third, the fixing of the rate of pension tax to secure the minimum allowed by law without scaling.

#### THE ORPHANAGES, WITH AND WITHOUT STATE AID.

It has been deemed not improper for the better appreciation of the spirit of benevolence awakened in our State, perhaps in great part by the object-lesson of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, to note not only its operations, and those of the Colored Orphan Asylum, near Oxford, both largely supported by the State, but also to give some reports kindly furnished this office, upon request, from the County Children's Homes (one for white, and one recently organized for colored children) by the county of Buncombe, and other orphanages, homes, etc., organized by churches, benevolent orders or societies, to alleviate suffering and provide for the wants of persons in special need, and the care of neglected and dependent children. Of these, are the Odd Fellows' Orphanage, at Goldsboro; the Thompson Orphanage and Training School (Episcopal), at Charlotte; the Friends' Orphanage, Archdale; the Catholic Orphanage, Nazareth, near Raleigh; the Presbyterian Orphanage, Barium Springs, Iredell County; the Thomasville Orphanage (Baptist), Thomasville; the Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh, and the Christian Orphanage, now being organized. There will also be found reports from those admirable institutions, the Lindley Training School, near Asheville, for unfortunate girls, and the Seaman's Home, Wilmington.

## THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution provided 36 children with approved homes, and discharged 9 others equipped and provided with employment on salary, while 215 are under its charge now. As receipts from singing-class defrays cost of education, the actual per capita cost of maintenance proper was \$52.96. This is a valuable fact for comparison in other calculations of possibilities in the care of children in our State. There have been some improvements, including the doubling of water-supply, and the Asylum is in most creditable condition. The Superintendent refers to the need of an industrial and mechanical building. It is noteworthy that the earnings of the Asylum, including singing-class receipts, were \$9,773.91.

## ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR THE COLORED RACE.

This Asylum, in Granville County, near Oxford, reports now 130 children; 13 were placed in good homes during the year. No less than 180 were rejected for want of means of support. Various improvements have been made, including new kitchen, and a portion of the indebtedness on the property has been paid. The State contributes \$5,000 of the little over \$6,000 reported of receipts; but part of the crop on the farm has not been sold. The Superintendent estimates \$10,000 as necessary to meet the demand for support of those who apply.

## MUNICIPAL, DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The State has provided three well-equipped Hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, but in the presence of the suffering incident to the growth of population and prevalence of disease in towns, and the modern active efforts at relief, through scientific ministrations, of various maladies requiring advantages of treatment not readily obtainable in private life, hospitals are from time to time organized in our



leading communities. The time may come when it will be regarded as wise to assist the smaller municipalities in establishing these practical illustrations of the brotherhood of man.

There are probably omissions in this, the first general account of the hospitals in the State, which will be supplied as early as possible. Reports are presented from the City Hospital, Wilmington; the Rex Hospital, Raleigh; St. Peter's Hospital, Charlotte; Good Samaritan Hospital (for colored people), Charlotte; the Mission Hospital, Asheville; the Shaw University (Leonard Medical School) Hospital (for the colored race), Raleigh; the Twin-City Hospital, Winston; the Watts Hospital, Durham, and the St. Agnes Hospital (St. Augustine's School), Raleigh (for the colored race). Also, from the Seaman's Home, formerly operated as a hospital by the Seaman's Friend Society of Wilmington.

## STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. P. L. MURPHY, Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

No material improvements have been made to the State Hospital at Morganton, except the beginning of two new buildings, one for women, and a colony cottage for men. These have cost \$20,000 up to date, or all the money appropriated for that purpose.

The following is the movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1900:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1899 .....	333	423	756
Number admitted .....	55	70	125
Number under treatment .....	388	493	881
Number discharged recovered .....	31	49	80
Number discharged improved .....	7	10	17
Number discharged not improved .....	5	4	9
Number discharged not insane .....	1	0	1
Number died .....	18	11	29
Total removed .....	62	74	136
Remaining November 30, 1900 .....	326	419	745

The percentage of mortality upon the whole number of patients was 3.23; the percentage of recovery upon number of admissions was 64.

The number of applicants refused for the past two years was 292. It is safe to say that 190 were refused this year. Number readmitted, 26.

There has been no epidemic or accident of moment. The number of inebriates now in the Hospital is two. Probably not more than three persons sent as insane were addicted to use of alcohol or other narcotic.

There are 39 patients here from the Eastern district.

The financial condition of the Hospital is bad. For the first time there is a material deficit; this amounts to \$20,000. There is no unexpended appropriation of any kind. The future plans of any improvements must, of course, depend on future appropriation. The purpose is to build for 400 more patients during the next two years. This will require \$150,000, together with the equipment; this includes an increased water supply.

No change in officers or employees, or their pay.

The product of the farm, dairy, orchard, etc., herewith given is for two years. In the limited time this report has to be made, the results of each year could not be separated.

Report from farm and garden for the period beginning December 1, 1898, and ending November 30, 1900:



Turnips, 1,011 bushels; greens, 1,666; lettuce, 176; garden peas, 105; onions, 350; kohl rabi, 129; snap beans, 1,030; beets, 119; squash, 85; roasting ears, 1,027; tomatoes, 756; cucumbers, 178; okra, 53; lima beans, 268; potatoes, Irish, 1,243; potatoes, sweet, 4,150; pepper, 14; red kidney beans, 34; corn, 549; peas in hull, 85; celery, 5,033 bunches; salsify, 992 bunches; onions, 4,346 dozen; radish, 3,921 dozen; asparagus, 2,534 dozen; cabbage, 11,975 heads; egg plant, 593 eggs; wood, 265 cords; melons, 188,673 pounds; pork, 66,123 pounds; milk, 81,700 gallons; hay, 314 tons; green feed, 1,123 tons; ensilage, 540 tons; apples, 420 bushels; strawberries, 5,211 quarts; raspberries, 114 quarts; plums, 913 quarts; grapes, 7,098 pounds; honey, 177 pounds; grape wine, 18 gallons; peaches, 135 bushels; cider, 35 gallons.

The per capita cost, based on 750 patients, which was about the daily average, was \$133.33.

The most important need of this Hospital is an increased capacity, and wards to isolate all forms of tuberculosis.

P. L. MURPHY,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. GEO. L. KIRBY, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected May 11th, and found in highly satisfactory condition, by Com.  
W. M. Jones, and C. B. Denson, Secretary.)

The old and unsanitary water-closets on both the male and female sides of the old building have been removed and replaced by new and improved sanitary closets, thereby saving a considerable amount of water necessary for flushing, and has also relieved us of a good deal of sewer gas and bad odors from the old closets. The soaked floors have been replaced by granolithic, which has made the closets more sanitary and satisfactory. Have finished the annex on the west end of the center building, which has given us 16 additional rooms for accommodation of officers and employees, and pay patients. These employees being removed from wards, gives more room for patients.

We have put in a sausage plant, and are making our own sausage. Since our last report, we have added a rug factory, which gives employment to about ten female patients. In this factory we make rugs, and door mats, of various sizes; also, dust brushes, hair brushes and scrub brushes.

There have been expended, for necessary improvements \$2,531.84, and for special improvements, as follows: Barn, \$42.42; cold storage, \$4.25; water supply, \$81.29, and annex, \$1,731.79.

The movement of population for the year ending November 30, 1900, is as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number remaining November 30, 1899.....	174	216	390
Number admitted to November 30, 1900....	94	98	192
Number under treatment .....	...	...	582
Number discharged recovered .....	61	58	119
Number discharged improved .....	1	2	3
Number discharged not improved .....	1	...	...
Number discharged trans. to Hos. Morganton ...	...	...	4
Number discharged died .....	...	...	31
Number discharged, total .....	...	...	158
Number readmitted .....	12	19	31
Number remaining .....	191	233	424

Percentage of cures on admissions, 66 2-3. Percentage of deaths on whole number treated, 5.

The number of patients that can now be accommodated is 450. The number of pay patients, 10.

There has been no epidemic or serious accident, and the health of the institution is excellent. There are 20 patients absent on probation. There are employed daily 165 females, 125 males; total, 290. They work in the gardens, on the lawns, assist the carpenter, work in the repair shop, and tune pianos and organs. They furnish music at church, and at minstrel shows and dances; also, sweep and mop the floors, work in the laundry and sewing-room; make rugs, door mats, hair brushes, dust brushes, scrub brushes, paper flowers, etc.

The only change of interest in the administration is the resignation of Dr. A. J. Smith, who had charge of the drug store. The drug store was taken charge of by our assistant physicians. Dr. E. B. Ferebee was elected to succeed Dr. Geo. Davis as second assistant physician.

There are 17 male attendants, and 19 females.

The farm and gardens are in fairly good condition. On account of the lack of funds, we are not able to keep the ornamental grounds in as good condition as we would like. The present state we do not regard as being creditable to the Hospital or the State.

The water supply is good, but not satisfactory; our drilled wells are not affording sufficient water for the Hospital, and we have to use water from Rocky Branch for our laundry. We are asking the Legislature for \$1,000 for another deep well, which, we think, will make our supply sufficient. See annual report.

On the female side we can train nurses for infirmity service, but on the male side it is not practicable.



A reading-room with magazines and illustrated papers would give additional means of recreation and amusement, and would be desirable for certain classes of patients, especially in inclement weather.

The estimated value of the farm, garden and dairy products for the year ending November 30, 1900, is \$12,830.11. The pay-roll of officers and employees is filed with this report. No changes in by-laws have been adopted, but a committee was appointed at our last meeting to recommend changes by next meeting, in April.

While very much crowded, no applications were rejected during the year on account of room.

There are 14 patients on the roll, from the Western district, and 19 have been treated during the year.

The amount of the appropriation for the year ending November 30th, was \$55,000, and the outstanding indebtedness is about \$10,000.

The average per capita cost for maintenance and support is \$129.55.

The following is the monthly statement of orders on the Treasurer during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1900:

December, 1899 .....	\$17,325.00
January, 1900 .....	6,599.48
February .....	5,057.19
March .....	4,109.66
April .....	5,163.71
May .....	6,161.95
June .....	3,233.97
July .....	3,712.47
August .....	5,643.08
September .....	2,208.51
Total .....	<u>\$59,215.02</u>
The appropriation .....	55,000
Receipts from Steward, miscellaneous sources, turned over to Treasurer .....	3,295.62
	<u>\$58,295.62</u>

#### THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

On February 17, 1899, there were remaining in the Criminal Insane Department 30 patients, viz.: White males, 18; white females, 1; total, 19. Colored males, 7; colored females, 4; total, 11. Total remaining February 11, 1899, 30. Admitted to November 30, 1900, white males, 14; females, 3; colored male, 1; females, 2; whole number treated, 50; daily average, 40.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged recovered, white .....	1	0	1
Discharged recovered, colored .....	1	0	1
Died, white .....	5	0	5
Transferred to State Hospital, Raleigh, white... 1	4		5
Remaining November 30, 1900, white .....	23	0	23
Remaining November 30, 1900, colored .....	8	6	14
Of these in State Hospital, Raleigh .....	1	4	5
Total number now remaining .....			42

The present accommodations for the criminal insane are unsuitable and unsatisfactory. They are dangerous in construction, and being partially under the control of the Penitentiary authorities, are extremely unsatisfactory and unsanitary, and have given us any amount of trouble and anxiety during the last two years.

The bill making an appropriation for maintenance of the criminal insane failed in being called up for its third reading in the closing hours of the last General Assembly. They have been maintained by money borrowed, or advanced by the State Treasurer.

We think it would be cruel to continue the criminal insane in their present quarters. We earnestly recommend that the State construct suitable quarters for them, or they be returned to the Hospitals of the districts to which they belong. Of course we can not give an estimate of the probable annual sum needed for their care, unless we knew what disposition the Legislature would make of them. Copy of annual report will be filed.

The following statement in addition has been received from the Superintendent in reference to the special needs of the Hospital, as the recommendation of the Board of Directors, as follows:

1. The proper care of the criminal insane.
2. Liquidation of the present indebtedness of about \$10,000.
3. An annual appropriation for support and maintenance of 475 patients at \$150, \$71,250.
4. Annual appropriation for repairs of old building and iron steps, \$5,000.
5. Annual appropriation for the building of new female ward, \$15,000.

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Directors,

J. D. BIGGS,  
*Chairman.*



## STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. J. F. MILLER, Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

(Inspected June 18th, by C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found in satisfactory condition.)

We have erected, in the way of improvements, two silos, of capacity of 64 tons each, with necessary machinery for ensilage, run by dynamo. We have also established a brickyard, and have made about 750,000 bricks during the year. The aggregate cost of these improvements is about \$1,500.

The Hospital is now full, and the tables of movement of population shows its greatest capacity.

From November 30, 1899, to November 30, 1900:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number on roll November 30, 1899 .....	183	262	445
Number admitted .....	33	53	86
Whole number treated .....	216	315	531
Number discharged as restored .....	22	21	43
Number discharged much improved .....	...	4	4
Number discharged improved .....	5	2	7
Number discharged unimproved .....	1	4	5
Number discharged died .....	13	20	33
Total number discharged .....	41	51	92
Number on roll November 30, 1900 .....	175	264	439

General average, 455.3. Percentage of cures (upon admissions), 50. Percentage of deaths (upon whole number treated), 6.21.

There are 251 in separate rooms, 34 in double rooms, 131 in large association rooms. No changes have been made in administrative arrangements.

There has been no epidemic disease during the past year, and no serious accident of any kind. The percentage of mortality is 6.21; that of cures upon admissions, 49 and a fraction. There are 15 patients at home on probation; no accident or injury has occurred or any complaint been made requiring their enforced return.

We have preaching every Sunday afternoon, and Sunday School every Sunday night. Except in very hot weather there is a dance once a week, and many of the patients are walked out daily. In regard to reading, not more than one in ten can read, and these are supplied with "Forward," "The Morning Star," "The Sunbeam," and some newspapers.

There are 15 male attendants and 17 females. About 45 per cent of female patients and 35 per cent of males are employed in regular outdoor or indoor labor. Rug-making, basket work, etc., is not

practicable with our class of patients, unless in charge of an expert hireling, but all our patients are otherwise employed, who are capable of laboring.

We have paid labor to attend to machinery in the laundry, and two ironers. All mending, and the making of most of the underwear, with some other clothing, is done by the patients.

The requirements of the usual training school is beyond the capacity of the class of attendants that we are able to get; all we can do is to give them plain, practical lessons in nursing.

We have 185 acres of land; the conservative estimate of the value of crops is \$4,500.

Statement of expenses of State Hospital, Goldsboro, for fiscal year ending November 30, 1900:

Medical Department .....	\$ 562.35
Provisions .....	12,046.22
Lights .....	58.13
Fuel .....	5,452.59
Clothing .....	2,986.40
Repairs and improvements .....	4,097.03
Farm .....	902.16
Laundry .....	205.19
Wards .....	1,454.64
Dairy .....	1,070.15
Incidentals .....	4,900.33
Salaries and wages .....	13,858.08
Total ordinary expenses .....	\$43,065.47
Improvements .....	4,527.80
Total expenses, 1900 .....	\$47,593.27
Average number patients on roll.....	455 3-10
Average number patients present .....	429 84-100
Per capita cost per year 1900 .....	94.75
Daily per capita cost .....	.26
Daily average of patients at work.....	237 3-4

#### TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Balance cash on hand .....	\$ 6.96
Legislative appropriation for 1900.....	45,000.00
	<u>\$45,006.96</u>
Vouchers paid .....	47,593.27
Balance deficit .....	\$ 2,586.31
Less cash from sales brick .....	1,461.81
Net deficit .....	<u>\$ 1,124.50</u>



Details of accounts severally filed with this statement.

During the past year 57 applications have been declined for want of room, and 69 for all causes. Many more would have been declined, but they were requested not to apply.

I do not think the amount of education any of our patients have received has been a causative factor in the production of insanity, except in a few instances.

There has been no change in the by-laws. Pay-roll is filed with this report. The annual appropriation for support, repairs, etc., is \$45,000. Statement of expenditures is appended.

We urgently and unquestionably need \$50,000, as a special appropriation for this hospital's enlargement. We also need a capacious store building for our food supplies; also, a cold storage plant.

The Board of Public Charities, in an appeal to the people of North Carolina, states that there are 239 mentally unsound negroes unprovided for, but I am of the opinion that there are more.

There has been no material change in the number of our patients from the east and from the west. The report is substantially as it was last year.

J. F. MILLER,

*Superintendent.*

#### THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected September 19th, by Com. W. N. Jones, and C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found in satisfactory condition. Col red Department inspected July 14th, by C. B. Denson, Secretary, and found satisfactory.)

There have been no additions to our buildings during the past fiscal year. We can accommodate 150 boys and 150 girls at the white department, and 125 boys and 125 girls at the colored department.

During the past fiscal year we have enrolled 44 colored deaf girls, 50 colored deaf boys, 37 colored blind girls, 31 colored blind boys, and 73 white blind girls, and 91 white blind boys, making a total enrollment for the year, 334.

We can not say that we have point blank *refused* admission to any pupils who applied for admission promptly at the opening of the session, but we have declined to receive something like 20, who wished to enter, later in the session, for two reasons: (a) We were already in debt, and did not wish to increase our indebtedness; (b) to receive pupils in the midst of the session is deranging to the classes, and we are trying to encourage all to come promptly at the beginning. But no one of these has been denied admission for lack of room.

Our receipts and expenses have been \$52,500.

Our daily average attendance has been about 285, and our per capita expense, \$185.00.

The returns sent in by parents of pupils make it very difficult to answer the question as to the cause of deafness or blindness, and whether congenital or otherwise.

There has been but one death in the institution, which took place 2d day of January last, in the colored department, from facial paralysis; nor have we had any serious accident.

No changes are contemplated in the literary or artistic course. All our girls are taught plain needle-work; and all the girls in the white department are taught fancy work; 25 white blind boys learn broom and mattress-making; 25 small boys are taught sloyd; 15 colored deaf boys are taught shoe-making and mending; 25 colored deaf boys learn gardening.

The cost of material for our industrial instruction has amounted to a little more than \$2,000, and the income to just about the same. Our Steward's report is in the hands of the public printer.

We are very anxious to secure our own electric lighting plant, which will cost us about \$7,500, and will save nearly \$1,000 a year. We have recently bored an artesian well at the white department, which gives an abundant supply of pure water, and are also at this time boring one at the colored department.

We are much in need of electric lighting machinery, some books for the library, some laundry machinery, a pipe organ, and six pianos. The cost of these will be at least \$12,500, including the lighting plant.

Under the circumstances, I could not advise the introduction of new trades just now.

The condition of our grounds is fairly good. We have a partially equipped gymnasium for indoor exercise and recreation, and some swings upon the grounds for outdoor exercise.

Daily chapel exercises are held, consisting of the reading of a passage of Scripture, singing and prayer; and our pupils are required to attend the church, to which their respective parents belong, on Sundays.

Copy of pay-roll filed herewith.

We have not been able to do any extensive repairing for lack of funds. There has been no special improvement in discipline or methods. The condition of the workshop at the colored department is good.

There are some exceedingly important repairs which need to be made for the health and comfort of our pupils. All the old plumbing will have to be torn out, because of its crude and imperfect condition. It is now a menace to the health of our whole household.



We need also very much, to tear out the old wooden basement floors, and replace them with cement floors, so as to prevent sickness from dampness, and from contamination by the old cellar pipes.

The city authorities have required us to pay our part of the macadam on the street south of the institution, and also to pave our sidewalks.

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN E. RAY,  
*Principal.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

E. McK. Goodwin, Supt.

MORGANTON, N. C.

The improvements during the year have been the building of a cottage for the engineer, a fifty-ton silo, wagon and tool sheds, and very material improvement of the farm. The cost of these improvements was: For cottage, \$375; silo, \$103; sheds, \$250, and general improvement of farm, \$500.

On December 1, 1899, the number of pupils was 201; at the close of the school in June, 1900, it was 196. The number discharged was 1; dropped (not returning), 13; number of new admissions this session, September, 1900, was 37; total present to-day, 225. We have accommodations for 250.

The domestic arrangements are unchanged. We have added cooking to the industrial course for the girls. The health of the pupils is excellent; there has been one case of typhoid fever.

The clothing of the pupils at this time is plain, but comfortable.

One additional teacher has been employed in the primary department, and one teacher of cooking.

The shoe-making department is practically self-supporting, and the farm self-supporting.

There was produced during the year: 80 tons of dry feed (hay and fodder and shucks), 52 tons ensilage, 450 bushels corn, 1,180 bushels sweet potatoes, 750 bushels Irish potatoes, and an abundance of vegetables.

The cause of deafness of cases entering is reported as abscess in head, 2; urticaria, 1; mumps, 1; meningitis, 2; earache, 1; scarlet fever, 1; not known, 5.

The institution is in much need of fire-escapes and a greater supply of water, and fire-pumps for protection.

The officers and employees consist of the following: Superintendent, at \$2,000 per year; Steward, \$700; Matron, \$400; instructor in woodshop work, \$600; engineer, \$600; tanner, \$500; 6 teachers, at \$1,100; 3 teachers at \$900; 1 teacher at \$800; 1 teacher at \$750;

1 teacher at \$600; 1 teacher at \$550; 1 teacher at \$500; 3 teachers at \$400 each; 2 at \$450; 1 at \$350; 1 at \$300; 3 at \$200; 1 attendant at \$225; 1 attendant at \$200; 1 attendant at \$175; 2 firemen at \$25 per month; 1 cook, \$22.50; 1 baker, \$25; 1 instructor in shoe-shop, \$50; 1 driver, \$14; 1 driver, \$12; 1 milker, \$18; 1 chief laundress, \$12; 3 laundresses at \$9; 1 night-watch at \$30.

### THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME.

W. C. STRONACH, Esq., Chairman Executive Com.      RALEIGH, N. C.

Since the last report a new frame hospital has been erected, and is now about ready for occupation. This building has cost about \$5,000.

There are now 75 inmates of the Home, of which 15 are on furloughs. In addition to these, there are 40 others on the roll, who have been absent and have not been heard from for a number of years, and are consequently regarded as having left voluntarily.

During the year 28 inmates have been admitted, 9 have died, and 7 have been discharged. Of the inmates, 90 per cent are constantly under medical treatment.

The daily average number present is about 60. During the year 47 applications have been declined.

There has been no accident or epidemic disease.

The Home now receives an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for maintenance, and the last General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$5,000 for a new hospital. In addition to this, the Home has received about \$150 in cash in private contributions, and numerous donations of clothing, food, books, etc.; also, about \$600 worth of furniture for the wards from Gen. J. S. Carr, and furniture for convalescent wards from Pamlico Chapter, U. D. C., of Washington, N. C. The special appropriation of \$5,000 for the hospital has all been expended. Of the annual appropriation, about \$9,000 has been expended this year.

The leading items of expense are:

Groceries .....	\$2,900.00
Meats and fish .....	275.00
Hardware .....	150.00
Fuel and ice .....	919.00
Dry goods .....	831.00
Salaries and labor .....	1,600.00
Drugs .....	250.00
Funeral expenses .....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,025.00



There is now no outstanding indebtedness.

The officers and employees consist of:

1 Superintendent, at .....	\$30 per month
1 Matron .....	10 per month
1 Secretary .....	25 per month
1 cook .....	13 per month
1 gardener .....	12 per month
1 attendant .....	13 per month
1 attendant .....	12 per month
1 attendant .....	10 per month
1 attendant .....	6 per month

With the completion of the hospital more inmates can be admitted, and at least \$15,000 per annum could be wisely expended.

In the judgment of the management, there should be an annual appropriation of at least \$5,000 for additional buildings and repairs, and an annual appropriation of at least \$20,000 for maintenance.

Upon the subject of appropriations for buildings, it is well known that the buildings now used by the Home were erected hastily for the use of Federal troops after the war, and were not intended to be of a permanent nature. If the Home is to continue for even 10 years more, these buildings must be replaced, and with \$5,000 a year this could be done gradually.

As to the increase in the appropriation for maintenance, the management would like to call attention to the number of applications which it has been necessary to refuse; and to say, that it seems probable that for the next few years, at any rate, the number of applications will be much greater, because, unfortunately, most of the survivors of the Confederate armies are now old and poor.

Even those who, though partially disabled, have been able to provide in some sort for themselves, are, by reason of increasing age and infirmities, finding it necessary to apply for admission to the Home.

The management desires to thank the railroads of the State for their uniform kindness and courtesy to the officers and inmates of the Home. The passes so cheerfully and promptly given contribute much to the pleasure of the inmates, and save the Home a great deal of money.

#### OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

W. J. HICKS, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

Our principal permanent improvements for the year have been the erection of a brick smokehouse, convenient to the dining-room and kitchen building. We are now better prepared to take care of the meat furnished from the farm, purchased or donated.

The water from several additional springs has been conducted to a new spring-house built this year, and the water supply of the institution has been more than doubled. Lattice-work has been placed underneath the porches of the four boys' cottages. This adds to the appearance of the cottages, and provides a convenient, dry, safe place to store winter wood. The chapel in our main building has been repainted and slightly remodeled, and is now one of the neatest rooms in our institution. The cost of permanent improvements has been about \$540.00.

We give below the movement of children to and from the Asylum during the year:

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
On roll December 1, 1899 .....	107	104	211
Received during the year .....	31	32	63
Readmitted .....	3	3	6
	<u>141</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>280</u>
Discharged during the year .....	30	35	65
In Asylum December 1, 1900 .....	111	104	215

Of those discharged:

22 girls and 14 boys went to approved homes .....	36
6 girls and 12 boys went to mother, or parent .....	18
1 girl and 8 boys secured employment on salary .....	9
1 boy ran away .....	1
1 girl died .....	1
	<u>65</u>

Certificate of vaccination required before children are received, hence, we have not quite our limit in numbers. I also beg to submit usual statement of expenditures under our several accounts:

#### CLOTHING.

Cost clothing and sewing-room supplies \$1,016.09	
Salaries Matrons .....	396.35
Less clothing sold .....	23.28
	<u>\$ 1,391.16</u>

(Donation in kind to value of \$803.43.)

#### PROVISIONS.

Cost provisions and kitchen supplies..	3,054.55
Salaries Matron and baker .....	503.37
	<u>3,557.92</u>
Less provisions sold, board, etc. ....	58.81
	<u>3,499.11</u>

(Donations in kind, \$332.05.)



## FARM.

Labor, seed, fertilizer, etc. ....	\$1,566.66		
Salary manager .....	425.00	\$1,991.66	
Less products sold .....		40.22	
		<hr/>	\$ 1,951.44
(Donations in kind, \$169.45.)			

## SHOE-SHOP.

Cost material, new machines, etc. ....	609.10		
Salary manager .....	283.50	892.60	
Less cash for work .....		406.82	
		<hr/>	485.78
(Donations in kind, \$76.65.)			

## GENERAL EXPENSES.

Cost supplies, postage, telephone, etc. . .	670.61		
Salaries Superintendent, Clerk, one-half salary lady supervisor, and propor- tion salary engineer at Indus. B'd..	1,536.43		
		<hr/>	2,207.64
Less sale sundry articles and labor, eight boys Oxford Furniture Factory (since October) .....		46.55	
		<hr/>	2,160.49
(Donations in kind, \$109.65.)			

## LAUNDRY.

Cost supplies .....	67.49		
Salary Matron and one-third engineer's salary .....	213.58		281.07

## HOSPITAL.

Medicine and doctor's bills, etc. ....	263.03		
Salary Matron .....	192.50		
		<hr/>	455.53
(Donations in kind, \$51.00.)			

## WOOD AND COAL.

Cost wood and coal .....	943.70		
One-third salary engineer .....	78.57	1,022.27	
Less rebate freight coal .....		19.00	1,003.27
		<hr/>	
Cost maintaining on an average, 212 children .....			\$11,227.85

## SCHOOL.

Cost material, books, etc. ....	\$ 186.20		
Salaries teachers and one-half salary of lady supervisor .....	2,365.83	2,552.03	
Less books sold .....		9.00	2,543.03
Cost maintaining and educating 212 children .....			\$13,770.88
(Donations in kind, \$9.25.)			

## WOOD-WORKING SHOPS.

Cost material, etc. ....	2,515.44		
Salary manager .....	900.00		
Extra labor .....	871.56	4,287.00	
Less cash for work .....		3,710.10	576.90

## PRINTING OFFICE.

Cost material, postage, etc. ....	1,870.56		
Salaries .....	1,165.00	3,035.56	
Less cash received for work .....		2,153.21	882.35
(Accounts receivable, \$1,829.65.)			

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Cost repairs and permanent improve- ments (including shop bill) .....	990.84		
Less sale old brick, etc. ....	7.65		983.19

(Repairs and improvements paid for by outside friends to value of \$203.25.)

Cost maintenance of children, per capita, has been \$52.96. Receipts from singing class have been more than the amount charged to school account, and it has been customary to deduct these receipts from school expenses. If this deduction is not made, cost of maintenance and education of each child has been \$64.96 for the year.

Statement of receipts of institution from December 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900:

From the State .....	\$10,000.00
Masonic Lodges .....	2,126.95
Grand Lodge appropriation .....	2,500.00



Churches, individuals, etc., (including rent fund Minneapolis property, bequeathed to Asylum).	\$ 2,695.83
Asylum earnings (including singing class receipts)	9,773.91
	<hr/>
	\$27,096.69

We can comfortably accommodate 110 boys and 110 girls.

Fifty-six applications have been disapproved by our Executive Committee during the year, because, under the rules of the institution, the children were not entitled to its benefits. Approved applications are filed for the reception of children in regular order, as room is made by the departure of boys and girls from the Asylum. Hence, none have been rejected for lack of room, but we constantly carry a number of approved applications, and they frequently remain on file several weeks before children can be received into our family.

We have had only two or three cases of serious sickness, and only one death during the year. One little girl, six years of age, Willie Freeman, died November 3, 1900, after a few days sickness with fever. No serious accident or epidemic disease.

I give below the industrial work of the institution, with the average number of children engaged in the different departments:

Kitchen, 4 girls; dining-rooms, 29 little girls; laundry, 10 girls; hospital, 2 girls and 1 boy; sewing-room, 23 girls; wood-working shops, 11 boys; shoe-shop, 5 boys; printing office, 7 boys; farm, 19 boys; dairy and herd of cattle, 12 boys. In addition to the work in these departments, the regular household duties are performed by boys and girls, and 8 boys work a half day in the Oxford Furniture Factory. There are 3 boys assistant to our engineer at the industrial building.

All of the children are comfortably clothed.

Our school work is about on a par with the graded schools of the State, up to their 8th grade. We only attempt to give an English education. Manual training is taught, and we consider this a valuable course for our older children.

The moral and religious instruction of our boys and girls is of prime importance, and claims our thought, prayer, time and effort. The teacher, or "Cottage Mother," is a great factor in the moral and religious training of her children, as she comes into closest touch with them. By advice, discipline and example the workers here strive to instil correct ideas of life into the boys and girls. They make an effort to lead the little ones to do the right, because it is right. They teach them the saving truths of the gospel of Christ, relying upon Divine guidance and blessing. Prayer in our chapel begins the day, and the teachers hold family prayers in their cottages before the children retire for the night. Sunday School is

held each Sabbath morning in the chapel, and after a fifteen-minutes recess, the boys and girls who are old enough march to the Oxford churches to attend regular Sunday morning services. We have preaching in chapel Sunday afternoon. The children are also grouped into Bible bands for a more thorough study of God's Word. These bands are in charge of officers, and the older more influential Christian girls.

As before stated, we have more than doubled our water supply by opening several good springs. Nothing has yet been done toward better hospital accommodations, laundry and lighting facilities.

Recreation periods are so arranged that our children do not seem at all burdened by their work in school and in the various industrial departments. They are permitted to engage in all of the innocent indoor and outdoor sports possible, and encouraged in them. Our family is, as a rule, contented and happy.

The increase in number of orphanages in the State, we are grateful to report, has not reduced our voluntary contributions during the year, as Masons and other friends of the institution have been very liberal. There seems to be greater interest in orphan work on the part of our people, and the prospects for even increased contributions to the cause are good.

The following employees received monthly salaries stated and board:

Superintendent, \$100.00; lady supervisor, \$83.33; bookkeeper and storekeeper, \$75.00; manager shoe-shop, \$25.00; baker (and odd jobs), \$21.67; kitchen matron, \$25.00; sewing-room matron, \$25.00; assistant sewing-room matron, \$15.00; laundry matron, \$15.00; hospital matron, \$17.50; assistant in printing office, \$15.00; eight teachers, \$25.00 each.

At salary stated, the following do not receive board: Manager printing office, \$60.00; manager farm, \$35.00; manager wood-working shops, \$75.00; engineer, 75 cents per day.

A suitable industrial or mechanical building for our wood-working shops, printing office, laundry, wood-saw, etc., is a badly needed improvement. This would prove, in the end, economical, and enable other changes and improvements to be made, which would make it possible for the institution to be handled in a more satisfactory manner and better work to be done.

We have no legislation to recommend in the interest of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, except that our Legislature continue or increase the appropriation for the support of the 215 children whom we are trying to care for and train.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS,  
*Superintendent.*



## OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR THE COLORED RACE.

REV. ROBERT SHEPARD, Supt.

OXFORD, N. C.

From December 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900, we have made repairs and improvements by repairing girls' building, laundry, wells and cow-sheds, and have completed our new kitchen. Have supplied new doors, window-frames, locks, chair-boardings through entire building for girls, new hall floor, and laundry floor; also, patched walls and whitewashed. Have covered cow-sheds, partly with tin, fitted new stalls, built dam for ice pond, and repaired ice-house at a cost of \$200.

Built new kitchen, attached to dining hall, 16 by 27 feet, at cost of \$250.

Number children present December 1, 1899 .....	130
Number received to date .....	20
Number died in Home .....	2
Number placed in homes .....	13
Number ran away .....	4

Have had very good health.

We have closed our Infant's Home for want of means to support it. There has been no change in the course of instruction. The children are fairly well clothed. We have declined about 180 applications.

There is an outstanding indebtedness; the interest, and a portion of the principal, has been paid. (See statement.)

The officers and employees, and salaries paid, are as follows: 1 Superintendent, at \$50 per month; 1 general matron, at \$15; 2 teachers, at \$15; 1 instructor in cooking, \$10; 1 instructor in needle-work, \$12; 1 matron in boys' building, \$7; 1 superintendent of farm, \$10; 1 gardener, \$13, and 1 bookkeeper, \$8.33.

The institution is under the control of a Board of Directors, and it meets at the Asylum on the last Wednesday in every July. The Constitution and By-Laws are contained in printed report filed herewith.

We contemplate converting our present school-house into workshops, and erecting a two-story building for chapel and recitation rooms. We also desire to add another wing to girls' building, and to make there improvements that we may accommodate all worthy applicants, it will require about \$10,000.

The receipts have been as follows, from farm:

Cotton, 11 bales, not sold .....	
Corn, 95½ barrels .....	\$ 262.62
Peas .....	20.00

Wheat, 96 bushels, at \$1.00 .....	\$ 96.00
Potatoes, 150 bushels, at 40 cents .....	60.00
Molasses, 172 gallons, at 85 cents .....	61.25
Beans, not threshed .....	
Fodder, 15 stacks .....	37.00
Oats .....	50.00
Annual clover .....	20.00

Hogs, 18, average about 150 lbs., and a quantity of vegetables.

Receipts in cash:

Received from State appropriation .....	\$5,000.00
Received from Grand Lodge, Colored Masons ....	180.00
Received from sales of cotton .....	276.76
Received from all other sources .....	642.65
Received in clothing to value of .....	34.20
Total .....	<u>\$6,133.61</u>

Superintendent's report of the Colored Orphan Asylum, at Oxford, from December 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900. Detail of expenditures corrected:

Dry goods .....	\$ 459.21
Breadstuff .....	840.91
Beef .....	158.05
Books and papers .....	19.01
Butter .....	16.43
Meat and lard .....	122.75
Hardware, etc. ....	919.01
Carpenters' work .....	108.34
Cloth .....	56.22
Interest and discount .....	10.70
Medicine, etc. ....	106.15
Chickens .....	10.69
Children away at school .....	50.54
Incidentals .....	97.62
Freight and Express .....	50.07
Fish .....	26.00
Furniture .....	100.60
Eggs .....	14.22
Fruit .....	4.11
Horse and cattle food .....	26.29
Fertilizer and manure .....	65.25
Groceries .....	302.94
Harness and repairs .....	19.55
Lumber .....	200.45
Land payments .....	325.00



Labor, not regular .....	\$ 144.32
Soap and lye .....	29.40
Lime .....	3.70
Medical attendance .....	20.00
Masons' work .....	15.58
Painting .....	8.75
Postage and stamps .....	16.78
Post-office box rent .....	2.00
Potatoes .....	18.54
Writing paper and printing .....	18.80
Salaries and regular wages .....	1,563.42
Smith work .....	33.08
Shoes and repairs .....	147.45
Stock for farm .....	139.40
Rent .....	9.00
Travelling expenses .....	66.66
Thread (sewing) .....	13.55
Wood and coal .....	294.93
Vehicles and repairs .....	48.00
Vegetables .....	7.77
Oil .....	12.23
	<hr/>
	\$6,733.47

## THE STATE'S PRISON.

W. H. DAY, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(Inspected August 21st by Com. W. N. Jones and C. B. Denson, Secretary,  
and found in satisfactory condition.)

1899  
1900  
A number of changes and permanent improvements have been made, both to the Central Prison, and on the Caledonia Farms. At the Central Prison the entire second floor of the Administration Building has been fitted up with new furniture, and new furniture has also been purchased for the offices, which was absolutely necessary. A complete electric light plant has been put in at a cost of \$15,000, and all the cells are now lighted by electricity, which not only gives a better light than the tin kerosene lamps heretofore used, but adds greatly to the cleanliness of the prisoners, to say nothing of the convenience and safety of this method. We have built a new pumping station, which is run by an electric motor, and find that it does the work formerly done by steam, in one-fifteenth of the time. We have also an electric motor to run the machines in use in the shirt factory, thereby saving an engine and boiler there.

We have equipped every cell with a neat iron bedstead, and a nice cotton and straw mattress, to replace the old wooden bunks, and straw ticks.

Besides the above, numerous improvements have been made in the plumbing arrangements and the sewerage, and in all the out-buildings, etc.

In the Caledonia Farms, which now belong to the State, we have made many permanent improvements in buildings and sheds for the crops and for the cattle, and in purchasing new stock to replace the old and worn-out stock, and new improved agricultural implements. We are building there a peanut factory, which we expect to have completed in time for this year's crop. This will cost the State about \$8,000, and will enable us to put our immense crops on the market in such condition and at such time as to command the highest prices.

In answer to question 2, I have given the cost of the electric light plant, and the peanut factory above. In addition to that, we have spent \$30,000 during the years 1899 and 1900, in the other permanent improvements mentioned, and the effects are best shown by the increased receipts from farm products, and from the sale of bricks, shirts and mattresses at the Central Prison.

We have received during the 11 months of 1900, 313 prisoners. Of these, 55 are white males, 2 white females, 245 colored males, and 11 colored females. We have discharged by expiration of sentence, 254 prisoners; by pardon, 47 prisoners; by death, 20 prisoners, and by escape, 41.

On the 30th November, 1900, we had 878 prisoners, as follows: 133 white males, 5 white females; 700 colored males, 40 colored females. These are located as follows: 294 at Central Prison (all female prisoners are here), 155 at Northampton Farm, 110 at Caledonia, No. 1, 107 at Caledonia, No. 2, 124 at Tillery Farm, 39 at Anson Farm, 44 at East Carolina Railroad, and 25 at Aberdeen and Ashboro Railroad.

Of the prisoners received during the 11 months of 1900, 53 were under 21 years old, and of these 33 were 16 years old, and under.

We have made some changes in the system of labor, by allotting tasks to the moulders, wheelmen and off-bearers on the brickyard, and find that it works very satisfactorily. The moulder's task, which is 8,500 brick per day, was during the past summer sometimes finished before 3 o'clock p. m. We have also allotted tasks to most of the operatives in the shirt factory, where we also find it satisfactory, as they become expert in their work much more quickly, and the most expert frequently finish their daily task by 2 p. m. The hours of labor for the other workmen are governed by the weather and circumstances. The old and feeble, and the youngest prisoners are given the lightest duties and the shortest hours.

The health of the prisoners was never better. For months we



had no one at all in the hospital, except the chronic cases. And the reports from the farms and railroad camps show the same conditions there. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that since so many of the counties have chain-gangs, that only the lame and diseased prisoners are sent to the Penitentiary.

The percentage of mortality upon the average number of convicts for the past year will be reported by the prison physician in his annual report. We have no Federal prisoners. The convicts are employed in different ways, according to the season of the year. On November 30, 1900, they were employed in gathering crops, manufacturing streets, in railroad work, mattress manufacturing, etc.

As to the value of the manufactured articles, this I will not be able to state until my report for 1900 is ready for publication. In this report, which is now being prepared, I will give actual figures as to the sale of farm products, and of the truck, mattresses, etc., manufactured at the Central Prison.

The annual appropriation for the support of the State's Prison (chapter 679, Laws of 1899), for the year 1900, was \$50,000. There was no special appropriation for that year. The exact financial condition of the institution will be published in my report, which I hope to have ready in a short time. Approximately, I would say that our cash receipts from all sources for the past eleven months have been \$235,000, and our cash disbursements have been \$210,000.

Very truly,

W. H. DAY,

*Superintendent.*

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#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

(Reported by the Visitors of Charities.)

This most admirable charity is under the charge and control of the County Commissioners, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 337 of the Private Laws of 1891. As our former reports have been full and complete, we will confine ourselves to the present conditions, and results accomplished during the past year.

During this interval, we have established, under the authority of the same act, but otherwise distinct and separate, a Home for Colored Children, to which we will refer later.

In the Home for White Children, there were, at the beginning of the year, 20 children. During the year 36 have been committed by the Court, of which total 2 have died, 23 have been indentured to good homes and are self-supporting, and 21 are now in the Home. Of the latter, the ages range from infancy to 9 years. They are well

fed and cared for, and look fat and happy. The average cost per capita is \$2.75 per month. The premises are cleanly, and the management orderly.

The results following upon this charity are great beyond computation; omitting all except the financial consideration, who can estimate the difference to the treasury of the county, in having more than 250 children made into self-respecting, law-abiding, self-supporting children, or the same to grow up as criminals, as we think would have been the case with most of them, had it not been for this Home?

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### THE HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN OF BUNCOMBE CO.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

(Reported by the Visitors of Charities.)

As we have said, the Home for Colored Children was started this year (1901), by virtue of the act (Private Laws of 1891), and controlled by the same committee of the County Commissioners. To it have been committed by Court, 15 indigent children, of whom 1 has died, 4 are indentured in good homes, and are self-supporting; and 11 are now in the Home, the latter ranging from 11 months to 8 years.

On our visit, we found that the only house attainable by the committee was not as well suited to the purpose as it should be, and we hope to see an improvement in that respect, but still the management is decidedly to be commended. The children look cleanly and healthy, and as we are glad to learn, they are being sought by the best of our colored citizens, to whom 4 have already been indentured, and others will be soon.

At the beginning, this institution, the first of its kind, we think, in our State, was attended by much friction of one kind or other, but not more than might have been expected. This being overcome by wise management, we reasonably and confidently hope for excellent results during the next year. As evidence of the true economy of this effort, we refer to the fact that at this moment there are 10 boys, children in the county jail, where they have been for months, at a cost of over \$10 a month each, proving a nuisance to the Court, and in all probability a set of hopeless criminals. How much better it would have been, if this Home had been sooner established, to have taken them there, and supported them, say for two months, at a charge of \$2.50 each per month, and then to have them in good Christian homes, taught to work, and to become self-supporting!



This being the object and end sought to be accomplished by this Colored Children's Home, we give it our most hearty approval, and wish it Godspeed.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. CAMPBELL,  
HANFORD N. LOCKWOOD,  
T. W. PATTON.

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### THE LINDLEY TRAINING SCHOOL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

(Reported by the Visitors of Charities of Buncombe County.)

As this institution receives some financial aid from the county and city, we have considered it so far under our supervision as to justify an official visit, which has been heartily approved by the Board of Managers.

It is situated about five miles southwest of Asheville, on a tract of 20 acres of good land, and in a well-constructed house, both land and building having been provided by some good women of this vicinity, without aid from the public treasury. The purpose sought to be accomplished, is to provide a safe home for women and girls, who, having fallen from virtue, by agreeing to go there, indicate a desire for reformation.

It has been in operation for six years past, and the success has been beyond the expectation of its most hopeful promoters. We went, unannounced, through the house, and found it in excellent condition. The present number of inmates, while smaller than the average, is 10 adults and 8 infants. We can not give a better idea of its management and success than to quote from the annual report of the Board of Managers:

"As idleness is one of the most insidious and wide-spreading influences for evil, we have endeavored to impress upon our girls an idea of the nobility of labor, and to fit them to earn an honest and decent living. Domestic work in all its branches is taught them with a devotion and diligence worthy of all praise, by our matrons.

"To this Home have come during the past year, 39 girls. Of these, 6 have returned to their homes, 9 have been placed out at domestic service, 1 married, 5 are attending good schools. We start the new year with 18 girls and 8 children to care for. The little children born in the institution are in almost every case, unconscious ministers toward the redemption of their mothers. The woman with a baby at her breast, walks more surely and friendly the road towards a purer and better life."

The economy of management is especially noticeable and commendable. Food, abundant and good, is provided at a cost of 4 cents per meal, for each adult. Of course, this is accomplished in large part, by the beneficiaries doing the cooking and other house work.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PAST YEAR.

From the city of Asheville .....	\$ 300.00
From the county of Buncombe .....	180.00
Private contributions .....	1,018.79
	<u>\$1,498.79</u>
Amount expenses .....	\$1,098.79
Repairs and improvements .....	400.00
	<u>\$1,498.79</u>

We find no language to adequately express our approval of this noble charity, and our thankfulness for the high degree of success which has been vouchsafed it.

## THE ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANAGE.

D. A. COBLE, Supt.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

The name of our institution is the "Odd Fellows' Orphan Home." It was thrown open for the reception of children May 9, 1892. The present Superintendent is D. A. Coble.

By a unanimous vote, the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., decided that the eastern suburbs of Goldsboro was a suitable place for the location of the Home. Since the inception of the institution, 98 children have been admitted. So far as room is concerned, we can easily accommodate 100 children. We have under our care at present 20 girls and 20 boys. Only the children of deceased Odd Fellows, who died in full membership of some one of the Odd Fellow Lodges in North Carolina, are admitted, and the Grand Lodge fixes the age of admittance at six years.

The largest number of children at the Home, at any time, was during the twelve months ending November 30, 1900. In the early part of the said twelve months, we had at our board 45 children. There were 10 admissions and 12 discharges.

Our children attend the Goldsboro Graded School free of cost. The only mechanical training the boys receive is in the printing office, a twenty-acre plot of ground gives them an insight into farming. The girls do much of the housework.



The health of the Home is absolutely perfect. There has been only one death in eight years, and that was a child who entered the Home in a low state of health.

The receipts of the Home depend upon the number of Odd Fellows in the State, each member being assessed. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 is a fair estimate of our receipts and disbursements for the year.

A system of sewerage and of heating is very much needed. This question is under advisement, and in all probability the next session of the Grand Lodge will be equal to the emergency.

The Home estate, as it now stands, consists of 20 acres ground, three large brick buildings, and the necessary out-buildings.

Experience teaches that we have built wisely, so far as the present number of inmates is concerned, but I fear, when our number reaches three figures, we will regret that we did not adopt the "cottage plan."

Fraternally,

D. A. COBLE.

Received December 11, 1900.

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#### THE THOMASVILLE BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

REV. J. B. BOONE, General Manager.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

The Thomasville Baptist Orphanage is the name of our institution. We had, during the last year, closing 18th July, 1900, 226 orphans. We have now present 190, but the enrollment for the year will reach 240 or 250. The institution is supported by voluntary contribution from the churches, Sunday Schools and individuals. It is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, but orphans are taken without regard to connection. We take indigent orphans (white) from 5 to 12 years of age, and keep them until they are 16, with discretion to retain them until 18. They are fed, clothed and taught a good, practical English education, and we try to teach them to work, giving them the advantages of as many trades as we can. We also give them the best religious advantages in our power.

Our buildings and grounds, with farms attached, are estimated at \$30,000. We have six dormitories, a school building, printing office, a work-building for the girls, and the Mills Memorial Building, shops for boys, the house just finished and the machinery yet to be put in. The shops will contain carpentry, coach-making, and shoe and harness work. We also have an infirmary and a chapel. These buildings were put up by individuals mostly. One was built by the Durham Church. The Central Building, which is the school

building, and the general manager's house (which I failed to mention), and the Mills Building, were built by general subscription.

Our great need now is increased capacity, either by new buildings or by enlarging these we already have, so that we can at least double our capacity. The Orphanage was organized in 1884, and active operations commenced in 1885.

Yours truly,

J. B. BOONE,  
*General Manager.*

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#### THOMPSON ORPHANAGE AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

REV. WALTER J. SMITH, Supt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

(Under the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina.)

The Thompson Orphanage and Training Institution was opened May 9, 1887. The Rev. E. A. Osborne was the first Superintendent, and the Rev. Walter J. Smith is Superintendent at present. It is situated just outside the corporate limits of Charlotte, N. C. Can accommodate 65 by crowding; 62 comfortably. Number at present, boys, 25; girls, 35. Total, 60. All white; one foreign born (Wales). Number received from January 1, to November 30, 1900, 16; number discharged and left, 14.

The children go to school 9 months, but have to devote a part of the day to manual work. There are 2 teachers. They attend service in chapel once every day, and twice on Sundays. Catechized every Sunday by the Superintendent. Industrial training mainly confined to the farm and dairy, on the part of the boys, and cooking, washing and ironing, with some needle work, on the part of the girls.

The health of the children is now good. There is more or less malaria every fall. Report of receipts, etc., in printed paper, filed with this report.

We need an industrial department for the boys, in a limited way, such as a carpenter shop, and shop for mending shoes; also, a shed for farming utensils, and a corn-crib. I would suggest that a reformatory for youthful criminals and bad children be established, so that vicious children need not be sent to orphanages.

WALTER J. SMITH,  
*Superintendent.*



## THE FRIENDS' ORPHANAGE.

ALICE R. KING, Secretary.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

This institution is entitled the Friends' Orphanage, of North Carolina, and was established by the Yearly Meeting.

It is situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of High Point. It can accommodate 30 children; have now 15 boys and 15 girls, all white.

The children now attend the public schools, but have a prospect of soon entering the graded school at High Point. The boys assist in the farm work; girls in the household.

The children are all in a healthful condition; there has been no sickness during the year, except a mild case of fever, and a few cases of measles.

The Treasurer's report of receipts and expenditures for year ending August 1, 1900, will be found in copy of Minutes of Yearly Meeting, forwarded herewith.

The greatest need of the institution is a school building on the premises, and funds to employ an efficient teacher.

Very respectfully submitted,

ALICE R. KING,

*Secretary.*

## CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL ORPHANAGE.

REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Supt.

NAZARETH (near Raleigh), N. C.

The Catholic Industrial Orphanage was opened October 1, 1899, and its present Superintendent is Rev. Thos. F. Price. It is located about three miles south of the Capitol, within sight of the A. and M. College, on land said to be 75 feet above the Capitol grounds.

When present arrangements are completed, which will be in about two months, we will be able to accommodate about 40. The number now in charge is 25 boys (white); none of foreign birth.

Have no printed report. Beyond the number here at present, we received three others temporarily, who were provided for and discharged.

The children are taught about the same branches as are taught in the public schools of the State, that is, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, grammar and history. The more advanced pupils are also taught stenography and typewriting. We have a printing office established here, in which the boys are taught printing and binding. They are likewise taught farming. One-half of the day is devoted to studies, and the other half to industries. The health of the orphanage is excellent.

Accounts of receipts and expenditures are not at present in form

to be made out. The sources of receipts during the past year are from the printing office and bindery, the farm and donations.

The officers of the institution, that is, the Superintendent and the Sisters of Mercy, devote their lives to the work, and take no salary of any kind.

We need a laundry for our washing, several machines in our printing office and bindery, an increase of buildings, and a system of domestic water-works.

We contemplate using this institution, not only for orphans, but for poor boys throughout the State, who are unable otherwise to get a training and education; and we trust in the course of time to be able to carry this purpose into effect.

Regarding the request for any suggestions, we would suggest that in the case of very young criminals, the Board of Charities would make efforts to secure in each of the Orphanages of the State, a special department devoted to reforming and bringing up these young boys. There is a movement on foot to create a reformatory for the State. The suggestion here offered, about Orphanages, would go far towards the solution of the question of the reformatory. It is impossible to expect a reformation without proper religious influence. Each denomination has its own Orphanage, and is well suited to such work. A special department in each of these denominational Orphanages would bring to bear the fullest religious influence upon such boys, and in the opinion of the writer, would best produce a real reformation. Such influence could not well be attained in a general State reformatory. This would, besides, take away the objection of boys being turned by State officials from the religion of their parents, as the parents could dictate into what denominational Orphanage their children to be corrected be sent.

It would also, if the State would think proper to appropriate money for these departments, help each of the Orphanages of the State, all of which now are in a struggling condition.

Very truly yours,

THOS. F. PRICE,

*Superintendent Catholic Industrial Orphanage.*

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#### CITY HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON.

W. W. LANE, M. D., Supt.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Wilmington City Hospital was organized in 1881, by W. W. Lane, M. D., who is the present Superintendent. It is located at Tenth and Redcross streets. Accommodates about 45 patients. There are at present 8 white males, 3 white females, none of foreign birth; colored males, 6; colored females, 4. The number of



patients treated during the year ending November 30 was 383; died, 41.

We have no printed report. The city allows the institution \$166.66 per month, and the county \$250 per month. The receipts from pay patients will average \$60, and about \$20 per month allowed us for prescriptions furnished to the outdoor poor. Total, \$476.86 per month, and total expenditures \$460.

Our special need is a full set of instruments.

Insane patients are only received in cases of emergency.

A new Hospital, donated by Mr. James Walker, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is impossible to say, just at present, what would be most beneficial to us.

Very respectfully yours,

W. W. LANE, M. D.,  
*Superintendent.*

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### REX HOSPITAL.

MISS M. MCLESTER, Matron.

R. H. BATTLE, President of Board.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Rex Hospital was named in honor of John Rex, who died in 1837, and left a fund, committed to five trustees, to erect and maintain a hospital for the indigent sick of the city of Raleigh, when said fund should reach a sufficient sum. Under statutory law, the Board of Aldermen of the city recommend them and the Supreme Court confirms them. They hold office for life, or can resign at will.

On March 3, 1841, the amount of the legacy was \$9,501.29, and up to April 1, 1861, it had increased to \$35,262.14, being invested in State bonds, State bank stocks, etc. From the wreckage caused by the war, a nucleus was saved, which, on December 1, 1881, amounted to \$14,843.60. On March 1, 1900, the fund, including cost of the Hospital buildings and improvements, and some other real estate, amounted to \$37,885.68, of which about \$24,000 is interest-bearing. The present board, under whose jurisdiction the Hospital was purchased and organized, are: Mr. R. H. Battle, President; Mr. R. T. Gray, Secretary; Dr. Jas. McKee, Mr. Julius Lewis and Dr. P. E. Hines.

The Hospital was organized May 15, 1894, and is situated on South Street.

The sources of revenue for the maintenance of the Hospital, are from the investments of the Rex Fund, the annual appropriation from the city of Raleigh (\$2,000.00); the board and nursing of pay patients; donations of money and instruments, and an endowed cot

from Ladies' Hospital Aid Association, and endowed cots in the Children's Ward, one by Col. Benehan Cameron, in memory of his son, and one by the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters, in sweet remembrance of the charitable services rendered during their lives, of the late Mrs. Olivia Cowper Raney, Mrs. Ada Williamson Foster and Mrs. Belle Gales Hay.

The number of white patients that can be accommodated is....	27
Number of colored patients accommodated .....	14
Number patients in Hospital November 30th .....	25
Number of patients admitted from December 1, 1899, to November 30, 1900 .....	345
Of these, the white patients were .....	228
Number of colored patients during the period .....	117

Revenue derived from pay patients, \$3,479.01.

The greatest need to carry on this noble work is a hospital of modern construction.

Respectfully yours,

MISS M. McLESTER,

*Matron.*

#### ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

MISS KATHERINE D. KOON, Supt.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

St. Peter's Hospital was opened for patients January 1, 1876. The buildings were erected in 1878 and 1880, and a large addition made in 1898. The Superintendent at present is Miss Katherine D. Koon, a graduate of the Training School of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

It is located on Poplar Street, corner of Sixth, Charlotte, N. C. It has 30 beds for patients, of which 20 are for pay patients, and 10 in two charity wards. The charges for rooms vary as to location, and whether single or double rooms, from \$5 to \$12 per week. These sums cover all charges for board, nursing, etc., except prescriptions and physicians' charges, but we may be compelled to increase them. The average number last month (November) was 10. Negroes are not admitted, but are sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital for colored people.

Printed report sent for 1899. The figures below are from the record for 1900, January 1st to November 30th:

Number of patients, 118 males, 102 females. Total, 220. Number from Charlotte, 119; from other places in North Carolina, 77; from other States, 24.

A few were children, probably 10, and several were of foreign birth, but claimed the United States as their residence and home.



Receipts January 1st to November 30, 1900 (11 months), \$4,628.42; expenses, \$4,619.02.

Our sources of receipts are a small subscription list, payments of patients, nurses working outside cases, and this year a liberal subscription raised by friends to relieve a debt on the institution.

The special need of the institution is the chronic one of all charities, *more money*. Nearly one-half of the patients are charity cases, and this means a constant effort to maintain the Hospital. It has no endowment.

We do not receive insane cases nor contagious diseases. There is a Training School connected with the Hospital, which has 10 pupil nurses. They have done considerable outside nursing in the past year, and have proved capable and satisfactory.

St. Peter's Hospital belongs to the Episcopal Church, and is managed by nine women belonging to St. Peter's Parish. It receives no money from city or county, except that patients sent by city or county physicians are paid for.

The patients had the following church affiliations: Methodist, 85; Presbyterian, 27; Baptist, 26; Episcopal, 25; Roman Catholic, 8; Lutheran, 6; A. R. Presbyterian, 6; Christian, 1; Hebrew, 1; no church affiliation, 35. Total, 220. Charity cases, 87; city or county cases, 23.

The Board of Managers consists of Mrs. T. B. Gautier, President; Mrs. W. C. Maxwell, Vice-President; Mrs. John Wilkes, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. T. S. Clarkson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. R. J. Brevard, Mrs. J. S. Myers, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Miss Brown, Mrs. J. Renwick Wilkes.

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### THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

(For Colored People.)

MRS. JOHN WILKES, President Board Managers. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Good Samaritan Hospital, for colored people, was opened for patients in September, 1891. It belongs to the Diocese of North Carolina. Its managers are seven white women, communicants of St. Peter's Parish, appointed by the Bishop of North Carolina.

It has 12 beds for patients, and receives men, women or children. It is supported largely by Northern friends, and has no endowment.

From January 1st to November 30, 1900 (11 months), received patients, 101. Of these, were males, 57; females, 44. Deaths, 5. Of these, 4 were from accidents, and death ensued in a few hours after admission.

Receipts in 11 months .....	\$ 952.43
Expenses in 11 months .....	1,003.46

It receives no money from city or county, except that patients sent in by city or county physician are paid for. In the nine years of its existence, it has closed each year, entirely free from debt, and expects to do the same in 1900. Mrs. John Wilkes, President; Mrs. R. P. Lardner, Mrs. R. Lockwood Jones, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Mrs. C. L. Alexander, Mrs. B. L. Chadwick, Mrs. J. B. Villalonga.

### THE ASHEVILLE MISSION HOSPITAL.

(Reported by the Board of Visitors of Buncombe County.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

As this institution receives financial aid from city and county, we have made an official visitation, by one of our committee, and were gladly welcomed by the Trustees, and we append the following report:

The Hospital is located at the corner of Charlotte and Woodfin streets, in the city of Asheville, on property owned by its Trustees, and in an excellently designed building, built and fully equipped for its purposes. Every indication proves its management most excellent and systematic. Its records, which were at once exhibited to us, show that during the past year it has received and treated 183 white patients, 56 colored. Total, 239. Of this number, 11 are now under treatment (November 13, 1900); 25 have died, 203 have been discharged.

The Hospital contains four wards for county and city patients, and several private rooms for those who prefer and can afford one. A large majority are of the first-class and pay nothing; as the only means of supporting these comes from this county and city, the Trustees are obliged often to refuse to receive applicants from other counties, whom they would gladly receive and treat, if they had the means to do so. We mention this in hopes that these words may reach the authorities of our adjoining county, and suggest the advantage of its making terms with the Trustees, whereby its citizens may have the benefit of this excellent institution.

The total receipts for the past ten months have amounted to \$3,800, as follows:

From the county of Buncombe .....	\$ 650.00
From the city of Asheville .....	500.00
From the rents .....	250.00
From the private subscribers .....	800.00
From the pay patients .....	1,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,800.00



In conclusion, we desire to commend the authorities of this city and county for doing what they can to give financial aid and encouragement to this Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. CAMPBELL,  
HANFORD N. LOCKWOOD,  
T. W. PATTON.

### THE WATTS HOSPITAL.

MISS E. BUTLER, Supt.

GEO. W. WATTS, Esq., Pres. Board Trustees. DURHAM, N. C.

The Watts Hospital was dedicated and opened February 21, 1895, and is under the charge of Miss E. Butler, Superintendent.

It is located on West Main Street, Durham, N. C. The number of beds for patients is 20; the average number treated is 10; colored patients are not received.

The only printed report is that made for its first year, which is forwarded with this.

The following statistics are presented for the year ending November 30, 1900:

Number of patients received .....	184
Number of patients cured .....	88
Number of patients benefitted .....	68
Number of patients died .....	12

The regular or ordinary expenses and receipts are about \$4,500.  
Sources of receipts:

Endowment .....	\$1,340.00
City of Durham .....	1,200.00
Pay patients and nurses .....	1,700.00
Sundry donations (about) .....	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,540.00

The building is modern, and model in construction. Our only need is a larger endowment so as to do larger work. No insane patients are admitted.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WATTS,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

## LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL, SHAW UNIVERSITY.

(For the Colored Race Only.)

DR. CHAS. F. MESERVE, Pres. Shaw Univ., Pres. RALEIGH, N. C.

The Hospital connected with the Leonard Medical School was organized in 1885. The President of the Shaw University is the head of the institution, which has the services of all the medical faculty of the Medical School attached to the University.

At present there are 10 patients, although 18 can be accommodated. It is sometimes the case that we have more patients than we have room for. At present there are 7 females and 3 males. There are none of foreign birth. In addition, 5 outside patients are being treated.

You ask for the receipts. Our receipts are practically nothing. The people who come are poor and unable to pay, and, as you are doubtless aware, all of them are colored. We have in a single month paid out over \$50 in cash for medicines, without receiving a penny in return. Medical attendance, medicine and board are provided, as a rule, without expense to patients. Our greatest need is a larger hospital and an endowment, so that it can be operated on a larger scale and more satisfactorily. We do not treat the insane. It is safe to say that the Hospital costs us \$500 a year, and this does not include free service of the physicians, all of whom are members of our medical faculty. I have understated rather than overstated the annual cost.

Faithfully yours,

CHAS. F. MESERVE,  
*President.*

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ST. AGNES HOSPITAL.

MRS. A. B. HUNTER, Supt.

RALEIGH, N. C.

This institution was opened in October, 1896, and its Superintendent is Mrs. A. B. Hunter. It is situated in Raleigh, N. C., on the grounds of St. Augustine's School, and is associated with the school. It has accommodations for 20 patients, and there are 9 under treatment. Colored patients only are received. We have no printed report. Our year is arranged to begin May 1st. On May 1, 1900, there were 6 patients; 54 have been admitted since, to date, and 7 have died.

The cost of maintaining the Hospital is about \$1,800 for the year. Its maintenance depends almost wholly upon charity. A charge of one dollar and a half a week is made, where patients are able to



pay. The chief needs of the Hospital are money, groceries and provisions. No insane patients are admitted.

The object of the Hospital is the care of the colored sick. We also have in connection with it a Training School for nurses, for colored women. Money is needed for all its departments.

Yours very truly,

A. B. HUNTER,

*Principal St. Augustine's School.*

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### SAILORS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

CAPT. JAS. I. METTS, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We have no Hospital now in operation by the Seamen's Friend Society of this port, but we have a Home for Sailors, a reading-room and Bethel. The Marine Hospital, under control of the United States Government, and the City and County Hospital look after our sick sailors. On the 7th May, 1835, this Society was organized under the name of Wilmington Marine Hospital Association, which Association was absorbed in the present Seamen's Friend Society, organized February 4, 1853.

Our work is to look after seafaring men who visit our port. Our aim is to elevate these people, socially, mentally and religiously. It is a peculiar work, and accomplishes good results. Enclosed report of annual meeting (held in February) gives account of the work. Mr. James Sprunt was then President, and Capt. Jas. I. Metts is President at this time.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. WOODARD,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

The following extract is taken from the interesting historic report of James Sprunt, Esq., former President:

"We have sleeping accommodations as clean and as neat as those of any hotel in the city, for 80 men. For three months last autumn we had nearly one hundred sailors quartered in the Home. We have yet to finish and furnish the fourth floor of our building, which would give us rooms for 40 more men. The Bethel building has been unsafe for several years, and should be rebuilt from its foundation upon a better plan. These improvements would cost at least \$3,000. I trust that your incoming executive may see the need of such benefits, and that the means may be forthcoming without incurring another debt.

"Our present financial status is most satisfactory, there being a small surplus in the treasury. The condition of the Home building and its management have our most cordial approval. It is always

ready for inspection, and it will compare most favorably with any other institution of its kind in this country.

"The religious services have not failed for years, and the average attendance is most encouraging.

"The reading-room has long been a favorite resort of sailors in port; a large list of foreign and home papers and magazines serves for their entertainment; writing materials are always ready; pipes and tobacco have been supplied free by contributions; coffee is served gratuitously during very cold weather. No collections are permitted; no fees allowed, and the seafaring has the assurance that these benefits are for him without money and without price."

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#### A STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

We are again, after ten years of patient effort on the part of this Board, to attack the problem of the repression of crime by young offenders, confronting the same question: Shall the people of North Carolina continue to place children in jails, workhouses and the Penitentiary itself, or shall they take the offender from evil associations, train and discipline him, build character by ceaseless occupation, the presence of example, and, finally, the power of habit, until the vicious waif, instead of becoming the terror of society, returns to it as a supporter and protector of the common welfare.

But it will be conceded that the public mind is fully ready now for action, for an immediate beginning upon this fundamental need in our social system. Whatsoever things may be set aside, or postponed to a more convenient season, the people have declared, through many channels, and at various times, with a unanimity that is remarkable, that we can no longer defer the effort to stop the greatest waste in our Commonwealth, of the most valuable possession that we enjoy, converting it into the heaviest burden that oppresses us, in pecuniary loss, family deprivation, injury to life or property, and disgrace to individuals and communities. The children are to be saved. Men are to be made, even of un-



promising material, and "Men, high-minded men, these constitute a State."

It is no longer necessary to seek the strength of official figures to show that children are being placed in jails and workhouses, in convict camps and the Penitentiary, to be debauched in mind and body by hardened criminals with whom they are placed in close association night and day.

Again and again the facts have been cited in the public press and in these reports. Workhouse superintendents have pointed out the evil, the certain and complete contamination to ensue, and the melancholy results. The \$300,000 expended annually in criminal prosecutions speak loudly of it. The Judges on the bench call attention to it and deplore it, and often seek to avoid one abyss by risking another, and the boy is saved from the workhouse to return to his pilfering. While facts and figures have been discussed, many hundreds have qualified themselves to live felons' lives and fill felons' graves, and surely it is time to act.

You are familiar with the history of the struggle for the establishment of a State institution for these young offenders, and its actual passage in one house by almost unanimous action, and favorable action in the other, but failure by want of time. In the last General Assembly, the friends of this measure were assured by leading members that, in view of the proposed amendment to the Constitution requiring educational qualifications for suffrage, and a desire for a large special appropriation for educational needs, that it would be necessary to postpone this legislation, although highly meritorious, until the meeting of the Assembly of 1901.

It should be understood, at the outset, that in providing for the educational interests of the people, this measure lies at the foundation. While other children may suffer without the care of the State, these are absolutely doomed without it. The first and most pressing necessity in this direction is the removal of those of tender years now in county jails,

workhouses, convict camps and the Penitentiary, and their committal to the charge of discreet and experienced persons in a suitable institution for their training and discipline.

Although much correspondence and many volumes of official investigations and reports have been heretofore gathered and placed at the disposal of legislative committees and the State authorities, for the clear and decisive action of this Board, under your instructions, and in the spirit of the work intrusted to your supervision, correspondence has been instituted afresh from this office with the leading authorities of the Union upon this subject, with the view to secure data to the present moment, and the expression of the ripest and most capable judgment in the whole country upon the best methods of reaching the end all patriots have in view, the reclamation of wrong-doers among the young, for the welfare of the State..

A generous response of time and labor has been made by wise and humane men and women to the inquiries sent out. Nearly one hundred such institutions now exist, supported by State and charitable efforts. It is to be hoped that, in addition to the rapidly improving record North Carolina now presents in the care of her insane, blind, deaf-mute and orphaned, she may now add the reclamation of erring or criminal children. Many persons have been addressed who are not officers of institutions referred to, but are well-known representatives of the best thought upon social and economic questions, and their views were therefore without partiality or prejudice. These include officers of colleges, Governors of States, secretaries and other members of boards of charities, and men of large affairs and of benevolence. All were asked these questions:

1. Are the citizens of your State (or city) satisfied with the practical results of your reform schools?

2. What percentage of inmates is believed to be permanently reformed?



3. What is the per capita cost of the construction and equipment of an institution for one hundred inmates, and what the per capita cost of annual maintenance?

4. What would you recommend as the best system for us?

5. To what extent can such an institution be made self-supporting?

The number and extent of these replies, which are yet being received from day to day, because the latest information has been requested, precludes their insertion here. But the letters and reports are filed for your reference, and for our executive and legislative authorities, and will be presented to the legislative committees.

The conclusions drawn therefrom may be stated as follows:

1. There is overwhelming testimony to the great importance and value of an institution for youthful prisoners. Some assert that there is no institution as necessary for the best interests of the people, the diminution of crime, the safeguarding of society, and the economy of judicial expenditure, as the reform school. Some declare that it is the best possible investment of the same amount of money from the taxpayer. As a whole, the people are more than satisfied with the results, and in the Northwestern States, where the system has been most fully tried, they are now to be found for both sexes, and for different classes in age, from very young years up to 30 years of age, for first offences.

2. The percentage of lasting reformation it is difficult to state. The majority quote it at fully 75. In some schools and classes of youthful criminals it is asserted that 90 per cent have been reclaimed, or more. Others reckon it as not certainly more than 66 2-3. Practically all state that the number redeemed to society is very large. In a public address at a celebration at Nashville, Tenn., a distinguished citizen stated in presence of its Reform School, that of 1,300 inmates of the institution, only 11 had ever been known to have returned to criminal courses. The most conservative

writers give no figures, but assert that with much the larger number no return occurs to any penal institution, but, on the contrary, they lead lives of usefulness.

3. The cost of buildings and plant varies with the system adopted, the climate, markets of material and labor, amount of land secured and its location, and the industrial apparatus introduced. Probably there could be no better guide in our immediate circumstances than the experience of the Oxford Orphan Asylum in constructing the cottages for boys recently erected. Should the cottage system be adopted, which will be referred to in the next paragraph, experience indicates that about 40 is the best number for the proper management in one building. The cost of such a cottage would be small, and not less than two would be required for a beginning. There must also be some administrative building, after awhile, which need be only a simple, modest structure. It is probable that the land necessary, which should have a stream of water adjacent, if practicable, would be donated by some city or county, or the people thereof. As farming would be the occupation indicated for the great majority of the inmates, it is thought that 300 or 400 acres might be wisely included in the tract.

The per capita cost of support annually must also vary with the general market prices and other considerations. The lowest reported is a little over \$90, and the highest \$276. But the proper administration of the farm, taken in conjunction with the cost of certain children's institutions in this State, render it probable that the per capita, if wisely managed, would be less than is reported at any point elsewhere. But it might require \$100 until the economies of production could be introduced. Even if such were the case, that is less than the per capita cost of bare existence as now charged to the counties for jail fees, to say nothing of the entire lack of clothing charges, education and training for a useful livelihood.



4. The almost unanimous sentiment favors an institution without cells or high walls, on the cottage plan. This is thought to be a little more costly than the congregate plan, at the beginning, but far more conducive to successful operation. But if the location permitted the manufacture of brick by the inmates, assisted, of course, by proper trained labor, it is probable that much of the work could be done by the inmates. It is also to be observed that this plan is better adapted to the modest scale best suited for experimental beginning, thus favoring the growth of the institution as it demonstrates its usefulness and wins the public confidence. It calls for the least possible appropriation as a beginning.

Hospitals for the insane were formerly erected with closed grounds and high walls. But the advantages of freedom from restraint have long abolished that custom, notwithstanding an occasional elopement.

A distinction should be drawn between the reformatory for young men, which is little less prison-like than the penitentiary, and the reformatory for the still more youthful class, which it is our first duty to provide for. In proper hands, accustomed by years of training, and endowed by nature with love of this good work, such schools can be controlled without walls or dungeons. However desirable it may be to attempt the reformation of the older class, we have all that can be expected of the State to undertake at present in the saving of the veritable children who are in the grasp of the law to-day—some of whom are hardly responsible before God or man for the offences, born of ignorance, heedlessness, want of opportunity of better things, the example of older and worse counsellors, the victims of circumstances; some orphaned, others worse than orphans with the curse of dissolute and degraded parents. Read the records of the courts, visit the jails, examine the workhouses, and withhold your hand from this duty, if heart and conscience and duty to

God and your fellow-man will permit. In this very county of Wake children are in jail; a young white boy spent the long, sultry days of the whole summer within that steel cage for having in his possession a dollar note that was counterfeit. At this hour, children of fifteen are at work on the roads in the workhouse gang, and the superintendent of the force is one of those who plead for them against the utter ruin of their daily associations.

5. The last question related to the extent of practicable self-support. While it is freely acknowledged in the replies received that much can be done in farming and various mechanical pursuits to lighten expenditure to tax-payers, yet that feature should be subordinate to the prime object to be attained—the return of the child to the paths of virtue, of truth, of industry, and of just dealing. They say that the proudest claim the reform school can have upon the regard of the people, is that it is a spot set apart, not for the making of money, but the making of men; the building, step by step, through ceaseless occupation, and patient but inflexible training, of character that may withstand temptation, and so returning to the State eventually a young man equipped with an occupation for self-support, and an awakened self-respect. A liberal share of time for education, divided with manual labor, the removal of stripes and the substitution of a simple but not unsightly uniform, have been recommended, and the discarding of such names as prison, reformatory, or even reform school, in favor of industrial school, or State training school, or simply, as California has it, the State School. It is believed that such a name has of itself a moral effect that is helpful.

It is by no means to be understood that all proper means should not be utilized for self-support, but the first consideration is success in reclaiming the child.

It is respectfully suggested that the best disposition of such funds as may be devoted to this object, in the wisdom of



the General Assembly, is to provide simple structures, but to be sure to secure an advantageous permanent location, and to seek the best talent obtainable for the task of organizing and developing this enterprise. Nothing less than high ability, fortified by experience, and attested by satisfactory testimony of good results accomplished, should be entrusted with the fate of an enterprise upon which hang the hopes for life and eternity of so many unfortunate young creatures. This is, of course, a detail for the Board of Directors. But, in any estimate of expense, it should be weighed first, to the exclusion of any costly edifice.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ENDORSES THE REFORM SCHOOL AND  
EARNESTLY ASKS FOR IT.

If there is any method of reaching the judgment of the people upon this subject, surely it has been sought, and always with the same results. As has been referred to, many Judges have earnestly recommended it, their experience on the bench forcibly pressing the necessity upon them. A great number of the enlightened gentlemen of the bar, with the unselfishness that accompanies broad culture and the constant study of the equities, give it their cordial approval. The press of the State, to which the friends of progress are indebted for fully discussing the subject through a number of years, set itself as a body, through the deliberate resolutions of the Press Association, during the past summer, in its favor. The Teachers' Assembly has repeatedly appointed committees to memorialize the General Assembly in its favor, as have the Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh and kindred bodies.

Manteo Lodge, of I. O. O. F., of Raleigh, has adopted resolutions warmly advocating the measure, for the sake of humanity, and has forwarded the same to every lodge in the State, asking co-operation.

Within a few months past, a body of gentlemen has been organized as a Reformatory Association, to press this question to solution, and they include some who have been noted for benevolence and valuable labors in the prisons and for the charities.

Finally, the various denominational bodies have, in the most earnest and solemn manner, declared the approval of the churches, and urged action now, in the name of the vast majority of the citizens of the State, in one or the other of these organizations, representing the great and noble elements of society. The Friends, in their meetings in many counties of the State; the Presbyterians, by action of the entire Synod; the Baptist Convention, the largest religious body of the State; the Eastern and Western Conferences of the Methodist Church, South, all have taken strong positions in favor of the necessary legislation to effect this great step in our progress. And the Protestant Episcopal Convention in the Diocese of Asheville, has actually appointed a committee for active co-operation in securing, with the visitors of the Board of Public Charities, general improvement in the jails and Homes of our western or mountain district.

It may be added that the voice of the women of North Carolina is unanimous in its behalf, and they are looking to the General Assembly earnestly for the adoption of some practicable measure. Many organizations, like the W. C. T. Union, the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Circles of King's Daughters, and others, have taken active steps in its behalf.

It is not believed that any act of equal importance would be hailed with greater satisfaction by the entire people than the establishment of the State Training School, or Reform School, to the eternal honor of the first General Assembly of the incoming century.

With this view, it is respectfully suggested that the Board take action by the appointment of a committee to draft a



bill that shall, as nearly as possible, meet our wants at present, and be capable of such extension by the appropriations of future years as to comprehend a well-considered system for the reclamation of wayward and criminal youth, with the request to place the same in the hands of legislators as early in the session as may be possible, and request their earnest consideration of its merits; also, that said committee be asked to represent the subject at the meetings of such legislative committee as may be charged with reporting upon the measure.

The Board is further respectfully asked to express its views to this committee upon the following points:

Upon the propriety of first gathering as a nucleus those now confined, or those under arrest who accept the school instead of going to trial.

Next, the committal to the reform school of all persons of certain ages when convicted of misdemeanors, etc.

A provision for the admission of certain incorrigible cases of vagrancy and disorderly life, where parental control is wholly lacking.

The appropriation of a moderate sum for the first of a series of inexpensive buildings, if that plan be thought wise, the location to include a farm of ample size, and near enough to a proper market to utilize to the greatest advantage its surplus products.

The industrial feature to be made prominent, and competent instructors provided for.

A large discretion to be given to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors in paroling inmates, to be placed in good homes on farms, or indentured to proper trades, but with power to return said paroled inmates upon failure in conduct, for any time necessary, until the attainment of majority, or such lesser period as may be thought proper.

There are a few active friends of child reclamation who prefer system of action by agents to whom the young offend-

ers are handed over to be placed in families, or indentured. These oppose any form of institution life as really a departure from normal existence, and believe that the object is best attained by the disposition we have referred to, with officers to visit them frequently, and change them, if necessary, to new homes. This is the most recent form of State or municipal work for the reformation of the young.

But it would seem that this plan is better adapted to children of still younger years than the great majority of those with whom we have to deal. And the question of its practicability, with our population and wide territory, compared with our means to support efficient agents and officers, besides the experimental nature of the entire movement, seems to indicate that for us an institution as a reform centre is a necessity.

But it might probably be wisely used in part to this end, by encouraging the adoption and indenture of the homeless, neglected and dependent class of young criminals, making the training school the place of reception and fitting for such after disposition as the superintendent and Board of Directors might approve; yet, as before insisted upon, holding the power, by parole system, to control a boy who proved unworthy of the opportunity given him.

The necessity, in certain cases, of taking charge of children with dissolute or criminal parents, is a familiar fact in the experience of other States. But our first care should be for those of tender years now in the hands of the law.

#### AN ASYLUM FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Since the laws of the State do not provide for the admission of idiots to the Hospitals for the insane, the necessity for the eventual establishment of a home for the feeble-minded, as contemplated by the Constitution, is evident.

Whether it be practicable to undertake this at the present,



with the urgent needs in other directions, may be a question for the consideration of the Assembly that may seem to require a negative reply, but the interests of truth demand that at least a paragraph of the report of 1898 on this subject be repeated, as follows:

"It is proper that this Board should call the attention of the citizens at large, and especially the humane, to the long-continued neglect of that most unfortunate class, the feeble-minded, commonly known as idiotic, but often simply epileptic, the mental weakness accompanying or following the paroxysm.

"It is doubtful if a more wretched or forlorn creature exists than the average idiot, as generally found in the County Home. \* \* \*

"Can we doubt that, in the sight of Providence, this, the humblest member in the human family, is entitled to the pity, the help, and the training and development of which he is capable at the hands of his happy, useful and honored brethren, proud with the intellectuality that dominates the earth?

"Can the idiot be taught to perform the ordinary duties of life, and aided in at least partial self-support, and find a reasonable share of happiness in life? The answer is, that it is being done with success every day in many institutions of this country.

"It is not affirmed that the idiot can be made absolutely independent in his relations and self-supporting when alone. He will always require direction, encouragement, the correction of mistakes, helpful supervision. But within these limits, a large percentage can be taught self-support, and enjoy much of life. They are already at the expense of the tax-payer, for the most part, in the County Homes.

"It needs no costly edifice; cottage life, under careful management, but no expensive medical care or treatment. It is doubtful, if they were once established, whether an addi-

tional dollar beyond what is now paid in county taxation, would be involved, and it is possible that economy itself, from a bare pecuniary point of view, would approve the movement. \* \* \*

“A single visit to a properly conducted asylum for this class will remove all prejudice against it, based upon the mistaken idea of the impossibility of improvement. The plant is dwarfed and weak, and growing among weeds and thorns, but it is God’s wheat, entitled to a bit of His sunshine, and not to the heel upon it.”

In this connection, it may be added that there are now idiotic and imbecile persons in our asylums who should be provided for elsewhere, that the elaborate and costly facilities in use for the care of the insane should be strictly devoted to the treatment of the acute curable insane.

#### THE COUNTY PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The space occupied, of necessity, in this report by important matters connected with the State institutions proper, precludes an extended review of the penal and charitable work in the counties, and you are respectfully referred to the several reports annexed, of the faithful, intelligent, untiring visitors representing this Board, some of whom are the original appointees and have served for a decade prompted only by the public spirit that seeks the general welfare, and the love of the work that uplifts the fallen and succors the distressed.

We have to mourn the loss by death of some of the noblest of this body of patriotic citizens. Among these are the Rev. Dr. C. M. Payne, of Beaufort County; Dr. A. J. Battle, of Anson; Dr. C. L. Montgomery, of Cabarrus; Dr. J. H. Tucker, of Vance, and A. H. Stokes, Esq., of Durham, and C. J. Watkins, Esq., of Forsyth.

From time to time, omissions, irregularities, failure to



supply needed comforts, or over-crowding from the presence of Federal prisoners, has been noted and reported, and correspondence with County Commissioners has ensued to seek a remedy for the evil complained of. It will be observed in the annexed classification that the number of jails marked "Good" is greater than heretofore. It must be borne in mind, however, that, with progress in other lines, must come a standard of treatment that will demand a better grade of buildings and superior comfort to that which is now possible in many of the county prisons. Even when the construction has been at first fairly satisfactory, the evils of overcrowding or neglect will soon transform a well-appointed prison into a pest-house. Prolonged correspondence and strong efforts for the betterment of jail accommodations in Raleigh and in Asheville have been a feature of this department of our work.

An interesting departure was the action taken by the Convention of the Diocese of Asheville at its recent session, in appointing a committee to secure frequent monthly visitations of the institutions of the mountain counties, co-operating with the Board of Public Charities, the secretary of the committee and leader in the movement being the very efficient Chairman of the Board of Visitors for years past in the county of Buncombe.

The most notable construction during the year, in jail building, was the erection of the very well-arranged and planned new jail for the county of Guilford, in Greensboro. This has long been needed, and asked for by this office of the County Commissioners.

#### SUGGESTIONS FROM THE VISITORS.

The usual difficulties in obtaining accurate returns, by reason of the failure to keep proper books of record at the jails and Homes, has again occurred, and, in some instances,

our visitors have generously supplied books at their own expense to facilitate future records. They ask for some enactment to furnish the Register of Deeds, for such purposes, books modelled upon the forms hitherto approved by the Board of Public Charities.

Your attention is invited to the suggestion from the Buncombe visitors, that instead of keeping prisoners confined for long periods of time, awaiting trial, that those persons accused of light offenses be permitted to work with the work-house parties on the county roads, in order to relieve crowding and lighten expense of jail fees; and that, in the event of sentence, such labor be credited on the time required of them; and, if acquitted, that the county pay a reasonable sum for the time employed.

## CONDITION OF THE COUNTY HOMES.

Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Alamance.	Alleghany.	Brunswick.	Cherokee.
Anson.	Bertie.	Burke.	Dare.
Beaufort.	Cabarrus.	Caldwell.	Jones.
Buncombe.	Caswell.	Camden.	Polk.
Chatham.	Catawba.	Duplin.	Yancey.
Cumberland.	Chowan.	Durham.	
Forsyth.	Cleveland.	Granville.	
Franklin.	Columbus.	Henderson.	
Jackson.	Craven.	Iredell.	
McDowell.	Davidson.	Lincoln.	
Montgomery.	Edgecombe.	Moore.	
Mitchell.	Gates.	Davie.	
Northampton.	Greene.	Onslow.	
Pasquotank.	Guilford.	Gaston.	
Perquimans.	Halifax.	Rockingham.	
Pitt.	Hertford.	Stanly.	
Richmond.	Hyde.	Tyrrell.	
Sampson.	Johnston.	Washington.	
Surry.	Madison.		
Union.	Martin.		
Wake.	Mecklenburg.		
Warren.	Nash.		
Watauga.	New Hanover.		
	Orange.		
	Pamlico.		
	Pender.		
	Randolph.		



CONDITION OF COUNTY HOMES—*continued.*

Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Rowan.		
	Rutherford.		
	Stokes.		
	Swain.		
	Vance.		
	Wilson.		
	Yadkin.		
Harnett—new one to be built.		Carteret and Clay—none	
Currituck, Graham and Lenoir—unused.		Macon—none, but well cared for.	

In further reference, it should be noted that in the following counties the buildings and premises generally of the Home are good, but the management is careless and inferior: Durham, Edgecombe and Rockingham. On the contrary, while the buildings are below the standard, or need repairs badly, the management is well and favorably spoken of in Caldwell, Davidson, Davie, Harnett and Henderson. The poor are well cared for in a private house in Macon, but no regular County Home is used. In Chatham, buildings and management are satisfactory in character, but another house is needed for sufficient room.

## CONDITION OF THE COUNTY JAILS.

Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Caldwell.	Alamance.	Bertie.	Dare.
Cumberland.	Alleghany.	Camden.	Martin.
Guilford.	Anson.	Gaston.	Polk.
Henderson.	Beaufort.	Graham.	Stokes.
McDowell.	Brunswick.	Harnett.	
Macon.	Burke.	Hertford.	
Rowan.	Cabarrus.		
Surry.	Carteret.		
Warren.	Caswell.		
	Catawba.		
	Chatham.		
	Cherokee.		
	Chowan.		
	Columbus.		
	Craven.		
	Davidson.		
	Davie.		
	Duplin.		
	Durham.		
	Edgecombe.		

CONDITION OF COUNTY JAILS—*continued.*

Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	Forsyth.		
	Franklin.		
	Gates.		
	Granville.		
	Greene.		
	Halifax.		
	Hyde.		
	Iredell.		
	Jackson.		
	Johnston.		
	Lenoir.		
	Lincoln.		
	Mecklenburg.		
	Mitchell.		
	Montgomery.		
	Nash.		
	New Hanover.		
	Northampton.		
	Onslow.		
	Pamlico.		
	Pasquotank.		
	Perquimans.		
	Person.		
	Pitt.		
	Randolph.		
	Richmond.		
	Rockingham.		
	Rutherfordton.		
	Sampson.		
	Stanly.		
	Union.		
	Vance.		
	Watauga.		
	Wilson.		
	Yadkin.		
	Yancey.		

Buncombe—bad by crowding.

Clay—too small.

Tyrrell—construction.

In further reference to the jails, the management in Alamance is reported as improved. The management in Burke is good, much better than formerly. While the buildings of Polk, Stokes and Tyrrell are far from satisfactory, their management is good. On the contrary, in Martin County the building is fair, but the management is poor.

## THE WORK OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR.

The operations of the office have consisted, in addition to the usual routine of duty, in the general correspondence essen-



tial to the knowledge of the needs of our institutions, and cooperation with the labors of county visitors, in considerable interchange of correspondence and collection of information for the authorities of other States, professors of colleges and others studying North Carolina's sociological relations. Quite a demand has occurred for our reports for the libraries of some of the greater institutions of learning.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under instructions, the work was regularly pushed of obtaining additional statistics of the number of insane, idiotic and epileptic of both races, as referred to elsewhere in this report, and the Appeal to the people in behalf of the insane unprovided for was published in March. By order of the Board of Directors of the State Hospital at Morganton, one thousand copies additional were printed at their expense. The edition of one thousand for the Board of Charities was distributed with care from this office, and only one or two copies were retained for the use of legislative committees, on account of the demand which occurred. The press received it most favorably, and letters of sympathy and encouragement were received from the public.

Among a number of special papers prepared during the year, may be included certain reports to the Census Office of the United States, in reply to inquiries forwarded from the executive office of North Carolina, the annual report of the condition of the penal and charitable institutions of this State to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met at Topeka, Kan., in May last. Also, the forwarding of copies of our statutes, reports and similar information for the benefit of committees seeking to establish Boards of Charities in other States, and to authorities and organizations in New York, Pennsylvania (through its State Board of Health), Indiana, California, Virginia, etc.; reports to the *Charities Review* and other journals by request. In the summer and fall months there was an extended cor-

respondence throughout the Union, the results of which have been laid before you in the study of the question of the best reform school, and collection of data. There are other details too numerous for repetition. The reply made to inquiries from officials of Johns Hopkins University in regard to North Carolina's treatment of the problem of her neglected and dependent children may be referred to as indicative of the general interest in that important subject.

Inspections of State institutions were made as follows: On May 11, of the State Hospital, Raleigh; June 18, the State Hospital, Goldsboro; July 10, the North Carolina Soldiers' Home; July 14, the Colored Department of the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, including the important and extensive new buildings added to the boys' school on the opposite side of the street from the old building, and the new industrial building; on August 21, the North Carolina State Penitentiary and the present quarters of the criminal insane; September 12, the new Hospital at the Soldiers' Home, not yet fully equipped, and September 19, the White Department of the School for the Deaf and the Blind.

In the inspections here, the presence and valuable assistance of Commissioner Wesley N. Jones is gratefully acknowledged, and it is due to the authorities of the institutions to state that we were most courteously received, and every facility supplied for careful and exhaustive examination, and in all cases steady improvement was exhibited.

It may also be stated that in view of the importance of these large county institutions in and near Raleigh, I have personally inspected the Home, about six miles north, and the workhouse, and the camps on the roads, with the County Board of Visitors. The jail has been repeatedly visited, in the effort to mitigate its evil features. The memorial ordered by this Board was duly prepared and laid before the Court of Wake County, and it was followed a month later by an address before that body upon the necessity of the reforms



requested by this Board. This was favorably received, action was promised, and I have been informed that plans and estimates were prepared. In the meantime, a new Board has taken charge, but the effort will be made again, until the suggestions of the Board of Charities have been carried into effect.

While conscious that this report has necessarily reached great length, on account of the importance of the subjects discussed, reference should be made to a visit, in April last, to Craven jail, in New Bern, in which the honor of the presence and valued aid of the Chairman of this Board, Dr. Charles Duffy, was cordially given, and of the assistance of Mr. T. R. Foust, of the Board of Visitors, in the inspection of the County Home, near that city.

The interests of the Confederate veterans who seek admission to the Home, have been cared for, as far as was practicable, and the Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina has been informed of the work of this Board in their behalf. The thanks of the people of the State are due to Gen. J. S. Carr, and other liberal friends of the Home, for substantial aid to that noble charity of the State.

Correspondence has also taken place for the benefit of some unfortunate young women for whom friends sought the aid of Florence Crittenden Homes and Refuges beyond the State, and one case, at least, reached a happy conclusion. The need of our long-sought reform school was painfully felt in this connection.

Aware that many topics are yet untreated, not unworthy of attention, this paper must be brought to a close. It will be seen that the scope of the labors of this Board is extensive, and vast opportunities for good are yet unimproved; but the results thus far are not without encouragement to further efforts, and, if practicable, to the gradual extension and strengthening of the work. I trust it may not be improper, in this view, to quote the following lines received from the

distinguished Superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton, Dr. P. L. Murphy, a few days ago, accompanying the official report:

"I wish I could be with your Board more. They are splendid men, doing a good work, for which succeeding generations will rise up and call them blessed. Do not let them despair. They are pioneers, whose work in time will be heartily appreciated by the general public, as it is by a few of us now.

"It does seem to me that our legislators, composed as they are of good men, could see the need for enlarging the work of the Board, and furnish the means; but it will come. The pittance your Board would cost, if even it were encouraged, would be money well spent; in fact, it would be returned to the State many times.

"Your recommendations should have great weight; indeed, you should be the only authority the Legislature should consult in matters pertaining to the charities of the State."

The usual monthly reports of the state of the county institutions, as ascertained from time to time, and of the operations of the office, have been rendered to the Chairman. No expenses beyond the usual clerical service and postage, have been incurred, except the sum of \$3.25 for stationery and \$6.45 for transportation for inspection.

Our sincere thanks are due to the self-sacrificing and patriotic Visitors of Charities in the counties throughout the State, who have nobly responded to the calls upon their time and personal service, under the inspiring example of the gentlemen who constitute the State Board. Hundreds of reports in this office attest the fidelity of their labors.

This report must not be closed without the expression of our thanks to His Excellency the Governor and the officers of the State, for their consideration and interest in this important work.

To the Chairman of this Board, who has made the sacrifice



of valuable time in his professional work for the public welfare, and to the other members of the Board, especially the resident Commissioner, Wesley N. Jones, whom it has often been necessary to consult for his valued advice, my grateful thanks are tendered. With these lines, the official record of this Board in the century terminates. Let us hope that greater things for humanity are upon the eve of accomplishment, and that in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

Very respectfully,

C. B. DENSON,  
*Secretary.*

LIST OF VISITORS OF CHARITIES IN THE COUNTIES OF  
NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	Name.	Post-Office.
Alamance .....	J. A. Turrentine .....	Burlington.
	Rev. J. W. Holt .....	Burlington.
	P. H. Fleming .....	Burlington.
Alexander .....	Col. G. W. Flowers .....	Taylorsville.
	J. P. Matheson .....	Taylorsville.
	J. G. Harrington .....	Taylorsville.
Alleghany .....	H. K. Boyer .....	Sparta.
Anson .....	G. W. Huntley .....	Wadesboro.
Ashe .....	B. P. Grigsby .....	Fig.
	G. W. Perkins .....	Jefferson.
	Geo. P. Pell .....	Jefferson.
Beaufort .....	Dr S. T. Nicholson .....	Washington.
	Augustus Latham .....	Washington.
Bertie .....	Sol. Cherry .....	Windsor.
	Rhodes Taylor .....	Windsor.
	R. W. Askew .....	Windsor.
Brunswick .....	John N. Bennett .....	Winnabow.
	John H. Mintz .....	Shallotte.
Buncombe .....	Thomas W. Patton .....	Asheville.
	Hanford W. Lockwood .....	Asheville.
	Rev. R. F. Campbell .....	Asheville.
Burke .....	R. T. Claywell .....	Morganton.
	Donald McKenzie .....	Morganton.
Cabarrus .....	M. W. Weddington .....	Concord.
	J. M. Alexander .....	Concord.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Caldwell .....	J. L. Nelson .....	Lenoir.
	W. F. F. Palmer .....	Lenoir.
	Dr. J. M. Spainhour .....	Lenoir.
Camden .....	T. B. Boushall .....	Belcross.
	H. W. Scott .....	Camden Court House.
	E. S. Mercer .....	Camden Court House.
Cartaret .....	C. P. Dey .....	Beaufort.
	D. W. Morton .....	Beaufort.
	Jas C. Davis .....	Beaufort.
Caswell .....	B. S Graves .....	Yanceyville.
	T. H. Harrison .....	Yanceyville.
Catawba .....	Dr. R. B. Baker .....	Hickory.
	Dr. D McD. Yount .....	Conover.
Chatham .....	J. M. Griffin .....	Pittsboro.
	G. R. Pilkington .....	Pittsboro.
Cherokee .....	Dr. S. F. Abernathy .....	Murphy.
	Dr. S. C. Highway .....	Murphy.
Chowan .....	W. B. Shepherd .....	Edenton.
	Benj. L. Evans .....	Cisco.
	Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D. ....	Edenton.
Clay .....	John Jay Moore .....	Hayesville.
	G. H. Haigler .....	Hayesville.
	J. S. Carter .....	Hayesville.
Cleveland .....	J. L. Webb .....	Shelby.
	J. A. Anthony .....	Shelby.
	A. C. Miller .....	Shelby.
Columbus .....	R. H. Powell .....	Whiteville.
	H. C. Moffitt .....	Whiteville.
	J. L. Memory .....	Whiteville.
Craven .....	Theo. R. Foust .....	New Bern.
	S. M. Brinson .....	New Bern.
	H. M. Graves .....	New Bern.
Cumberland .....	A. B. Williams .....	Fayetteville.
	J. H. Currie .....	Fayetteville.
Currituck .....	W. H. Cowell .....	Shawboro.
Dare .....	John W. Ward, Sr. ....	Manteo.
	Dr. W. H Peterson .....	Manteo.
Davidson .....	G. W. Hunt .....	Lexington.
	H. H Hartley .....	Tyro Shops.
Davie .....	James McGuire, M. D. ....	Mocksville.
	H. H. Jordan .....	Mocksville.
	S. D. Swaim .....	Mocksville.
Duplin .....	J. C. McMillan .....	Teacheys.
	J. A. Powell .....	Warsaw.
	Richard W. Millard .....	Kenansville.
	D. L. Carlton .....	Kenansville.



County.	Name.	Post-office.
Durham .....	Henry A. Reams .....	Durham.
	Prof. Jerome Dowd .....	Durham.
	J. E. Stagg .....	Durham.
Edgecombe .....	M. J. Battle .....	Whitakers.
	E. L. Daughtridge .....	Rocky Mount.
Forsyth .....	E. A. Ebert .....	Winston.
	Rev. A. D. Thaeler .....	Winston.
Franklin .....	F. S. Spruill .....	Louisburg.
	M. L. Davis .....	Louisburg.
Gaston .....	I. P. Reid .....	Gastonia.
	W. C. Thompson .....	Stanley.
	Prof. George .....	Cherryville.
Gates .....	James Parker .....	Gatesville.
	Lycurgus Hofler .....	Gatesville.
	Dr. I. W. Costen .....	Gatesville.
Graham .....	W. M. Taylor .....	Robbinsville.
Granville .....	J. S. Hall .....	Oxford.
	F. P. Hobgood, Jr. ....	Oxford.
	Dr. B. K. Hays .....	Oxford.
Greene .....	Swift Galloway .....	Snow Hill.
	James T. Sugg .....	Snow Hill.
	L. V. Morrill .....	Snow Hill.
Guilford .....	J. R. Wharton .....	Greensboro.
	T. E. Whitaker .....	Oak Ridge.
	Wescott Robinson .....	High Point.
Halifax .....	R. A. Patterson, M. D. ....	Aurelian Springs.
	W. K. Pittman .....	Aurelian Springs.
	I. M. Grizzard .....	Halifax.
	Sterling M. Gray .....	Halifax.
Harnett .....	N. A. Smith .....	Bradley's Store.
	W. A. Stewart .....	Dunn.
Haywood .....	H. Taylor Rogers .....	Waynesville.
	J. Howell Way, M. D. ....	Waynesville.
Henderson .....	J. G. Waldrop, M. D. ....	Hendersonville.
	Rev. G. S. Jones .....	Hendersonville.
	Thos. J. Rickman .....	Hendersonville.
Hertford .....	Geo. Cooper .....	Winton.
	R. P. Thomas .....	Bethlehem.
	Dr. Jno. W. Taylor .....	Union.
Hyde .....	O. S. Credle, M. D. ....	Swan Quarter.
Iredell .....	L. Harrill, M. D. ....	Statesville.
	J. E. Watts .....	Statesville.
	C. R. Simons .....	Statesville.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Jackson	Walter E. Moore	Webster.
	Thos. A. Cox	Cullowhee.
	Dr. J. H. Wolff	Sylva.
Johnston	Dr. L. D. Wharton	Smithfield.
	John M. Morgan	Benson.
Jones	Thos. C. Whitaker	Trenton.
	S. E. Koonce, M. D.	Pollocksville.
	W. H. Rhodes	Trenton.
Lenoir	Jesse T. Heath	Kinston.
	G. L. Kilpatrick	Kinston.
	S. H. Abbott	Kinston.
Lincoln	Rev. R. Z. Johnston	Lincolnton.
	S. D. Burgin	Lincolnton.
	D. W. Robinson	Lincolnton.
McDowell	W. F. Craig	Marion.
	M. M. Sisk	Marion.
	G. S. White, M. D.	Marion.
Macon	W. J. Jenkins	Franklin.
	Dr. S. H. Lyle	Franklin.
	J. G. Siler	Franklin.
Madison	M. A. Chandley	Marshall.
	G. M. McDowell	Marshall.
	V. D. Davis	Marshall.
	Jesse Wallin, M. D.	Marshall.
Martin	Dr. W. H. Harrell	Williamston.
	Wilson G. Lamb	Williamston.
Mecklenburg	M. A. Alexander	Paw Creek.
	Parks Kirkpatrick	Hebron.
	J. B. Watt	Steel Creek.
Mitchell	Rev. J. C. Blalock	Spruce Pine.
	J. H. Green	Bakersville.
	J. C. Bowman	Bakersville.
Montgomery	B. F. Simmons	Troy.
	W. M. Bostick	Troy.
Moore	Gilbert McLeod, M. D.	Carthage.
	Charles V. Brooks	Lemon Springs.
	T. M. Langley	Bensalem.
Nash	S. F. Austin	Nashville.
	H. Bramley, M. D.	Spring Hope.
	N. L. Eure	Nashville.
New Hanover	A. G. Hankins	Wilmington.
	Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.	Wilmington.
Northampton	John B. MacRae	Jackson.
	J. S. Grant	Jackson.



County.	Name.	Post-office.
Northampton .....	J. A. Burgwyn .....	Jackson.
Onslow .....	Rodolph Duffy .....	Catherine Lake.
	G. H. Simmons .....	Catherine Lake.
	Dr. J. L. Nicholson .....	Richlands.
Orange .....	S. M. Gattis .....	Hillsboro.
Pamlico .....	D. B. Hooker .....	Bayboro.
	G. S. Atmore .....	Stonewall.
	R. L. Woodard .....	Pamlico.
Pasquotank .....	Frank Vaughn .....	Elizabeth City.
	J. P. Overman .....	Elizabeth City.
Pender .....	K. J. Rogers, M. D. ....	Willard.
	E. Porter, M. D. ....	Rocky Point.
Perquimans .....	Thomas G. Skinner .....	Hertford.
	T. S. McMullen .....	Hertford.
Person .....	W. W. Kitchin .....	Roxboro.
	A. J. Hester .....	Winstead.
	C. H. Hunter .....	Roxboro.
	W. T. Bradshaw .....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	Henry Harding .....	Greenville.
	Rev. G. F. Smith .....	Bismarck.
	W. F. Bagwell, M. D. ....	Greenville.
Polk .....	W. M. Justice .....	Mills' Spring.
	John G. Hughes .....	Columbus.
Randolph .....	R. L. Hollowell .....	Ashboro.
	Wm. C. Hammer .....	Ashboro.
	John T. Brittain .....	Ashboro.
Richmond .....	H. C. Dockery .....	Rockingham.
	A. M. McAuley .....	Rockingham.
	W. N. McIver .....	Rockingham.
Robeson .....	N. A. McLean .....	Lumberton.
	W. W. Carlyle .....	Lumberton.
Rockingham .....	D. Lawson Withers .....	Wentworth.
	E. R. Ellington .....	Madison.
Rowan .....	F. J. Murdock, D. D. ....	Salisbury.
	A. S. Heilig .....	Salisbury.
	H. T. Trantham, M. D. ....	Salisbury.
Rutherford .....	T. B. Twitty, M. D. ....	Rutherfordton.
	W. A. Thompson, D. D. S. ....	Rutherfordton.
	E. B. Harris, M. D. ....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	Dr. Richard E. Lee .....	Clinton.
	L. A. Bethune .....	Clinton.
Stanly .....	J. Milton Brown .....	Albemarle.
	S. H. Milton .....	Albemarle.
	R. E. Austin .....	Albemarle.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Stokes .....	Rev. Wm. H. Perry .....	Danbury.
	J. W. Vaughn .....	Wilson's Store.
Surry .....	John R. Woltz, M. D. ....	Dobson.
Swain .....	J. S. Elmore .....	Bryson City.
	E. Everett .....	Bryson City.
	Sam'l B. Gibson .....	Swain.
Transylvania .....	Fitch Taylor .....	Brevard.
	C. M. Gallamore .....	Brevard.
	R. H. Zachary .....	Jeptha.
Tyrrell .....	Jos. A. Spruill .....	Columbia.
	J. C. Meekins, Sr. ....	Columbia.
	T. L. Jones .....	Columbia.
Union .....	J. C. Blakeney .....	Monroe.
	R. B. Redwine .....	Monroe.
Vance .....	L. W. Barnes .....	Henderson.
	Owen Davis .....	Henderson.
Wake .....	I. C. Blair .....	Raleigh.
	John A. Mills .....	Raleigh.
Warren .....	P. H. Allen .....	Warrenton.
	H. J. White .....	Warrenton.
	H. B. Hunter .....	Warrenton.
Washington .....	J. A. Bateman .....	Plymouth.
	W. F. Beasley .....	Plymouth.
	W. R. Chesson .....	MacKay's Ferry.
Watauga .....	W. L. Bryan .....	Boone.
	T. P. Adams .....	Mast.
Wayne .....	W. H. Smith .....	Goldsboro.
	L. H. Castex .....	Goldsboro.
	M. L. Lee .....	Goldsboro.
Wilkes .....	Dr. J. W. White .....	Wilkesboro.
	W. A. Tharpe .....	Byrd.
Wilson .....	J. B. Stickney .....	Wilson.
	F. A. Woodard .....	Wilson.
Yadkin .....	M. W. MacKee .....	Yadkinville.
	Thos. C. Phillips .....	Yadkinville.
	Rev. S. S. May .....	Allgood.
Yancey .....	Jas. L. Hyatt .....	Burnsville.
	S. B. Briggs .....	Welhite.
	W. B. Wray .....	Cane River.

NOTE.—Many vacancies in above list have been filled for the operations of 1901.



## AUXILIARY VISITORS.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Alamance .....	Mrs. Joseph Fix .....	Burlington.
	Mrs. W. A. Hall .....	Burlington.
Alleghany .....	Mrs. Nannie J. Jones .....	Sparta.
	Mrs. Sue M. Doughton .....	Sparta.
Anson .....	Mrs. Frank Bennett .....	Paris.
	Mrs. E. A. Covington .....	Wadesboro.
Ashe .....	Mrs. L. C. Gentry .....	Jefferson.
	Mrs. J. W. Wayman .....	Jefferson.
Bertie .....	Mrs. Frank D. Winston .....	Windsor.
	Miss Annie M. Gray .....	Windsor.
Brunswick .....	Miss Sudie F. Walker .....	Town Creek.
	Miss Kate Stuart .....	Southport.
Buncombe .....	Mrs. M. E. Hilliard .....	Asheville.
	Mrs. C. G. Aston .....	Asheville.
Burke .....	Mrs. John T. Perkins .....	Morganton.
	Mrs. Matilda Irwin .....	Morganton.
Camden .....	Mrs. M. M. Jarvis .....	Camden Court House.
Caswell .....	Miss Mary Lockett .....	Yanceyville.
	Miss Samuella Graves .....	Yanceyville.
Catawba .....	Miss Bettie Bost .....	Newton.
	Miss Etta Moose .....	Newton.
Chatham .....	Mrs. L. J. Haughton .....	Pittsboro.
	Mrs. Robert Burns .....	Pittsboro.
Cherokee .....	Mrs. G. Brandreth .....	Murphy.
	Mrs. J. T. Patterson .....	Murphy.
Chowan .....	Mrs. Edward Wood .....	Edenton.
	Mrs. W. D. Pender .....	Edenton.
Clay .....	Mrs. Georgia McClure .....	Hayesville.
	Mrs. Mary Phillips .....	Hayesville.
Cleveland .....	Mrs. T. D. Lattimore .....	Shelby.
	Mrs. R. L. Ryburn .....	Shelby.
Columbus .....	Mrs. N. M. Culbreth .....	Whiteville.
	Mrs. H. C. Moffitt .....	Whiteville.
Craven .....	Mrs. J. A. Meadows .....	New Bern.
	Miss Olivia Metts .....	New Bern.
Cumberland .....	Mrs. T. D. Haigh .....	Fayetteville.
	Mrs. Isabella Lamont .....	Rae ford.
Dare .....	Mrs. O. J. Wescott .....	Manteo.
	Mrs. W. G. Forbes .....	Manteo.
Davidson .....	Mrs. C. A. Hunt .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. John F. Ward .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. A. C. Hege .....	Lexington.
	Mrs. C. W. Price .....	Lexington.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Davie .....	Mrs. A. M. Nail .....	Mocksville.
	Mrs. H. H. Robertson .....	Mocksville.
Duplin .....	Mrs. Bevie K Middleton .....	Warsaw.
Durham .....	Mrs. L. W. Battle .....	Durham.
	Mrs. W. W. Shaw .....	Durham.
Edgecombe .....	Mrs. J. H. Bell .....	Tarboro.
	Mrs. P. S. Sugg .....	Tarboro.
Forsyth .....	Mrs. Henry E Fries .....	Winston.
	Mrs. E. L. Lockett .....	Winston.
	Mrs. J. A. Bitting .....	Winston.
	Mrs. R. B. Glenn .....	Winston.
Gaston .....	Mrs. E. C. Withers .....	Dallas.
	Miss A. F. Pasour .....	Dallas.
Gates .....	Miss Sue M Brady .....	Gatesville.
	Miss Edla Smith .....	Gatesville.
Graham .....	Mrs. James Baker .....	Homestead.
	Mrs. G. B. Walker .....	Robbinsville.
Granville .....	Mrs. Jas. S. Amis .....	Oxford.
	Mrs. J. M. Emmett .....	Oxford.
	Mrs. Martha Chewning .....	Oxford.
Greene .....	Mrs. Mattie Harper .....	Snow Hill.
Guilford .....	Mrs. L. H. Robertson .....	Greensboro.
	Mrs. E. J. Lynch .....	Greensboro.
Harnett .....	Mrs. Smithey Garris .....	Pikeville.
Haywood .....	Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis .....	Waynesville.
	Mrs. M. J. Browner .....	Waynesville.
	Mrs. W. W. Stringfield .....	Waynesville.
Henderson .....	Mrs. Lila R. Barnwell .....	Hendersonville.
	Mrs. T. J. Rickman .....	Hendersonville.
Jackson .....	Mrs. C. M. Buffon .....	Dillsboro.
Lenoir .....	Mrs. Laura Miller .....	Kinston.
	Mrs. G. L. Kilpatrick .....	Kinston.
Lincoln .....	Mrs. V. A. McBee .....	Lincolnton.
McDowell .....	Mrs. Mary S. Carson .....	Marion.
	Mrs. Josephine Dettinger .....	Marion.
Macon .....	Mrs. John C Wright .....	Franklin.
	Mrs. Wm. T. Pitts .....	Franklin.
Madison .....	Miss Pauline Hardwick .....	Marshall.
	Miss Devie Wilbur .....	Marshall.
Martin .....	Miss Eva Ewell .....	Williamston.
	Miss Hattie K. Thrower .....	Williamston.
Mecklenburg .....	Mrs. S. W. Reid .....	Charlotte.
	Mrs. H. M. Wilder .....	Charlotte.
Montgomery .....	Mrs. W. R. Harris .....	Troy.



County.	Name.	Post-office.
Montgomery .....	Mrs. G. N. Scarboro .....	Troy.
	Miss Mittie Lilly .....	Allenton.
Northampton .....	Miss Julia Southall .....	Jackson.
	Miss Julina Rich .....	Rich Square.
Onslow .....	Miss Mary F. Scott .....	Jacksonville.
	Miss Lucy F. Duffy .....	Catherine Lake.
Pasquotank .....	Mrs. L. L. Williams .....	Elizabeth City.
	Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman .....	Elizabeth City.
Pender .....	Mrs. W. T. Bannerman .....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Robt. J. Durham .....	Burgaw.
	Mrs. Jno. T. Bland .....	Burgaw.
Person .....	Mrs. J. A. Wise .....	Roxboro.
	Mrs. Jno. A. Noel .....	Roxboro.
Pitt .....	Mrs. Ada M. Cherry .....	Greenville.
	Mrs. Alice Blow .....	Greenville.
Randolph .....	Mrs. W. H. Mauny, Jr. ....	Ashboro.
	Mrs. Joseph Parker .....	Hoover Hill.
Richmond .....	Mrs. Ann Smith .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. M. H. Russell .....	Rockingham.
	Mrs. T. C. Leak .....	Rockingham.
Robeson .....	Mrs. O. C. Norment .....	Lumberton.
	Mrs. E. K. Proctor, Jr. ....	Lumberton.
Rockingham .....	Mrs. W. J. Womble .....	Wentworth.
	Mrs. D. L. Withers .....	Wentworth.
Rowan .....	Miss Ida Meroney .....	Salisbury.
	Miss Mary McNeeley .....	Salisbury.
Rutherford .....	Mrs. T. B. Twitty .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. R. L. Durham .....	Rutherfordton.
	Mrs. W. A. Thompson .....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson .....	Mrs. Warren Johnson .....	Clinton.
	Mrs. John D. Kerr .....	Clinton.
	Mrs. Jas. K. Morrisey .....	Clinton.
Swain .....	Mrs. W. M. Tayloe .....	Bryson City.
	Mrs. J. E. Davis .....	Bryson City.
	Mrs. E. H. Collins .....	Bryson City.
Transylvania .....	Mrs. J. A. Miller .....	Brevard.
	Mrs. Thos. Hampton .....	Brevard.
	Mrs. J. C. King .....	Brevard.
Tyrrell .....	Mrs. B. V. McClees .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Venie Spruill .....	Columbia.
	Mrs. Martha Meekins .....	Columbia.
Vance .....	Mrs. Wm. Buchan .....	Henderson.
	Mrs. Jennie Brodie .....	Henderson.
Wake .....	Mrs. W. B. Kendrick .....	Raleigh.
	Mrs. I. C. Blair .....	Raleigh.

County.	Name.	Post-office.
Warren .....	Mrs. H. A. Boyd.....	Warrenton.
	Mrs. J. B. W. Jones.....	Warrenton.
Watauga.....	Mrs. J. F. Spainhour.....	Boone.
	Mrs. Mary Perkins.....	Boone.
Wayne.....	Miss Mariana Cobb.....	Goldsboro.
Wilkes .....	Miss Nellie Cowles.....	Wilkesboro.
	Miss Emma Rousseau.....	Wilkesboro.
Wilson.....	Mrs. Albert Anderson.....	Wilson.
Yadkin .....	Mrs. Mollie E. Shores.....	Tilden.
	Miss Julia Holt.....	Yadkinville.



## COUNTY HOMES.

## ALAMANCE.

The Home midway between Graham and Burlington,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from each. As heretofore reported. Now in charge, 27. Well water. Open fireplaces. Can accommodate 40; able to work, 1; helpless, 3; in confinement, 1 (Viney Nash, insane). Plenty of wholesome food. Superintendent, Solomon Love, Graham, \$300 per year and board of family. Satisfactory officer. Physician, Dr. T. S. Faucette, Burlington, N. C., \$150.00 per year. September 1, 1899, 28; to March 1, 1900, admitted 8; deaths, 4; 1, old age; 2, pneumonia; 1, asthma. Discharged, 3; assist on farm, 2. Sick well cared for. Now in cultivation, 50 acres; 2 horses, 2 cows, 4 hogs. Wheat, oats, corn, for use of Home. Services every Sunday. Bibles. Two children; 1 ten years, who attends her father. Confined 3, in cage, for disorderly conduct. Relief to 80, at \$1.75 per day. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—The Home should have a high fence to keep off persons who annoy the inmates and keepers.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

Received March 28, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now in charge, 24; able to work, 3; from March 1st to September 1, 1900, admitted, 4. One child idiotic. Management good.

We think jailer and Superintendent Home ought to be provided with blank book to keep records; also, should have some sort of police power for the better protection of inmates.

J. W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

October 9, 1900.

## ALLEGHANY.

The Home is situated 2 miles south of Sparta. Buildings, 3, log;

2 rooms each; ventilated by windows. Spring water used. Open fires. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 6; able to work, 0; helpless, 0. Plenty wholesome food. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.25. Superintendent, Jesse McRoin, Sparta; salary in cash, and rent of small farm. Good officer. Physician, Dr. J. L. Doughton, Sparta. September 18, 1898, there were 10; admitted since, 0. Can assist on farm, 2. Sick well cared for. Premises in fairly good condition; 30 acres; 15 in cultivation; corn, wheat and grass raised. No religious services. Bible. No children. No punishment. Some helped outside County Home at \$5.00 per month. No work-house. Management good.

*Remarks.*—This is a county with but few inmates in Home; others kept in private families, especially the aged.

MRS. SUE B. DOUGHTON.

Received February 19, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As in former report, except that present Superintendent is T. J. Nichols, Sparta. Six inmates. "They have clothing and food enough for comfort."

Received December 30, 1900.

#### BEAUFORT.

The Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 14; able to work, none; helpless, 8; confined none. Sufficient amount of good food. Cost of each per day, 20 cents. Superintendent is C. E. Jackson, Washington, N. C.; has use of 12 acres, and the 20 cents above. He is a satisfactory officer. Plummer Nicholson is physician. On September 1, 1899, there were 16 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 3; died, 3; discharged, 3; assist on farm, none. Sick well cared for and attendant when needed. Kitchen clean and neat. Belonging to the Home, 12 acres; 8 in cultivation. One horse, 4 hogs. Raised on land, corn, turnips, potatoes and vegetables. Religious services by town pastors and laymen. A few religious books. One colored infant. Punishment of one, locked up for disorderly conduct. Outdoor relief for 60, at \$2.50 per head. Management good.

C. M. PAYNE,  
JOHN R. ROSS.

Received May 2, 1900.

#### BURKE.

The Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 24; able to work, 5; helpless, 8. Plenty of food. Cost, 12½ cents per day for



food. Superintendent, C. M. Hoyle, Morganton, N. C. Keeper receives  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day for each, and \$8.50 per month, and is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. J. L. Lassiter, Morganton, N. C., receives \$3.00 each visit. Deaths, 1. Sick well cared for. Home in good condition. One hundred acres; 10 in cultivation; 1 mule, 2 cows, and 4 hogs. Vegetables raised and used at Home. Religious services occasionally. Bibles. One colored child 2 years old. Home well managed.

D. McKENZIE.

Received September 19, 1900.

#### BRUNSWICK.

Home as heretofore reported. With a little improvement 20 can be accommodated. Now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, none entirely. Amount of food, no stated allowance. No veterans. Superintendent, Frank Long, Supply, N. C., \$12.50 per month. Is not as satisfactory as he might be. Physician is D. B. McNeill. September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, one death, old age; 1 discharged; assist on farm, 4. No attendant for sick. Premises are not kept so well as formerly. Kitchen not very good. Fifty acres of poor pine land; 6 acres cleared, but not well worked; a few hogs. Raised on farm, sweet potatoes and corn; used for inmates. No religious services. No work-house. Management not favorably reported at present.

*Remarks.*—The Home not well looked after at present. Reported its condition to County Commissioners. Of the 7 inmates, 4 are afflicted badly with fits. One blind, colored man; one lame, white man, 75 years old; is the only one of sound mind.

JOHN N. BENNETT,

Winnabow, N. C.

Received June 11, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Only 2 inmates at present. Superintendent, Elisha Sellers; is a good officer. On account of the limited number, the cost is too much.

JOHN N. BENNETT.

Received October 30, 1900.

#### CABARRUS.

Home as heretofore. Inmates, 28; able to work, 8; helpless, 1; 1 in confinement; 1 under confinement, insane. Physician is D. G. Caldwell, M. D., Concord; \$2.50 for each attendance. September 1, 1899, 26; March, 1900, 15; deaths, 7; discharged, 6; able to work, 4; can do light work, 6 or 8. Sick well cared for. Condition of kitchen good. Religious services once a month. Bibles. No chil-

dren. Some light punishment for disorderly conduct. Outdoor relief, 38 at \$1.20 per month. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The buildings ought to be insured. Damage done by fire twice during the year.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,  
J. M. ALEXANDER,  
S. L. MONTGOMERY.

May 19, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As before reported, 24 white, 8 colored. now in charge; helpless, 2; in confinement, 5. Superintendent, Jas. F. Sapp, Concord. Good officer. March, 29; September, 16 inmates. One hundred acres. No religious services. Two children, 2½ years. Main building needs repairs. Management good.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,  
W. LILLY,  
J. M. ALEXANDER.

Received November 15, 1900.

#### CALDWELL.

The Home is 3 miles from Lenoir, and is as once described. One building with 3 rooms, 3 with 2 rooms each, 14 by 16; ventilation by windows and doors; no fire protection; water supply from good clean spring; open wood-fires. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 3; able to work, 1; helpless, 1; confined, 0; one idiotic, harmless, not confined. Food that of ordinary householder. In two of these \$4.00 per month is paid, and \$8.00 for one. W. W. McGowan, Lenoir, is Superintendent, with farm fee, and pay as above. He is satisfactory. Dr. A. F. Hauck, Lenoir, is physician. On September 1, 1899, there were 2 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 1; died, 0; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. The sick are well cared for, with attendant. Premises dilapidated and out of repairs; kitchen well kept. Has 80 acres; some good; 45 to 50 in cultivation; crops of corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, potatoes and peas. Land improved by fertilizing. There is a church at Home; services by different ministers. Bibles, etc., provided. Outdoor relief to 38 persons, at cost of \$60 monthly. Management good.

April 1, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As before reported. Now in charge, 1; able to work, 1. Persons partially supported, 40, at \$1.42 each per month.

J. M. SPAINHOUR.

December 15, 1900.



## CARTERET.

We have no Home for the aged and infirm. Our county allows so much per month for the maintenance of the poor. No work-house. Several years ago our county had a Home, but of recent years it allows to each poor or infirm person, according to his disability, a monthly allowance.

Yours truly,

D. W. MORTON,

Received September 7, 1900.

## CASWELL.

Home as heretofore reported. Inmates, 24; able to work, 2; helpless, 2; weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is E. B. Barker, Yanceyville, N. C., at \$150.00 per year, with 600 pounds bacon, 6 barrels flour, and 24 bushels of meal. Satisfactory officer. Physician, S. A. Mallory, M. D. On September 1, 1899, there were 23; admitted to March, 1900, 4; deaths, 1, old age; 2, consumption. Total, 4. Able to work, 5. Sick well cared for. General appearance good; kitchen good. Services by different ministers. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—The Home for Aged and Infirm seems to be in good condition and inmates well cared for.

T. H. HARRISON.

March 19, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Eight white, 12 colored; able to work, 3; helpless, 3. Management good.

T. H. HARRISON.

November 30, 1900.

## CATAWBA.

Home 7 miles from county seat. Six buildings; two are 15 by 30; one 15 by 30, with ell 15 by 25; three 14 by 28. All are of wood. First-named have 2 rooms each; next, 4; last, 2 each. Spring 300 feet from main building. Open wood-fires. Twenty can be accommodated; 22 now in charge; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; insane, 1. Plenty of good wholesome food. Cost per capita, 41 cents weekly. Superintendent is B. S. Cline, Conover, N. C., with use of farm. Good officer. Physician, Geo. H. West, M. D. On September 1, 1899, 21; admitted since March 1, 1900, 3; deaths, 1, from blood poison; discharged, 2; able to work, 0. Sick well cared for. Some of the buildings are badly dilapidated. Has 300 acres; poor and barren; 30 in cultivation; crops to help maintain inmates. Services every 3d Sunday by Rev. M. A. Abernathy. Children, 1, four years old. No outdoor relief. Management good.

March 19, 1900.

## CHATHAM.

The Home as heretofore. Forty inmates can be accommodated; 33 now in Home; able to work, 6; helpless, 4; confined, 1. Plenty of good food. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent of Home, W. H. Wicker, Pittsboro, at \$200 and family board. Good officer. Physician is H. T. Chapin, M. D., at \$10 per month. September 1, 1899, there were 32; admitted to March, 1900, 4; deaths, 4; old age; able to work, 6. Acres in cultivation 75; 16 head of cattle, 14 hogs. Crops, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes; used in the Home. Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief to 100, at \$1.25 per month. Management good.

J. M. GRIFFIN,  
G. R. PILKINGTON.

April 13, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Thirty-six now in Home; 2 insane. March, 37; admitted to September, 2; deaths, 2. Religious services occasionally. Recommend 4-room cottage for whites, as building needs repair.

J. M. GRIFFIN,  
G. R. PILKINGTON.

November 20, 1900.

## CHOWAN.

The Home has received an addition of a new building, with 2 rooms, each 16 by 16 feet, for the use of the Superintendent's family, which gives other rooms for the Home. Other items as reported. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 4; able to work, 0; helpless, 0 (that is entirely, but all unfit for work); confined, 0. Superintendent is Elbridge L. Bynum (Clews), and he is a satisfactory officer. On September 1, 1899, there were 4 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 2; died, 2 (paralysis and Bright's disease); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. The sick are well cared for. Premises good; kitchen clean. Outdoor relief to 7 at \$3.17. General management good.

*Remarks.*—One colored woman, formerly in Eastern Hospital, is a lunatic, but is not confined. Only one colored woman seems capable of religious worship, and she hears religious reading in the Superintendent's family.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

Received May 8, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

Same as reported, except cook-room and pantry added. Now in Home, 4, colored. From March 4th to September, admitted 1; discharged, 1. Home needs repairs.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

November 16, 1900.



## COLUMBUS.

The Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 2; able to work, 2; helpless, 1. Water supply good. Buildings furnished with heaters. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.05. The Superintendent is Jas. R. Taylor, Whiteville, at \$30 monthly. Is a good officer. The physician is Dr. I. Jackson, Whiteville, at \$120 per year. On September 1, 1899, there were 6 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 6; died, 5; discharged, 5. The sick well cared for. Premises neat and clean; some shade needed. Has 150 acres; 15 cultivated; 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 hogs. Crops, of corn, peas, potatoes, oats, and other forage. Relief to 37, at \$2.25 per month. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Have you any Bibles for distribution? Religious services neglected.

H. C. MOFFITT,

R. H. POWELL.

MARY MOFFITT.

Received April 7, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now in Home, 4 white. From March 1st to September 1st, admitted, 3; died, 4; discharged, 3. No religious services. One orphan, sickly and deserted by his father. Relief to 41, at \$2.00 per month.

H. C. MOFFITT,

R. H. POWELL,

Received December 3, 1900.

## CRAVEN.

Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 35. Now in charge, 24; able to work, 0; helpless, 0. Superintendent is satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. R. Duval Jones, New Bern, N. C. On September 1, 1899, inmates, 24; admitted to March 1, 1900, 11; deaths, 6; 2 old age, 4 consumption. Assist on farm, 2. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—The report of the grand jury for Craven County was very complimentary to the management of our County Home. The woman in charge seems especially adapted to the place.

THOS. R. FAUST,

S. M. BRINSON.

April 23, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Twenty-three now in Home. March 23, September 8, 1900; deaths, 6; 5 old age, 1 consumption; discharged, 2.

THOS. R. FAUST,

S. M. BRINSON.

December 6, 1900.

## CUMBERLAND.

The Home is 7 miles west of Fayetteville. Has 5 buildings, wood, 16 by 35; 2 rooms in each building; well ventilated; well of good water; open fireplaces. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 11; able to work, 4; helpless, 2. Food of bacon, 2½ pounds, 5 of meal, 2 of flour, 1 plug tobacco, 1 pound coffee month. Weekly cost, 56¼ cents, besides vegetables. Superintendent is W. B. McFayden, Fayetteville, N. C., at \$25.00 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. W. McGougan, Fayetteville, at \$25 per month. On September 1, 1899, there were 14 inmates; admitted to March, 1900, 1; deaths, 2; heart failure and old age; able to work, 3. One attendant for sick. Home neat and clean; has 160 acres belonging to it; 40 in cultivation, with 2 horses. Crops of corn, peas and all vegetables. Religious services occasionally. Bibles supplied.

*Remarks.*—The poor of this county are well cared for.

J. H. CURRIE.

March 21, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Six white and 2 colored; admitted to September, 1900, 17; died, 5; of old age, consumption and heart trouble; discharged, 2. Other items as reported.

J. H. CURRIE.

Received October 6, 1900.

## DARE.

The Home is simply a wreck; 2 buildings, built of rotten pine; 4 rooms in each. No protection from fire. Heated by stoves. Can not comfortably accommodate any. None in the home at present. Superintendent is Timothy Knight, at \$3.00 per month, and is satisfactory. Physician is Dr. W. B. Fearing, at \$1.50 a visit. Fifteen acres, belonging to Home, of poor land; 3 acres in cultivation; used by keeper. No Bibles. Poorly managed.

*Remarks.*—Building a wreck; a cooking stove is needed.

J. W. WARD, SR.

March 19, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home as reported. Is still dilapidated and getting worse all the time.

J. W. WARD, SR.

September 12, 1900.

## DAVIDSON.

The Home is 4 miles from Lexington; has 7 buildings, 1 story, 1 of brick, the others of wood, with two rooms each, from 16 to 18 feet square; ventilation by windows. No fire protection. Water supply from wells; heated by stoves and open fires. Can accom-



moderate 30; now in charge, 27; very few able to work; 3 helpless, 2 idiotic. Diet of bread, bacon and vegetables. Weekly per capita, \$1.00. Superintendent is John Crotts, Lexington, and is paid \$3.50 each monthly. He is a satisfactory officer, and has experience. Dr. Joel Hill, Lexington, is physician, at \$100. On March 1, 1900, there were 29 inmates; admitted to September 1, 0; died, 1 (consumption); discharged, 1. About one-half can assist on the farm. Sick well cared for. Premises are somewhat out of repair; kitchen fairly neat. Has 100 acres poor land; one-third in cultivation; 2 horses. Crops of potatoes, beans, peas and corn; used wholly for Home. The church burned a few years ago, but have preaching occasionally. Little religious reading. Outside relief to 50 or 75 persons. The management is favorably reported, for the present means allowed.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Admitted to September, 29; death, 1; consumption. Few children placed in private homes.

December 3, 1900.

#### DAVIE.

The Home as heretofore. Now in charge, 13; able to work, 5; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Food wholesome, and not limited. Superintendent is J. A. Linville, Mocksville, at \$150 per annum, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Jas. McGinn, Mocksville, is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were admitted, 6; died, 2; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 3. The sick are well cared for. Kitchen neat and clean. Other items as heretofore. Only voluntary religious services. Bibles and religious books are provided. There are 4 small children with their mothers. No outdoor relief. General management good.

H. H. JORDAN,  
S. D. SWAIN,  
JAMES MCGUIRE.

Received.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Second report as heretofore. Fourteen now in Home; 8 white, 6 colored. March, September, 18; death, 1; discharged, 3.

H. H. JORDAN,  
S. D. SWAIN,  
JAMES MCGUIRE.

#### DUPLIN.

The Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 11; able to work, 1; helpless, 3; insane, 1; cost weekly, \$1.00 per capita. Superintendent is J. H. Rodgers, Magnolia, N. C., at \$10.00 in money, and he is a satisfactory officer. Physician is

Dr. F. H. Arthur, Magnolia, N. C., at \$90 per year. September 1, 1899, there were 13 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 0; 1 death; discharged, 1; able to work, 1. Sick well cared for. Needs repairs, but neat. Has 80 acres; in cultivation, 40; 1 horse, 4 hogs. Crops of corn, potatoes, etc.; used for Home. Regular services. Bibles supplied. One child in Home. Outdoor relief to 75 at \$1.50 per month. Management good.

April 11, 1900.

#### DURHAM.

The Home is 3 miles out; good situation; nine buildings; six of brick; one story; rest wood; 2 rooms in each building; ventilated by door and windows. Protection from fire by well and buckets. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 50; now in Home, 31; able to work, 0; helpless, 5. Plenty of good food, biscuits, coffee, bacon, etc. Superintendent is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. Brooks, Durham. Deaths, 5. Can assist on farm, 0. Sick cared for fairly well. Clean and attractive premises. Services every Sunday. Bibles supplied. Two boys, 6 and 3 years, respectively. Use lockup occasionally for punishment. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—The work-house is a disgrace; dirty; dark, crowded; floors and bed-clothing in bad condition; 58 men, 11 women. Cooks should have clean garments. Windows should be cleaned often.

JEROME DOWD,

J. E. STAGG.

April 3, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 34; helpless, 8; insane, 9; infant, 1. The Superintendent is H. H. Vickers, Durham, at \$40 a month, and board for himself and family. On March 1, 1900, there were 34 inmates; admitted to September 1st, 4; died, 1; discharged, 6.

*Remarks.*—The floors are not swept. We advise the prescribing of a system of cleansing to be used by all jailers in cleansing jails.

JEROME DOWD,

H. A. REAVES,

J. E. STAGG.

Received December 8, 1900.

#### FRANKLIN.

Home 6 miles north of county seat; 6 buildings, 12 by 14 feet, wood; 2 rooms in each; ventilated by windows and doors. Well for bathing and drinking water. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 48; now in charge, 24; able to work, 0; helpless, 5; insane, 1. Good wholesome food. Cost about \$1.25 weekly per capita. Su-



perintendent is Jerome Jackson, Ingleside, Franklin County, at \$375 per year, and he is a satisfactory officer. Physician, E. S. Foster, M. D., Louisburg, N. C., at \$200 a year, with attendance on jail also. September 1, 1899, there were 25; admitted to March 1, 1900, 6 deaths, 4, old age; able to work, 0. Sick well cared for. Kitchen good. Acres, 500; about 100 in cultivation, with 1 horse, 2 mules and some hogs. Crops of cotton, corn and peas; used for Home. Churches near, within a mile. No Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief to 65 at \$1.22 per month. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—The poor are well cared for and seldom complain.

M. S. DAVIS.

April 3, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now in charge, 17 white, 16 colored. Total, 33. Able to work, 3; helpless, 2; confined, 2. Annual expense of Home, \$1,200. In Home March 1st, 24; admitted to September 1st, 6; died, 2; can assist on farm, 3. Other items as reported. The inmates are well cared for.

Respectfully,

M. S. DAVIS.

Received December 24, 1900.

#### GASTON.

Home as heretofore reported. Five buildings, 30 by 16; 2 rooms in 4, and 3 in 1; ventilated by doors and windows. Water supply by well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 16; now in charge, 16; able to work, 0; helpless, 0; confined, 1. Plenty of good food. Superintendent is Harvey L. Rhyne, Dallas, N. C., at \$200 and board per year, and is a good officer. Physician is Dr. J. H. Jenkins, at \$150.00 per year. September 1, 1899, there were 15 inmates; admitted to March, 1900, 8; deaths, 4; discharged, 3; able to assist on farm, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises clean. One hundred and twenty acres; 23 in cultivation; 1 horse, 1 cow, 4 hogs. Crops of vegetables; used in Home. Religious services once a month. Religious books by Y. M. C. A. Outdoor relief to 50 persons, at \$2.00 per month. Management good.

June 9, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Poor crops. No work-house.

*Remarks.*—The county needs better buildings, and a better management, to make it self-supporting; but the poor are well provided for, and the Superintendent is a good man.

Received December 18, 1900.

## GATES.

The Home is unchanged in buildings, etc. Now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Weekly cost per capita, 81 cents. J. P. Blanchard, Gatesville, is Superintendent, at \$2.75 per month for board, and farm free of rent. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. I. W. Costen, Gatesville, is physician, at \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1899, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 6; died, 3; discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 0. The sick well cared for, with attendant. Premises as heretofore. Kitchen fair. Bibles and religious books provided. No outdoor relief. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The present keeper is very industrious, and if allowed to stay there a few years, will have the farm and premises in good order. The inmates say they are well cared for, and speak in very high terms of Mr. Blanchard, Superintendent, and his wife.

Respectfully submitted,

LYCURGUS HOFLER.

Received March 9, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Four white and 5 colored; helpless, 3; deaths, 3. Better management than formerly.

LYCURGUS HOFLER.

September 6, 1900.

## GREENE.

The Home remains as heretofore described. Now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; confined, 0. Other items as reported. Dr. Joseph E. Grimsley, Snow Hill, is physician, at \$20 per month. On September 1, 1899, there were 11 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 1; died, 3 (old age); discharged, 0; eloped, 1; went to her home, 1. The sick are well cared for. Premises well arranged, neat, and in good condition. Home has 80 acres; 12 in cultivation; stock, 2 horses and 1 cow. Crops of tobacco, cotton, corn, potatoes, peas and vegetables. Shaded. Religious services occasionally. Bibles and religious books provided, but they do not read much. Outdoor relief to 64, receiving an average \$1.50 per month. General management good.

Very truly,

SWIFT GALLOWAY,  
L. V. MORRILL.

Received August 11, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge, 8. Superintendent, Stephenson Eason, Snow Hill, N. C. A new keeper will soon be appointed. Inmates 1st March were 12; admitted to September, 1900, 0; deaths, 3,



old age; 2 female insane, sometimes confined in their rooms. Room for improvement.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,  
L. V. MORRILL.

December 13, 1900.

#### GUILFORD.

The Home is 3 miles east of Greensboro, in a large grove on a hill; main building brick; others of wood; 16 rooms in brick building; 8 in wooden buildings; ventilated by windows and fireplaces. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 20; able to work, 12; helpless, 0; confined, 2; 1 insane, 1 idiotic. Cost per week, per capita \$1.00. Superintendent A. S. Vass, Greensboro, N. C., salary at \$300, and living for family. He is a good officer. Physician is Dr. E. S. Harrison, at \$200 per year for service at jail and Home. On September 1, 1900, there were 16 whites, 12 colored. Total, 28. Deaths, 8; 5 colored, 3 white; discharged whites, 13, colored, 5. Sick cared for as well as circumstances will permit. Kitchen in good condition. Has 350 acres of land; 2 horses, 2 mules, 7 cows. Vegetables used for Home. Religious services once a month. Bibles supplied. Two switched for insubordination, both males. Outdoor relief for 40, at \$10 per year. Management good.

WESCOTT ROBINSON,  
T. E. WHITAKER,  
J. R. WHARTON.

Received December 5, 1900.

#### HALIFAX.

The Home is well situated, about 2 miles from county seat. Has 12 buildings; 2 rooms each, 18 by 18; ventilation by windows and doors. Well in yard, from which is water supply. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 44; able to work, 0; helpless, 4; confined, 2. Diet of meat, bread and vegetables. Average weekly per capita, \$1.50. Superintendent is W. B. Drewry, Halifax, at \$20 per month, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. E. Green is physician, at \$400 as Superintendent of Health for county. On September 1, 1899, there were 44 inmates; admitted to March 1st, 6; died, 16 (during 20 months past); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 2. The sick are well cared for. Premises well arranged, neat, and in good condition. Kitchen good. Home has 400 acres; 50 in cultivation; 2 mules. Crops of corn, peas, potatoes and vegetables. No religious services. Bibles and religious books have not been provided, but most of the inmates have them. There are 4 children. No system of outdoor relief. General management of the Home good.

J. M. GRIZZARD,  
STERLING M. GARY.

Received September 13, 1900.

## HARNETT.

No Home in this county. Poor are let out on contract by the Commissioners at 15 cents per day for board. At present there are two at the place called the Home. Will erect a Home in the near future. We believe the poor in this county are as well cared for as any. Most of them prefer to stay with their friends.

N. A. SMITH.

June 8, 1900.

## HERTFORD.

The Home is as heretofore. Now in charge, 13; able to work, 0; helpless, 3; confined, 2 (insane). Weekly cost of food per capita, \$1.00. Superintendent is Jno. W. Daughtie, Union, at \$126, board and lodging for self and family. Is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Jno. W. Taylor is physician, at \$90 per annum. On September 1, 1899, there were 9 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 2; died, 0; discharged, 3; can assist on farm, 2. Sick well cared for. Premises in good condition. Kitchen good. Has 64 acres as fine land as in Eastern Carolina. Other items as reported. No Bibles or religious books. Two children in Home. No outdoor relief. Management good.

Received April 11, 1900.

## HENDERSON.

The Home is 4 miles out. Good location; rather far out. Building one, one and one-half story; 6 rooms, all wood; plastered walls; six rooms in each building; well ventilated. Well and spring on farm. Open wood fires. Can accommodate 14; now, in charge, 4; able to work, 1; helpless, 0; insane 1. Plenty of good common food. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.25. Superintendent is Drury Conn, Hendersonville, N. C., at \$5.00 per month, board and clothing, and the use of farm. He is a fairly good officer. Physician is J. G. Waldrop, M. D., Hendersonville, N. C. Paid only for visits, when called by keeper. On September 1, 1899, there were 3; admitted to March 1, 1900, 1; able to assist on farm, 1. Sick well cared for. Buildings out of repair, except the house. Kitchen good and clean. Has about 150 acres poor land. General crop made. No religious services. Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief to 21 persons, at \$1.00 to \$4.00 per month; the 21 persons received \$540.00 for the year. Management good.

## SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore. Premises rather neglected, but the Home is in good order. Other items as reported. J. L. WALDROP, M. D.

Received November 21, 1900.



## JACKSON.

The Home is as heretofore reported, in regard to buildings, etc. Superintendent's address is J. M. Stiles, Sylva, N. C. He is paid \$6.00 per month per capita; is industrious and sober. Physician is Dr. Wm. Self, Webster, N. C.; salary \$6.00 per month. Inmates in the Home on March 1, 1899, 5; since admitted 1; deaths, 1; discharged, 1. None able to assist on farm. Premises are in good condition and kept clean. Home has about twenty acres; nearly all in cultivation. Crops of corn and vegetables. Beans, peas and potatoes are raised for winter use. No religious services. Six or eight receive outdoor relief at an average of \$2.00 per capita.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Home in good condition.

WALTER E. MOORE.

November 27, 1900.

## JONES.

The Home is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from C. H., and has 3 buildings; one 26 by 42, one 15 by 30, one 12 by 16, of wood, having respectively, 2, 2 and 1 room; ventilation by windows and doors. No fire protection. There is a pump 130 feet deep, of good water. Open fires for heating. Accommodates 10; now in charge, 5; able to work, 1; helpless, 2; confined, 1. Food of meat, flour, sugar, meal, coffee, lard, etc., with vegetables, at 70 cents per capita, exclusive of value of vegetables. L. Barker, Trenton, is Superintendent, at \$16 per month, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. S. E. Koonce, Pollocksville, is physician, at \$10 per month. On September 1, 1899, there were 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 1; died, 1 (with melancholia); discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 1. The sick are not well cared for, and there is very little attendance upon the bed-ridden. The premises are three-fourths mile from public road. Not well arranged, but are neat and in good condition. Kitchen in fair condition. Home has 80 acres, poor land; no stock; no crop, but garden on one-fourth acre. The pastor of the Methodist Church visits it frequently. No Bibles or reading matter. There is a system of outdoor relief. General management is not good.

*Remarks.*—The place is too much out of the way. There is no keeper who stays at the Home.

## LENOIR.

*Remarks.*—We have no home in our county for the aged and infirm. There is a list of a hundred names of persons who are given by the Board of County Commissioners a monthly allowance of

from one to eight dollars each. The disposition of said allowance is to a certain extent looked after by the Board of Commissioners.

H. D. HARPER, SR.

SECOND REPORT.

There are 180 persons allowed from \$1 to \$6 or \$7 per month.

J. F. HEATH.

LINCOLN.

The Home as heretofore described. Now in charge, 18; able to work, 1 (a little); helpless, 1; confined, 0. Food such as Superintendent's family uses, and ample. Cost about \$1.00 weekly per capita. Superintendent is M. L. Heavner, Lincolnton, and is paid \$3.00 per month for each inmate. He is a temperate man. Dr. H. L. Crouse, Lincolnton, is physician, at \$130 per annum. On September 1, 1899, there were 23 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 3; died, 4, old age; discharged, 8, as able to maintain themselves; can assist on the farm, 1. The wife of the Superintendent attends the sick. Premises not improved on last report. The Superintendent pays \$50 rent for use of the farm. No regular provision for religious services, but ministers give occasional services. Bibles and religious books provided, but they are not able to read much. Two children are to go to home already secured. About forty receive outside relief, at about \$2.00 each.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received April 11, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Sixteen whites, 4 colored; died, 1; discharged, 4. Management good. Another Superintendent in December.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

November 12, 1900.

MACON.

The Home is three miles from the county seat, pleasantly situated on a splendid farm; 3 buildings; one 30 by 38, one 16 by 32, one 16 by 16; one building has 9 rooms; one with 2; one with 1; ventilated by doors and windows. Not fire-proof. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires and stove. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 14; able to work, 0; bed-ridden, 1. Ample food allowed. Average weekly cost, \$1.12½. Superintendent's address is W. A. Ramsey, Franklin, N. C. His pay is \$4.50 per capita, board and clothing included. He is industrious and sober. Physician is F. L. Siler, Franklin, N. C., salary \$80 per year. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 13; since admitted, up to September 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 2; discharged, 1; able to work, 0. The sick are well



cared for. Premises well arranged and comfortable. Kitchen clean. No land in cultivation. No regular religious services. Bibles are provided. Three children, one 3 months old; no friends able to care for it; 2 not fit for an orphan asylum, 4 and 6 years old. Outdoor relief to 10, at average of \$3.10 per month. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Our county is fortunate in having such a man to take care of its aged and infirm.

J. G. SILER.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 12, at per capita of \$1.50 weekly. Home is near Methodist Church. Other items as above.

*Remarks.*—Our poor are kept by special arrangement made by County Commissioners, which is not satisfactory, but is next best to a regular County Home. We hope we will have a permanent Home for them in the near future.

Very respectfully,

J. G. SILER.

Received December 18, 1900.

#### MADISON.

The Home is situated on Walnut Creek, two miles from Marshall, N. C.; frame building; 5 room, 15 by 15 feet; ventilated by windows and doors. Fire protection only by water from creek. Drinking water from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 21; able to work, 0; helpless, 9. Food unlimited, all that is necessary, at weekly cost of \$1.25 per capita. The Superintendent is Lem. Henderson, Marshall, N. C., salary in money; no perquisites; industrious and sober. Physician is Jas. K. Hardwick, Marshall, N. C., salary \$10 per month. Inmates in the Home September 1, 1899, 19; since admitted, 3; deaths, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises in good condition. Kitchen good. Has 20 acres of land; 10 in cultivation; 15 milch cows. Crops, corn and vegetables, for use of inmates. Religious services once a month. Bibles are provided. Four children, 1 blind, 2 idiotic, 1 very young. No outdoor relief. The management is very good.

JESSE WALLIN, *Ch'm*,

V. B. DAVIS.

#### MARTIN.

The Home unchanged from last report. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 10; able to work, 3; helpless, 7; confined, 0. Food sufficient. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.50. The Superintendent is Henry Griffin, Williamston, at \$120 per annum, with house and board for family, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. H. Harrell, Williamston, is physician, at \$120 per annum. On March 1, 1900, there were 8 inmates; admitted to September 1st, 2; died, 0;

discharged, 0; can assist on farm, 3. Sick well cared for. Premises like those of any country farm. Kitchen in fair condition. Other items as reported. No religious services; no Bibles and religious reading; no children. There is a system of outdoor relief; number not obtained. The general impression of the management is not favorable.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported heretofore. Inmates March 1st, 8; admitted September 1st, 2.

Received September 13, 1900.

## MCDOWELL.

The Home is situated on Crooked Creek and Asheville road, 5½ miles west of Marion; 3 buildings of wood, 16 by 18 feet; 2 rooms each; ventilated by doors and windows. No protection from fire. Water supplied by well and spring. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 16; now in charge, 8; able to work, 3; helpless, 1. Plenty of substantial food, at average cost of 93¾ cents per capita weekly. Superintendent is J. W. Biddix, Marion, N. C., at 94 cents weekly per capita, and he is sober and discreet. Physician is B. A. Cheek, salary \$80 for the year. Number of inmates in Home September 1, 1899, 9; since admitted, 0; able to work, 2. Sick are well cared for. Premises in good condition. Kitchen clean. One hundred acres very poor land; 5 in cultivation. Crops, vegetables; used for the Home. No religious services. Children, 3; too small to bind out. Outdoor relief to 20, at average weekly per capita of \$1.75. Management good.

*Remarks.*—I am glad to say that I never saw the inmates in better condition.

W. F. CRAIG, *Ch'm Board.*

M. M. SISK,

B. S. CHEEK, *M.D.*

## MITCHELL.

The Home is in Bakersville, the county seat; 1 2-story frame house 16 by 40, with a kitchen and dining room attached; 6 rooms; ventilated by windows. No protection from fire. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 8; now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; bed-ridden, 0; in involuntary confinement, 8. Sufficient food. Superintendent is L. C. Byrd, Bakersville, N. C. He is industrious and sober. Physician is C. E. Smith, M. D., Bakersville, N. C. Deaths, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises and kitchen neat and clean. Bibles provided. General impression favorable.



## MECKLENBURG.

The Home is as heretofore reported; about the usual number accommodated.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge, 54; able to work, 15; helpless, 12; in confinement, 6; insane, 7; idiotic, 1. Total expense, \$2,400 per year, in addition to farm products. Superintendent, W. J. McCall, Charlotte, pay \$365.00 per year. Good officer. Physician, Dr. F. M. Winchester, Superintendent of Health, at \$60 per month. On March 1, 1900, 60 inmates; admitted to September, 1900, 19; deaths, 9; discharged, 16; can assist on farm, 10. Sick well cared for. Has 108 acres; 80 in cultivation; 4 mules, 13 head of stock. Two chil-

B. F. SIMMONS.

October 4, 1900.

## MONTGOMERY.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 15; able to work, 6; slightly insane, 1. Food unlimited, at average weekly cost of 81 cents per capita. Superintendent is J. A. Simmons, Troy, N. C.; his compensation is \$38.50 each per year, and he is a satisfactory officer. Physician is M. P. Blair, Troy, N. C.; fees, \$1.50 per visit. Number of inmates in the Home September 1, 1899, 17; since admitted, 4; deaths, 5. Sick are well cared for. Premises not very well arranged, and out of repair. Kitchen is well furnished. Fifty acres of poor land; none cultivated. Bibles furnished. Management good.

*Remarks.*—There is one insane person who should be removed.

J. A. SIMMONS.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now in charge, 5; white, 8; colored, 5; 1 insane.

B. F. SIMMONS.

September 19, 1900.

## MOORE.

The Home as heretofore reported; now in charge, 8; able to work, 0; helpless, 5. Food abundant, at weekly per capita of \$1.75. Superintendent, Mr. Stewart, Carthage. Satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. G. McLeod, Carthage. On March 1, 1900, 10 inmates; admitted to September 1, 0; deaths, 2. Sick well cared for; kitchen in fair condition. No religious services. Management pretty fair.

F. M. LANGLEY.

December 8, 1900.

## NASH.

The Home is 4 miles southwest of Nashville; has 14 buildings; of these, 13 are 16 by 32; all of wood; 12 have 2 rooms, 1 of 1 room, and 1 of 4 rooms. Ventilation by windows. Water supply from well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 96; now in charge, 25; able to work, 4; helpless, 2; confined, 0. Diet of one-third pound meat daily, with all the bread and vegetables they can eat; average weekly cost per capita, \$1.58. Superintendent is J. J. Kemp, Nashville, at \$225 in money and board for family; he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. P. Battle, Nashville, is physician, at \$150 per annum. On September 1, 1899, there were in the Home 36 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 17; died, 9 (cause not obtained); can assist on farm, 4. The sick are well cared for, and helpless patients have attendant. Kitchen in fairly good condition. Home has 508 acres; 75 in cultivation; 3 horses and 2 oxen; crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, peanuts, peas, etc., used for the running expenses of Home. There is a church near by, and those in condition to hear service have use of teams to attend church. No religious reading provided. There are 4 children, with mothers, in Home. Punishment only by confinement of the unmanageable. Outdoor relief to 75, at \$1.50 to \$3.00. General management good.

*Remarks.*—While the County Home is in very good fix, yet some improvements are needed.

Received September 2, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

Unchanged. No religious services; no Bibles supplied.  
September 2, 1900.

## NEW HANOVER.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 23; able to work, 4; helpless, 2. Superintendent is M. G. Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C. Physician is Dr. McD. McMillan. On September 1, 1898, 21 inmates; March, 1899, 4; deaths, 3; discharged, 1. Religious services. Managed well; but better if Superintendent was paid salary instead of present system of fees.

W. G. HANKINS.

April 28, 1900.

## NORTHAMPTON.

The Home is one-half mile from county-seat, on a farm; 12 buildings, 2 by 42 feet, all wood; 4 rooms in some, 2 in some. Ventilated by windows. No protection from fire. Water supply from well and pump. Heated by wood fires. Can accommodate 45; now in charge, 32; able to work, 7 or 8; helpless, none; confined, 2; in-



sane. Sufficient food, at average cost of \$16.50 per year. Superintendent, A. H. Rind, Jackson, N. C.; salary, \$30 per month and part board; sober and industrious. Physician is H. W. Lewis, M. D.; paid \$200 per annum. Inmates from September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 34; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 7. Sick well cared for. Premises well kept. Two hundred and forty acres of farm land; 100 in cultivation; 3 hogs; crops of corn, peas, peanuts and vegetables. All that are able attend church; Bibles furnished. Outdoor relief to 36, at \$4.00 per quarter, allowed. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Our County Commissioners take great pride in the management, and we have one of the best men in the county.

J. A. GRANT.

#### ON SLOW.

The Home is situated on Jacksonville road, 9 miles from county seat; 4 buildings; 3, 15 by 30 feet, and 1 20 by 15 feet; wood; 2 rooms in each. Ventilated by windows and doors. Buckets and escape ladders in case of fire. Well. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 5; able to work, 0; helpless, 1; 2 imbeciles. Superintendent, Mrs. Nancy Boggs, Catharine Lake, N. C.; is a good officer. Physician is Dr. E. L. Cox, Jacksonville, at \$100 per year. On September 1, 1899, 5 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 0; assist on farm, 3; sick well cared for. Premises in fair condition; kitchen good. Twenty-five acres; in cultivation, 3; no stock, except one ox; corn and vegetables. No religious services; Bibles supplied. No children. Outdoor relief; \$2.62 for last quarter of 1899; for the year, \$10.48 each. Management not entirely favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—I think if we could buy a good farm and erect two good buildings, the Home would be self-supporting.

G. H. SIMMONS.

July 20, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge, 6; helpless, 2; imbecile. On March 1, 1900, were 5 inmates; admitted to September 1, 1.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received September 27, 1900.

#### PAMLICO.

The Home is built on same tract of land as the court-house; 2 buildings; 1, 50 by 28 feet; 1, 40 by 28 feet; 10 rooms in 1, 6 in the other. Ventilated by windows. Fire protection poor. Well of water. Can accommodate 15; now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, 1. Food abundant. Weekly per capita, \$1.20. Superintendent is Sarah Williamson, Bayboro, at \$10 per month, and is satisfactory.

Physician is Dr. G. A. Caton, Bayboro, at \$100 per year. On September 1, 1899, 6; to March 1, 1900, admitted, 2; deaths, 2; discharged, 1. Sick well cared for. Kitchen in good condition. No land in cultivation, except small garden; no stock; a few vegetables raised. Occasional religious services; no Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief to 20, at average of \$3.50 per month. Management is considered favorably.

March 24, 1900.

#### PENDER.

The Home is one-half mile from county seat; 1 frame building, 30 by 60 feet; 7 rooms. Ventilated by windows. No protection from fire. Well water; open fires. Can accommodate 12; now in charge, 2; able to work, 1; helpless, 1. Plenty of good food; weekly cost, \$2.00 each. Superintendent is Jas. Brown, Burgaw; receives pay for each inmate; has perquisites; satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. L. L. Ardrey, Burgaw, at \$100 per year. On September 1, 1899, 3; admitted to March 1, 1900, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 6; able to work, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises in good order; neat and clean. Two hundred acres good land; 20 in cultivation; no stock. The keeper has crops instead of salary. No religious services; no Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief, 4; \$3.00 per month. Management good.

August 1, 1900.

#### PERQUIMANS.

The Home as heretofore. Now in charge, 6; able to work, 1; helpless, 0; confined, 0. Diet of bacon, flour and meal bread, sugar, coffee and tea, and vegetables; all they want. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.00, exclusive of physician, superintendent, and the vegetables furnished by Home. Superintendent is Peter Swann, Winfall, at \$175 annually and use of farm; he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. C. C. Winslow, Winfall, is physician, at \$150 a year. On September 1, 1899, there were 7 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 0; died, 0; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises have been well repaired. Kitchen needs a new stove. Has 100 acres; about 30 acres in cultivation; no stock. Keeper keeps products, except to furnish vegetables. No regular provision for religious worship, but there are frequent services. Those who can read, have books. Outdoor support to 45, at \$12.00 per annum.

*Remarks.*—The Home is well and economically kept.

T. G. SKINNER.

Received March 12, 1900.



## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge, 7; able to work, 2; on March 1, 1900, 6; admitted to September 1, 2; deaths, 1. Services every Sunday. Bibles supplied. Management good.

T. G. SKINNER.

September 18, 1900.

## PERSON.

Home is on road from Roxboro to Chub Lake,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from court-house; has 2 buildings, one 80 by 20, of 6 rooms; one 16 by 40, of 2 rooms; of wood; and also house of Superintendent. Ventilation only by doors and windows. Well and spring. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 11; able to work, 2; helpless, 0. Food abundant, of pork, vegetables, poultry, milk, butter, etc. Weekly cost per capita, 75 cents. The Home has been nearly self-supporting for the past three years. The Superintendent is E. D. Jacobs, Roxboro, at \$150 per annum, and is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. A. Wise, Roxboro, is physician. On March 1, 1900, there were 15 inmates; admitted to September 1, 5; died, 5; discharged, 6; can assist on farm, 2. Sick well cared for. Premises neat, well kept, and whitewashed. Kitchen clean, neat, no odors. Has 500 acres fine grain land; well timbered; 25 in cultivation; crops of tobacco, corn, wheat oats, rye, vegetables, and good orchard, peach and apple. Inmates attend church within one-quarter mile. Most inmates are illiterate. Some idiotic inmates have been sometimes confined to prevent running away. Management good. Our Home is well taken care of, and has approval of the grand juries. The Superintendent is efficient and kind.

## PITT.

The Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 24; able to work, 0; helpless, 6. Food abundant. Cost per capita, 63 cents per week. Superintendent is J. W. Smith, Greenville, at \$5.00 per month, and is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. C. O. H. Laughinghouse, Greenville, at \$300 per year. On September 1, 1899, 36 inmates; to March, 1900, admitted, 6; deaths, 0; discharged, 6. Condition of premises improved. Sick well cared for. Premises in good order. Has 187 acres; 20 in cultivation; corn, peas, etc. Services held once a month in new chapel. Bibles supplied. Outdoor relief to 40, at \$1.50 per month; 81 supported in part from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per month. Management favorably reported. About \$800 expenditure over former years.

HENRY HARDING.

November 19, 1900.

## RANDOLPH.

The Home is 6 miles from county seat, in good situation; has 6 buildings, 16 by 30, 18 by 30; barn, 18 by 30, built of wood; 2 rooms in each. Well ventilated. Well water. Heated by fire-places. Can accommodate 27; now in charge, 23; able to work, 11; helpless, 2; confined, 4. Plenty food. Cost per capita, \$1.00 per week. Superintendent is W. S. Crowson, Caraway, at \$225, including his and family's board. Not satisfactory. Physician is Dr. T. T. Fence, Ashboro, N. C.; \$200, Superintendent of Health, per year. March, 1900, 26; September, 1900, admitted, 4; deaths, 3; discharged, 6; assist on farm, 7. Sick well cared for. Premises in good condition. Two hundred acres; 15 in cultivation; 2 cows, 1 horse; crops of vegetables for Home use. Services once a month. Bibles supplied. Two children, colored. Outdoor relief to 100, at \$2.00 per month. Management favorably reported.

November 14, 1900.

## RICHMOND.

The Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 25; able to work, 0; helpless, 6. Plenty of good food, at per capita cost of \$1.25 per week. Superintendent is Temple Gibson, Rockingham, and is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. J. M. Covington, Rockingham, at usual fees of physician. Deaths, 3. Sick well cared for. Premises in good order. Kitchen neat. Has 200 acres, none in cultivation; no stock. Religious services once a month. Children, 3, not able to sustain themselves. No effort for asylum for them. Outdoor relief is given. Management favorably reported.

M. N. McIVER.

April 4, 1900.

## ROCKINGHAM.

The Home as heretofore reported. Outdoor relief at \$2.50 per month; often less. Superintendent is Jas. A. Hancock, Wentworth; not satisfactory as an officer. Physician is Dr. Sam Ellington. Premises in fairly good condition. Five acres in cultivation; vegetables raised. Outside poor, when insane or blind, are aided, \$1.00 per month. Outdoor relief to 15, at \$1.00 per month. Management bad. The cost per capita is unreasonably low.

D. L. W.

March 17, 1900.

## ROWAN.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 9 white, 8 colored; total, 17; of these there are able to work, 3; helpless 1; confined, 0. Other items as reported. The Superintendent is A. M.



Brown, Salisbury, and physician is Dr. W. L. Crump. On September 1, 1899, there were 17 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 14; died, 6; discharged, 8; can assist on farm, 0. The sick are well cared for. Premises in good condition, and kitchen in good order. No religious services during the period covered by this report. No change in other items. Outdoor relief to 30 persons, at an average of \$1.00 per month each. General management good.

*Remarks.*—Causes of death as follows: Whites, 1 from brain disease, 1 fever, 1 chronic diarrhœa, 1 broken hip; colored: 1 dropsy, 1 consumption.

W. J. MURDOCH.

A. S. HEILIG.

Received June 30, 1900.

#### RUTHERFORD.

The Home is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from court-house. Commissioners have bought a farm for \$3,000, and built new houses at a new place; 7 frame buildings, 2 rooms in each, and frame-building for keeper. Ventilated by open fires and glass windows. No protection from fire, except water-buckets. Well. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 23; able to work, 4; helpless, 3; 2 insane; 1 idiotic. Plenty of plain food given. Superintendent is Mac. Jay, at \$180 per year and board for self and family, and he is a good officer. Physician is Dr. W. A. Thompson; fees, \$1.50 per visit. Admitted from September 1, 1899, to March, 1900, 0; discharged, 7. Sick well cared for. Acres, 278; 40 in cultivation; 2 mules, 2 cows; corn, wheat, etc., raised. No religious services. Children, 5; 1 without mother, others with mothers; 2 colored, 3 white. Outdoor relief at \$1.50 per month. Management favorably reported.

W. A. THOMPSON, M. D.

T. B. TWITTY, M. D.

April 8, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore. Superintendent is Dan Koone, Rutherfordton. Inmates, March 1, 1900, 20; admitted to September 1, 7; died, 3; discharged, 5.

T. B. TWITTY, M. D.

W. A. THOMPSON, M. D.

Received October 10, 1900.

#### SAMPSON.

The Home is 2 miles from Clinton; 3 buildings, each 2 rooms, 17 by 17; one building being erected, 2 rooms each (16 by 18); 6 for inmates, 1 for kitchen and dining-room, 12 by 18. One house for

Superintendent, 2-story, 5 rooms. No means of extinguishing fire. Splendid water. Heated by open fire-places. Can accommodate 24; now in charge, 19; able to work, 14; helpless, 5. Plenty of good food. Cost per capita, 75 cents per week, besides farm products. Superintendent is Jas. Bell, Clinton, N. C., at \$9.00 per month and board for himself and wife; he is a good officer. Physician is Dr. R. E. Lee, Clinton, at \$100 per year. On September, 1899, 22 inmates; to March, 1900, were admitted 6; deaths, 6; can assist on farm, 12. Sick well cared for. Premises in good order. Has 166 acres; 80 in cultivation in corn, garden products. Prayer-meetings once a month. Bibles supplied. Two hundred allowed \$1.00 per month, outside relief. Management good. R. E. LEE.

Received December 17, 1900.

#### STOKES.

The Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 19; able to work a little, 7; insane, 1 (could not get him in asylum for want of room). Plenty of good food. Cost per week, \$1.00 per capita. Superintendent is Perry P. Smith, Meadows, at \$3.90 per month for each, feeding and clothing, besides products from farm, and he is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. Walter Neal, Meadows, at \$75 per year, including jail and other services to the county. From September 1, 1899, to March, 1900, admitted 2; discharged, 1. Sick well cared for. All premises but stables and horses kept neatly; kitchen in good order. Services occasionally. Bibles supplied. Children, 2. Insane boy confined about 6 weeks of the 5 months he has been here. Cost per month, \$8.27 outdoor relief. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—Present keeper is more careful than former; keeps very good table. The Home has no register or account books.

W. H. PERRY.

April 6, 1900.

#### SURRY.

The Home is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from court-house; buildings, 5; 1 for Superintendent, frame  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories, 4 rooms; 1 frame, 20 by 24 feet, 1 story; 1 log, 6 by 18, 2 stories, 2 rooms; 7 log, 12 by 14; 1 log building, 24 by 32, 2 rooms. Ventilated by windows. Spring water. Open fire-places. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 16; able to work, 4; helpless, 2; insane, 1; idiotic, 1. Plenty of good food. Weekly per capita, 50 cents. Superintendent is T. W. Hicks, Dobson, at \$20.83 per month in money. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is John A. Waltz, at \$30. Now in charge, September 1, 1899, 10; admitted to March 1, 1900, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 1.



Sick well cared for. Premises in good condition. Kitchen neat. Four hundred acres; 75 in cultivation; vegetables and tobacco. Occasional religious services. Outdoor relief to 32, at \$1.75 per month. Management favorably reported.

JNO. R. WALTZ, M. D.

There is a great improvement in the condition of the Home since last report.

Received March 21, 1900.

#### SWAIN.

The Home as heretofore reported. Ventilation by windows. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 4; able to work, 10; helpless, 0; confined, 0; idiotic, 1 (but not confined). Diet of all kinds of food desired. Superintendent is H. S. Baker, Swains, at \$4.50 each and use of farm buildings; he is a satisfactory officer. R. L. Davis, M. D., Bryson City, is physician, at \$2 per visit. On September 1, 1899, there were 2 inmates; admitted to March, 1, 1900, 2; died, 0; can assist on farm, 1. Sick well cared for, and attendant when needed. Kitchen neat. General premises as heretofore. Has 71 acres, part good; 30 in cultivation, with 1 horse, 2 cows, hogs and poultry; crops of corn, wheat, oats and vegetables. No religious services. Bibles and newspapers supplied. One crippled child. Outdoor relief to 4, at \$2.12½ monthly. Management good.

E. EVERETT.

#### TYRRELL.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 1. The Superintendent receives \$6.00 per month for each inmate and use of land. September 1, 1899, 1; to March, 1900, admitted, 0; able to work, 1. No religious services. Outdoor relief to 6; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$3.00; 3 at \$2.50; 1, \$2.00; average, \$2.90 each. Management might be improved.

J. C. MEEKINS.

March 27, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Home as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 1—idiotic. Management might be improved.

J. C. MEEKINS.

September 11, 1900.

#### UNION.

The Home is in Monroe, N. C., about three-quarters of a mile from court-house; main building of brick, one story, metal roof, 7 rooms; 3 occupied by keeper, also cook-room; 2 other houses for colored

inmates. Ventilated by windows. Water-works, with hose. Artesian water. Open fires. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 26; able to work, 5; helpless, 4; insane, 1; idiotic, 1. Plenty of good food. Cost per capita, 75 cents and \$1.00 weekly. Superintendent is W. T. Stewart, Monroe, at \$200 per year, and he is a good officer. Physician is Dr. J. E. Ashcraft, Monroe. September 1, 1899, inmates, 25; deaths, 2; assist on farm, 3. Sick well cared for. Kitchen in good condition. Has 20 acres, 15 in cultivation; 1 horse, 3 cows; crops of vegetables. Services by ladies of Baptist church once a month. Bibles supplied. Two children, 3 years old. Eighty-two persons receive \$2.00 per month in outdoor relief. Management favorably reported.

August 23, 1900.

#### WAKE.

The Home has been improved by a new stable and barn of modern plan, and a new high wire fence. Can accommodate 75; now in charge, 70; able to work, 20; helpless, 3; confined, 2. Dietary scale as follows: One-half pound meat, bread without allowance, and vegetables of all kinds; coffee twice a day, sugar, molasses, etc., at average weekly cost of \$1.50 per capita. The Superintendent is W. G. Allen, Raleigh, at \$600 per annum, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. J. J. L. McCullers, McCullers, is physician, at \$500 per year. On September 1, 1899, there were 75 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1900, 15; died, 6 (old age, 5; consumption, 1); discharged, 14; can assist on farm, 20; could be employed in light work, 25. The sick are well cared for, and there is an attendant upon the bedridden and very sick. Premises well arranged, neat, and in good repair. Some improvements to the kitchen have been made since last report. Home has 600 acres; now in cultivation, 300; 4 mules, 3 horses, 10 milch cows, 100 hogs; crops of corn, wheat, oats, peas, cotton, vegetables, fruits; used for maintenance of place. Shaded. Ashes and manures saved. Regular religious services by Rev. J. H. Hutchison. Bibles are provided; papers and periodicals donated. One child, 5 years, boy. Outdoor relief to about 100, at average of \$1.00 per month. Management very good.

*Remarks.*—We found everything about the Home in good condition. Some repairs have been made to the kitchen, yet it is not what it should be, where meals are prepared for so many. The farm and stock are in fine condition. No better stock in the country. More reading matter would be appreciated by some of the inmates.

I. C. BLAIR,  
*For Board.*

Received July 20, 1900.



## SECOND REPORT.

As reported above. Now in charge, 70; able to work, 20; helpless, 1; confined, 1 (insane, white). Food, one-half pound meat daily, with butter, sugar, coffee, flour, molasses, and vegetables of all descriptions. Weekly cost per capita, \$1.56. Other items as above. Inmates March, 1, 1900, 85; admitted to September 1, 30; died, 9; discharged, 36; assist on farm, 20. One child, to be sent to Orphan Asylum at once. No change in other respects. I. C. BLAIR.

## WAKE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

The Wake County Workhouse is provided with tents; 1 for women and 1 for men; that for women is 100 by 20 feet. Heated by stove in winter, and prisoners do not suffer from cold; each has one mattress and 4 double blankets. Food, three-quarters of a pound of meat daily, bread without allowance, coffee, molasses and vegetables. Required to bathe once a week and put on clean clothes; blankets dusted and aired once a week. Excreta hauled away and composted. No vermin. Punishment by overseer in charge, by order of Superintendent, for fighting. Regular religious services on Sunday. Now confined, 6 males, 4 females, white; and 18 males, 8 females, colored; total, 96. Of the women, 4 are sentenced for larceny, and 8 for nuisance and drunkenness; the men for larceny, some few for fighting and carrying concealed weapons; the period varies from 30 days to 5 years; most of them for 6 months. The number for the term can not be given, as the books have been destroyed by fire.

*Remarks.*—The tents used for the prisoners are comfortable all the year round, and conducive to health; much superior to tight, unventilated or badly ventilated buildings for the hot season.

Respectfully,

I. C. BLAIR,  
For Board.

Received July 20, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As above; no change, except that number is now 75.

## WARREN.

Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 25; able to work, 2; helpless, 2. Weekly cost, \$1.05 per capita. Superintendent is M. B. Alston, Warrenton, at \$4.50 per month each, with rent of farm; satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. T. B. Williams, Ridgeway. September, 1899, there were 15 inmates; March 1, 1900, 16; deaths, 2; discharged, 4; can do light work, 6. Sick well cared for. Home in good condition; has 180 acres, 35 in

cultivation; 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 ox; crops of corn, cotton, peas. Religious services sometimes. Religious papers supplied. Children, 2, with mothers. Outdoor relief to 40, at \$1.22 per month. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—We are pleased to report our County Home in good condition.

H. B. HUNTER.

P. H. ALLEN.

W. J. WHITE.

March 7, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. One insane, from old age, 104 years old. Physician is Dr. A. S. Pendleton, Warrenton, at \$25.00 per month. March 1, 1900, there were 25; admitted to September 1, 1900, 5; died, 3. No religious services.

P. H. ALLEN,

H. B. HUNTER.

MRS. V. L. PENDLETON.

MRS. NANNIE P. JONES.

Received November 23, 1900.

#### WASHINGTON.

Home is 2 miles from C. H.; situation good; has 2 buildings, 40 by 20; 4 rooms for whites, and 40 by 18, with 2 rooms for colored; ventilation by doors and windows. Well and pump. Open fires. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 7; able to work, 0; helpless, 0. Food good, and ample in supply, at weekly cost per capita of \$1.00. Superintendent is Joseph Swain, Plymouth, at \$8 a month, and is satisfactory. Dr. W. H. Ward, Plymouth, is physician, at \$12 per year, and additional if more than 12 visits. Inmates March 1, 1900, 6; admitted to July, 1; died, 1. Sick well cared for. Kitchen good. Has 30 acres; 10 cultivated. No stock. Crops of peanuts and cotton. No religious services. Management good.

Received August 15, 1900.

#### WILSON.

The Home as heretofore reported. No fire protection. Water from wells. Wood fires. Now in charge, 25; able to work, 4; helpless, 5. Sufficient food and good. Cost per capita, \$1.00 per week. Superintendent is J. C. Pearson, Wilson, at \$30.00 and board. Satisfactory officer. Physician is W. S. Anderson, Wilson, at \$20.00 per month. Admitted 7 since November, 1899; no record up to that time. Deaths, 2; discharged, 2. Sick well cared for. Premises well arranged; some repairs needed. Kitchen neat. In cultivation



30 acres; 1 mule, 50 hogs, 75 chickens; vegetables used by inmates. Bibles supplied. No religious services. One child; she is not very bright. Outdoor relief to 100, at \$1.50. Management favorably reported.

J. B. STICKNEY.

March 20, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge 22. W. S. Anderson, Superintendent of Health, is now physician.

September 17, 1900.

#### YADKIN.

The Home as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 29; able to work, 3; helpless, 1; confined, 1. Cost per capita 38 cents weekly, and farm products. Superintendent is T. W. Bryant, Yadkinville, N. C., at \$1.50 for each inmate monthly, and farm products. Is a good officer. Physician is Dr. S. L. Russell, Yadkinville, at \$100 per year. September, 1899, 24 inmates; to March, 1900, admitted 11; deaths, 4; discharged, 2; can assist on farm, 5. Sick well cared for. Kitchen in good order. Ninety acres in cultivation; corn and oats. Services once a month by Wm. Bryant. Bibles supplied. One child, colored boy, 9 years old. Management very good.

M. W. MACKEE.

Received December 3, 1900.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

## ALAMANCE.

The jail is built of brick, fire proof. Well in the yard and water-works in building in case of fire. Size of building as heretofore reported. No ventilation, except by windows. Heated by stoves. Scrubbing, washing and disinfectants used. No liquors allowed. Religious services occasionally. No prisoners now in confinement. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, total, 8; 1 white male, 7 colored males. Offences, larceny, disorderly conduct. No record book kept by Sheriff, simply a file of commitment papers. Management somewhat unfavorably reported.

*Remarks.*—The present keeper of the jail has been in charge about ten days, and has cleaned up and disinfected the rooms and gives promise of better management. The condition of the jail building is not first-rate. The keeper lives in part of building.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING.

The Commissioners have provided suitable houses for both races for contagious diseases, such as smallpox. Our officers, as a rule, are careful of the public good.

Received March 31, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Bath-tub; prisoners required to wash. Sewerage provided. No vermin. Two were chained to prevent fighting. Now in charge, 2 white males, 6 colored males. Total, 8. Offences, larceny, retailing spirits, affray. From March 1, 1900, to September 1, 1900, were confined, 10 white, 14 colored, 23 males; 1 female. Total, 24. Records kept. Management now good.

JEREMIAH W. HOLT,  
P. H. FLEMING.  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

Received October 9, 1900.

## ALLEGHANY.

The prison is built of brick; not entirely fire-proof. No means of extinguishing fire. Size, 30 by 40; two story; 4 cells, or rooms, 8 by 12. No ventilation, except by windows. Heated by stoves. Covering sufficient. Male on one side of hall and female on other. Cool



water as desired. Food abundant and coffee once a day. Free of vermin. In confinement, 3 males, all white. Offences, larceny and retailing spirits. Sometimes a little crowded, but not at present.

February 19, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No change from above. No prisoners now confined. During the time from March 1, 1900, to September 1st, were confined 2 colored males, 1 for homicide, 1 assault and battery.

*Remarks.*—Our Sheriff is a good man, and selects good jailer.

MRS. S. B. DOUGHTON.

#### BEAUFORT.

The jail as heretofore reported. Now in confinement 10, colored males; offence, various; not tried. On March 1, 1900, 1, white male; offence, larceny, 13 colored males, 3 for larceny, 3 insane, 2 sent to Martin County; 5 disorderly conduct. Religious books. Management good. September 1, 1899, to March, 1900, 89 confined; about one-half were minors, 15 of 16 years, and under.

C. M. PAYNE,

JOHN R. ROSS.

May 2, 1900.

#### BRUNSWICK.

Fall report as heretofore. Water 3 times a day. Total 3; 2 colored males; 1 white male. Management favorably reported.

JOHN N. BENNETT,

KATE STEWART.

October 30, 1900.

#### BURKE.

The jail remains as heretofore. No vermin. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Now confined 3 white males, 8 colored males. Total, 11. From March 1st to September 1st, were confined 11 white, 29 colored. Total, 40; of these, 2 females. Management good.

D. M. MCKENZIE.

Received September 19, 1900.

#### CABARRUS.

The jail as heretofore reported. Religious services once a month. Number confined 4; 2 white males, 2 colored, one male, 1 female. Offences, affray, counterfeit money, larceny, concealed weapons. Other items as before.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,

J. M. ALEXANDER.

S. L. MONTGOMERY.

May 19, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Four in jail; 3 colored, 1 white, 1 insane, 1 female; offences, murder, larceny. From March 1, 1900, to September 1st, were confined 115; 37 white, 78 colored, 108 male, 7 female. The furnace is not very satisfactory.

W. M. WEDDINGTON.

J. M. ALEXANDER,

W. LILLY.

## CALDWELL.

Jail just completed, brick, tin roof, and the jail department proper is fire-proof. Cistern of 5,000 gallons, near jail, and 2 fire engines near. The jail is 40 by 24; residence portion 38 by 18; has 2 stories, 8 steel cells, 2 rooms below, and two above, besides office and kitchen. Cells are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by 8 feet, and 7 feet high, with prison capacity of 4 to a cell. Iron guards and wire screens to windows. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding; upper apartments for males, lower for females; hospital for insane and juveniles. Other items as heretofore. Cells washed out with running water, with hose; bath-tubs in each cell; bathing will be required. Excreta conveyed to creek by 6-inch pipe, to creek, 3,822 feet. No vermin. Religious services are given. No prisoners now confined. No crowding. Bibles and religious books will be furnished.

*Remarks.*—The old jail was torn down in September, and a new jail erected by a Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, and has just been completed. No prisoners have yet been confined in it. It cost \$9,987.50. The prisoners have been confined in the jail at Newton.

J. M. SPAINHOUR.

April 1, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in confinement, 10. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, there were 47; 42 male, 5 females; 22 colored, 25 white. Management good.

J. M. SPAINHOUR.

December 15, 1900.

## CARTERET.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof; about 20 by 32, with 2 stories, 5 rooms, 10 by 12 and 14 by 16. Ventilation only by doors and windows. Heated by stoves. No suffering from cold. Mattress and two pair blankets to each. Food, as much as desired. Cleansed by scrubbing; excreta carried away. No vermin. Religious services occasionally, or when requested. Now confined, 0. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, there were confined 2 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 3. Of these, 1 for larceny, 1 exposure of person, and 1 insane.



We seldom have anyone in our county jail. Sometimes there are U. S. prisoners from other counties. We seldom have more than two days Court. We are often commended for having the most law-abiding citizens in the State. If any infamous crime is committed in our county, it is invariably some one from some other county or State.

Yours respectfully,

D. W. MORTON.

Received September 7, 1900.

#### CASWELL.

Jail as reported. Number confined, 2, colored males, for barn-burning. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, white, 3; colored, 10, males; total, 13. Deaths, 1, from general debility.

*Remarks.*—The jail is well managed and prisoners are provided with all necessary comforts, and the health of prisoners good.

F. H. HARRISON.

March 19, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

Jail as reported. None in confinement. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, total confined, 16; 12 colored, 4 white, all males, for assault and carrying concealed weapons.

#### CATAWBA.

Jail is brick; not fire-proof; 20 by 50; two stories, with ell 16 by 30; two stories; one long steel cell subdivided into small ones; heated by stove; kept warm in winter; two blankets and mattress. Food, 1 pound of meat, 1 of bread, coffee twice daily. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 3 colored males; total, 6. Offences, retailing liquor, larceny, attempted rape. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, total confined, 25; 6 white, 19 colored, 1 female. Religious books furnished by King's Daughters. Management favorably reported.

R. B. BAKER, M. D.

March 19, 1900.

#### CHATHAM.

Jail as heretofore reported. Bed-clothing sufficient. Food ample, and warm drinks. Lime or water used to preserve cleanliness. Ample provision for bathing. Number confined, 3; 1 white, 2 colored. Offences, distilling and retailing without license. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 5, for affrays. Religious services. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—Jail in healthy condition. Officers doing their duty in every respect.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN, .

*Committee.*

April 19, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now in jail, 2; 1 white male, 1 colored female. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, total confined, 10; 4 white males, 5 colored males, 1 colored female.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

November 20, 1900.

CHOWAN.

The county prison is as heretofore, without change. Number confined, 5 colored males, 1 white male; total, 6. Offences as follows: Two for affray, 3 larceny, 1 mutiny on boat. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 8 colored males, 1 colored female, 1 white male; total, 10. Of these, 4 for affray, 4 larceny, 1 perjury, 1 mutiny. Religious reading supplied. No crowding. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The disposition of excreta is unsatisfactory. While the town continues without water-works or a sewerage system, we know not what improvement to suggest in this particular.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

Received May 8, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Six colored men chained. From March 1, to September 1, 1900, total confined, 49; 43 colored, 6 white, 6 females.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

CLAY.

Jail as heretofore reported. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, white, 6 males; colored, 5 males; total, 11; 6 U. S. prisoners for misdemeanors. Religious books. No crowding. With the very poor excuse for a jail, the management is very good.

G. H. HAIGLER.  
*Hayesville, N. C.*

March 16, 1900.

No change since last report. Now confined, 1 white male. From March 1st to September 1st, 5 white males, for assault.

G. H. HAIGLER.

September 20, 1900.



## CLEVELAND.

The Home is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of county seat. Buildings, 3; 2 of wood, 18 by 36; 1 brick, 45 by 160; 12 rooms; 2 wooden buildings, 4 rooms each; ventilation by doors and windows. No protection from fire. Water from wells. Open fire-places. Can accommodate 77; now in charge, 22; able to work, 0; helpless, 6. Good wholesome food. Cost per capita, \$1.25 weekly. Superintendent is C. H. Tucker, Shelby, N. C., \$16 per month and board, and is a good officer. Physician is Dr. B. H. Palmer, Shelby, N. C., at \$14.75 per month. March 1, 1900, there were 19 inmates; September, 1900, 6 deaths; 3 discharged; 3 left without any cause. Sick well cared for. Home in good condition. Has 200 acres; 125 in cultivation; 4 mules. Religious services, and Bibles. One child, about 4 months old. Outdoor relief to 40, at \$1.25 monthly. Management good.

J. A. ANTHONY.

Received December 6, 1900.

## COLUMBUS.

Jail as heretofore reported. Three rooms, 12 by 12, and 2 of 6 by 12; number in each, 1 to 6. No ventilation, except by windows. Two fireplaces. Mattresses and blankets sufficient. Two meals per day; no warm drink. Buckets of warm water for bathing. Prisoners, 3 white, 3 colored, males. September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, confined, 11; colored, 8; male, 7; female, 1 3 white males. Bibles not furnished.

R. H. POWELL,

H. C. MOFFITT.

April 7, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Jail brick. No protection from fire; 50 by 48; two stories; 4 cells for prisoners; 14 in all, 8 colored, 5 white, males.

*Remarks.*—Needs some disinfecting.

R. H. POWELL,

H. C. MOFFITT.

December 3, 1900.

## CRAVEN.

The jail is brick; fire-proof, or nearly so, with city fire department in case of fire. Size of building, 60 by 40; one story; 4 rooms and 4 cells; rooms, 10 by 14; cells, 8 by 12; in each. Heated by stoves; 2 pair blankets to each. Food of 1 pound meat, and bread and coffee. Water and whitewash used freely. No bath-room; water heated on stove. Religious services every Sunday. Now confined, 6 colored, 4 males, 2 females. From September 1, 1899, to

March 1, 1900, were confined 59; 3 white males, 54 colored, 2 females, for various offences. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—Should be some better means provided for removing excreta. The brick floor around cells should be repaired.

THEO. R. FOUST,  
S. M. BRINSON.

April 23, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

As reported. Now confined, 8; 1 white male, 7 colored, for larceny. March 1st to September 1st, were confined 5 white, 31 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 40.

T. R. FOUST,  
S. M. BRINSON.

December 6, 1900.

CUMBERLAND.

The jail is built of brick and steel; fire-proof. City water-works. Size 40 by 40 feet; 6 steel cages; two stories; 6 by 12 first floor, 8 by 8 second floor; ventilation provided. Heated by steam and hot water. Two daily meals; no hot drink. Bathing required; hot water furnished. Sewerage provided. No religious services. Now confined 11, 2 white males, 9 colored females. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 70, 65 colored, 5 white, 1 insane. Religious books supplied. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—Two cases were sent from Bladen County for trial. Crime is diminishing in this county.

J. H. CURRIE.

March 21, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

The jail is as heretofore reported. From March 1st, to September 1, 1900, were confined 25, 22 colored males, 2 white males, 1 white female.

J. H. CURRIE.

October 6, 1900.

DARE.

Jail of wood and rotten; size 15 by 20; 2 small rooms; 1 story, 5 by 12; 1 small hole for ventilation, 10 by 12 inches. Stove for heating. One man in prison, and he was frost bitten. Mattress and blankets furnished. Legal ration furnished. No provision made for bathing. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 1 prisoner. No Bibles. Poorly managed.

*Remarks.*—Name of man frost bitten, J. B. Shoop, sentenced by Superior Court for non-payment of costs for assault.

J. W. WARD, SR.

March 19, 1900.



## SECOND REPORT.

As reported. One man in jail. Condition bad. Not improved.

J. W. WARD, SR.

September 12, 1900.

## DAVIDSON.

The county prison is of brick; not fire-proof, and without fire protection; is 18 by 40, with an ell 18 by 24, and has 2 stories, with 2 rooms each, 8 by 14 feet; rooms hold 1 to 12 prisoners, as the case may require. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves. No suffering from cold, except in extreme cold weather. Two blankets each are allowed. Sufficient food furnished and coffee with same. Help is hired to clean the jail. No provision for bathing; excreta conveyed by pipes; no vermin. No religious service, except as ministers volunteer. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 colored male; total, 4. Of these, two for manslaughter, two for larceny. No Bibles or religious books furnished. No crowding. General management good.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now confined, 4 persons, 3 white, 1 colored, for manslaughter and larceny. No Bibles supplied.

December 3, 1900.

## DAVIE.

The county prison is as heretofore described, without change. Now confined, 6, 2 white males, 4 colored males. Of them, 3 affray, 3 larceny. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 15 males, 1 female, 5 white, 11 colored; total, 16; and also, 2 U. S. prisoners, for violation of the revenue laws. Offences as follows: Larceny, 5; affray, 6; abandonment, 1; robbery, 1; non-payment of costs, 3. No Bibles or religious books furnished. No crowding. General management good.

H. H. JORDAN,

S. D. SWAIN,

JAMES MCGUIRE.

Received April 7, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Four white, 2 insane. Of these, 2 for carrying concealed weapons. From March 1st to September 1st, were confined 14, 7 white, 7 colored. Prison fairly well kept.

H. H. JORDAN,

S. D. SWAIN,

JAMES MCGUIRE.

October 15, 1900.

## DUPLIN.

The jail as heretofore reported. Fire-proof. Stove used for heating. One insane prisoner. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, admitted 2; 1 white, 1 colored, male. Management good.

## DURHAM.

Jail of brick; fire-proof; hose used in case of fire; is 60 feet square; 2 stories; 20 by 20 feet. No ventilation, except by windows. Heated by stoves. Mattresses and blankets supplied. City water at any time of day. Ordinary food. No warm drink. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, white 1, colored 1, male 1, insane. Offences, larceny. Deaths, 1. No Bibles. Management favorably reported.

JEROME DOWD,  
J. E. STAGG.

April 3, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in jail, 18; 15 colored males, 1 colored female, 2 white males, for larceny. From March 1st to September 1st were confined, 148.

JEROME DOWD,  
J. E. STAGG.

December 8, 1900.

## FORSYTH.

The prison is of brick, 30 by 100, 3 stories, with 4 large rooms, 5 cells, on middle floor; rooms 30 by 40; 3 cells in front, 2 in rear; ventilation only by windows. Heated by steam. No suffering from cold. A hammock and two blankets allowed to each. The second story for males and third for females. Water in cells. Two meals daily, but no warm drink. Cleansed by sweeping every morning, and disinfectants as often as necessary. Bath-tub in each cell supplied, and prisoners required to wash at least once a week. Sewerage provided. No vermin. When necessary blankets and clothes are boiled. Punishment inflicted by jailer with strap, in two cases; one man for striking woman cleansing the jail, and another for cursing jailer. No intoxicating liquors allowed. Religious services at 3 p. m. on Sundays, through a committee from the churches.

Now confined 2 white males; 1 white female, 8 colored males; total, 11. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 42 white males, 5 white females, 158 colored males, 17 females; total, 222.

Bibles and religious reading allowed, and occasionally furnished. No crowding by Federal prisoners, as a rule; sometimes 8 at a



time. Capacity is 50, but there have been 65. Good record is kept. General management good.

*Remarks.*—Very few prisoners kept after being sentenced.

SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in jail, 10; 7 colored males, 3 white males; larceny. From March 1, 1900, to September 1st, were confined 45 white males, 157 colored males, 23 colored females; total, 227.

A. D. THAELEK.

Received December 8, 1900.

FRANKLIN.

The jail is built of stone and brick; fire-proof; small tank in case of fire; 40 by 40; 2 stories; 4 cells on second story; 2 rooms; 2 cells on lower floor and 2 rooms; cells 6 by 10; room 14 feet square. Well ventilated. Heated by furnace and stove. Plenty of covering. Food all that is desired, coffee, etc. Disinfectants used to cleanse the jail. Services on Sunday, seldom. Now confined, Federal prisoners, 1; white, 6, male; colored, 4, male, for carrying concealed weapons. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—No complaints made.

M. S. DAVIS.

Received April 3, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

Allowed 5 blankets each. Tubs provided and washing required. No vermin. Religious services given. Now confined, 12 colored males, for larceny and assaults; one of these awaiting trial. Our jail is in good condition, and kept as cleanly as can be, considering the character of the occupants.

M. S. DAVIS.

December 22, 1900.

GASTON.

The jail is built of wood and brick; is not fire-proof; building 60 by 36 feet; two stories high; 4 rooms, 12 by 12; 3 iron cells, 6 by 8; no ventilation, except by windows. Heated by stoves. Wholesome food, coffee once a day. Lime and disinfectants used to cleanse the jail. Large buckets are used for bathing. Not always free from vermin. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 white males. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 12 prisoners, used to work public roads. Bibles supplied. No crowding.

June 9, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

The jail is as heretofore reported. Not free from vermin; use insect powders. Now confined, 11 colored, 9 males, 2 females.

C. B. ARMSTRONG.

## GATES.

County prison as heretofore reported. No suffering from cold; all needful bedding supplied. No vermin. Religious services not given. No prisoners at present. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 0. Management, when there are prisoners, is good.

Respectfully submitted,  
Received March 9, 1900.

LYCURGUS HOFER.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now confined, 2 whites, 1 male, 1 female. From March 1st to September 1st, 4; 3 white males, 1 colored female, for fighting. Management good.

LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received September 6, 1900.

## GRAHAM.

The jail is built of brick; fire-proof. Has water-works; 40 by 40 feet; one story; rooms 20 by 40, 16 by 10 and 10 by 10; ventilation provided. Heated by stove. Sufficient bedding. Food ample. Sewerage provided. Liquors allowed. No religious services. Now confined 3, 2 white males, 1 colored female.

W. F. MAUNEY.

December 11, 1900.

## GREENE.

The prison is of brick, not fire-proof, and with no fire protection but buckets; 30 by 36; 2 stories, with 5 rooms, 12 by 12. Ventilation by windows; heating by ordinary stove; no suffering from cold; enough bedding for comfort. Food all they desire. Cleaned regularly; excreta removed; no vermin. Very little liquor allowed. No religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males. Offences: attempt at rape, 1; assault and battery with deadly weapon, 1; illegal voting, 1; failure to make peace bond, 1. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 29 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 31. Offences as follows: Assault and battery, 9; carrying concealed weapons, 5; house burning, 1; burglary, 1; fornication and adultery, 1; larceny, 2; false pretense, 1; peace bond, 1; forgery, 1; murder, 1; perjury, 1; wife-beating, 1; illegal voting, 2; disturbing religious worship, 1; contempt, 1; failure to list taxes, 1; cruelty to animals, 1. Bibles and religious books not furnished. No crowding. General management very good.

Very truly,

SWIFT GALLOWAY.

L. V. MORRILL.

Received August 11, 1900.



## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. From March 1 to September 1, 9 prisoners; 2 white males, 7 colored males; for assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons.

SWIFT GALLOWAY.

L. V. MORRILL.

Received December 13, 1900.

## GUILFORD.

The jail is built of brick, fire-proof; supplied from the city water-works; 3 stories, 20 cells 9 feet square; 4 men to a cell. Ventilation arranged. Steam heated. Bedding ample; food abundant, coffee in winter. Sewerage provided. Services every Sunday afternoon. Now confined, 23 colored, 5 whites. Bibles supplied. The management favorably reported.

WESCOTT ROBINSON.

T. E. WHITAKER.

J. R. WHARTON.

December 5, 1900.

## HALIFAX.

The county prison is of brick, iron and steel, and fire-proof; 30 by 30, 2 stories; 8 cells, 10 by 10 and 6 by 8. Ventilation by windows; heated by stoves; sufficient covering. Food all they can eat, twice daily, and coffee. Cleansed with lime and disinfectants. Tubs provided for baths, and they are required to wash. Excreta carried off by sewer; almost free of vermin. Religious services held. Now confined, 41, for various criminal offences. Bibles and religious books allowed. No crowding by Federal prisoners. General management good.

J. M. GRIZZARD.

STERLING M. GARY.

Received September 13, 1900.

## HARNETT.

The jail is as heretofore reported; no change in building or management. Since last report have not had any prisoners.

N. A. SMITH.

Received June 8, 1900.

## HENDERSON.

The jail is of brick; is not fire-proof; city water-works, safe and reliable. Size, 40 by 50, 2 stories; 2 rooms, 15 by 36, and 18 by 18. Cage in part of large room. Ventilation only by doors and windows, furnace heats building; ample covering. Good food and coffee.

Lime used in plenty; bath-tub; sewerage provided. No religious services. Now confined, total, 5; 2 white males, 3 colored males; 2 United States prisoners. Offences: Larceny and murder. September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined a total of 34; colored, 19; 15 white; for affray, murder, counterfeiting, forgery, carrying concealed weapons, etc. One insane person. Bibles supplied. No crowding. Management good.

J. G. WALDROP, *Secretary*.

THOMAS J. RICKMAN.

Received March 23, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now confined, 4—2 white males for murder, 2 white females for selling liquor; 2 deaths. Management good.

J. G. WALDROP.

November 21, 1900.

#### HERTFORD.

The county prison is of brick, said to be fire-proof; no fire protection otherwise; 24 feet square, 1 story; 4 rooms; 2 of 8 by 10, with 2 cells 6 by 10. Ventilation only by windows; heated by large stove; not much suffering from cold; ample covering. Food not limited. Jail kept cleansed; no provision for bathing; excreta removed in buckets; no vermin. Liquors are allowed when purchased by prisoners. No regular religious service. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 1 white male, 3 colored males; total, 4; of these, 1 (white) for wife-beating, 1 for house-breaking, 2 larceny. No Bibles or religious books, except such as may belong to the prisoner. No crowding. Management fairly good.

JNO. W. TAYLOR.

Received April 11, 1900.

#### JACKSON.

The jail is built of brick, 24 by 30 feet, 1 story; 4 cells, 6 by 8 feet, 1 room 6 by 8. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding. Good food, with coffee; drinking-water at any time. Cleansed by use of soap, water and lime; jailer requires them to wash; sewerage provided; free from vermin. No religious services. Now in confinement, 5; 4 white, 1 colored; 1 for larceny, 1 concealed weapons, 1 retailing; 2 insane—1 male, 1 female. Number confined from September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 5. No death. Bibles supplied. No Federal prisoners now. General impression favorable.

*Remarks.*—The insane man and woman are confined here because there is no room for them at Morganton.

WALTER E. MOORE.



## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Two white, 1 insane; 3 Indians for murder. From March 1, to September 1, were confined 17—10 white, 4 colored, 3 Indians—for retailing, forgery and murder.

WALTER E. MOORE.

November 27, 1900.

## JONES.

The prison is of brick, with tin roof and iron cells, and is fire-proof; no fire protection by special means; 30 by 40; has 1 story and 3 cells; of these, one 12 by 12 and two 8 by 10. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stove; prisoners suffer in cold weather; sufficient bedding is furnished. Food, 1 pound bread and 1 pound meat daily; no warm drink. Cleansed with lime and carbolic acid. Provision for bathing by water, tubs, soap and warm water. Excreta carried out. No vermin. Religious services not given. Now confined, 4 colored males; of these, 3 for burglary. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 4 colored males; of these, 3 for burglary. Bibles and religious reading furnished. No crowding. General management good.

Received August 5, 1900.

## LENOIR.

The jail is brick, nearly fire-proof; there is a good fire-engine at hand; building 30 by 50 feet, 2 stories. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves. Bedding ample. Food abundant. Water, soap and brooms used for cleansing. Tubs for bathing. Excreta carried away. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 1 colored male. From March 1 to September 1, 1900, were confined 31; 29 colored females, 2 white males. Bibles supplied. The management is good.

J. F. HEATH.

September 11, 1900.

## LINCOLN.

The county prison is as heretofore described. Well heated; ample bedding. Food not limited; water as needed and coffee three times daily. Frequent washing and sweeping and whitewashing; excreta removed in buckets; no vermin; no liquors allowed. Occasional visits for religious instruction from ministers. Now confined, 14, including 1 colored female for illegal selling of liquor. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 14 white males, 12 colored males, 1 colored female—total, 27. Of these, 3 white males, 3 colored males, 1 colored female, were U. S. prisoners. Bible and religious reading supplied. No crowding; management good.

*Remarks.*—Have insisted on Sheriff's keeping record, but he says that the Commissioners object to expense. Surely a complete record should be kept.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received April 11, 1900.

SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now confined: White, 5; colored, 7; 1 female, colored. From March 1, 1900, to September 1, 1900, 30 white, 19 colored; total, 49.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received November 12, 1900.

MACON.

The county jail is built of brick, steel roofing; floors and ceiling of concrete and steel; fire-proof; no means of extinguishing fire; 36 by 40 feet; 2 stories; 4 cells; rooms, one 12 by 14 feet; one room containing 2 cells; windows closed by movable sash and iron bars. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding. Males and females confined in upper story in separate apartments. Food unlimited; coffee for breakfast. Jail cleansed by use of water and soap; prisoners are required to bathe. Sewerage provided; free of vermin. No liquors except in sickness. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for larceny, awaiting trial. Number confined from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, 10. No deaths. No Bibles furnished. Never crowded with Federal prisoners.

*Remarks.*—Our jailer is kind to the prisoners and takes good care of them.

J. G. SILER.

SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now the jail is empty.

*Remarks.*—Our people are unusually law abiding; the jail is not used much.

J. G. SILER.

Received December 18, 1900.

MADISON.

The jail is as heretofore; not fire-proof; has river near by. Sufficient food and warm drink supplied. Jail kept clean; prisoners are required to bathe in tubs. Sewerage runs into river; free from vermin. Now confined, 5 white males for murder, awaiting trial; 5 colored males, for selling whiskey without license. Number of prisoners confined from September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 53; white males, 50; females, 3; 4 for fornication and adultery, 6 for murder, 6 for carrying concealed weapon, 10 for assault with deadly



weapon, 8 for larceny, 2 for gambling, 3 for retailing whiskey, 4 for non-payment of costs, 3 for trespass, 1 for failing to provide for his family, 3 for killing stock, 1 for burning a barn, 1 for secret assault. Bibles are provided. Management favorably reported.

#### MARTIN.

The county prison is of brick; believed to be fire-proof; unchanged from last report. No suffering from cold; sufficient bedding and covering. Food satisfactory. Cleansed by scouring, flushing sinks, etc. Provision is made for bathing. Excreta removed in sewerage provided; no vermin. There are no religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for larceny. No record of commitments for term. Bibles, etc., not furnished, but allowed. No crowding by Federal prisoners. General management good.

Received September 13, 1900.

#### MCDOWELL.

The jail is as heretofore. Food and water in abundance. Scouring, lime and disinfectants used for cleaning the jail. No Bibles or religious services. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The Sheriff and his family live in the jail, and it is well kept. We have had very few prisoners during this year. We have one insane woman in jail, who has been there 3 years, and one man charged with murder.

W. F. CRAIG.

#### MECKLENBURG.

The jail, as to buildings, etc., is as heretofore reported. Disinfectants and washing are used, but it is not free from vermin. A change of bedding is recommended. Now in confinement, 5 males, colored; 6 white; colored on charge of murder and assault; 1 insane. Bibles are allowed. Never crowded with Federal prisoners. Management good.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Eight white, 40 colored, males; 2 colored females; total, 50, since July. Would suggest county furnish clothing for prisoners—a jail garb—vermin brought in on clothes, also an annex wash-room, to require prisoners to wash their clothes.

M. A. ALEXANDER.

October 4, 1900.

#### MITCHELL.

The prison is of brick, 40 by 50 feet, 2 stories, 2 small cells, 8 by 8; 1 cage, 12 by 14; 1 large cell, 20 by 20; will hold from 2 to 4 men; fire-proof; pumps and hose for protection from fire; ventilated by air-pipes and small doors. Heated by stoves. No suffering from

cold; 3 blankets, straw bed, and pillow to each man. Three good meals and coffee daily. Cleansed by use of water and scrubbing. Prisoners are required to wash. Excreta thrown in creek. No vermin. Religious services are held. Now confined, 3 white males. Murder and burglary. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

#### MONTGOMERY.

The jail buildings, etc., are as heretofore reported. All prisoners are confined on first floor, but in separate rooms. Not required to wash. No regular religious services. Now confined, 1 white man, for failing to give bond; 1 insane, and 1 colored. Bibles furnished. Management fairly good.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now confined, 7 colored, 3 females, 4 males. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, were confined 25, 6 white, 19 colored, 2 males, 4 females.

B. F. SIMMONS.

September 19, 1900.

#### MOORE.

The jail as heretofore reported. Now confined, 3 colored males. From March 1st, to September 1, 1900, were confined 16; 4 white males, for carrying concealed weapons; 12 colored males. Management could be improved.

F. M. LANGLEY.

Received December 8, 1900.

#### NASH.

The county prison is of brick; the only wood in the building is an upstairs floor; 24 by 30; 2 stories; 5 cells; ventilation only by windows; no suffering from cold; sufficient bedding for comfort; prison washed and scoured for cleaning. Tubs are provided, and washing required. Excreta removed by sewerage. No vermin. Religious services only occasionally. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 white female, 11 colored males; total, 15. Offences as follows: Larceny, 7; affrays, 4; cruelty to children by starving them, 2; assault with deadly weapon, 1; and 1 U. S. prisoner for violation revenue law. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 31. Bibles and religious books furnished. No crowding. Management good at present.

N. L. EURE.

Received September 2, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now confined, 4 whites, 11 colored, for stealing; starving their children, fighting. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, 31 were confined.

September 2, 1900.



## NEW HANOVER.

The jail as heretofore reported. Hammock and double blankets supplied. Two-thirds of prisoners admitted are males. Food ample; sometimes coffee. Bath-tubs provided. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 2 white, 6 colored; total, 8. Management fairly good.

H. G. HAWKINS.

September 28, 1900.

## NORTHAMPTON.

The county jail is brick, with steel cells, and is fire-proof; force-pump and hose for extinguishing fire. Two stories, 5 cells, 3 for males, and 2 for females; ventilated. Heated by stoves. Prisoners do not suffer from cold. Sufficient bedding. As much food as needed. No warm drink. Cleansed by scrubbing. Required to bathe. Sewerage provided. Free from vermin. Now confined, 3 males, 1 white, 7 colored, 1 female. Number confined from September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 15. No Bibles furnished. Management favorable.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is kept by the Sheriff, who gives his personal attention to it.

J. S. GRANT.

## ONSLow.

The jail as heretofore reported. Free of vermin. Now confined, 1 colored male, for assault. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, admitted, 0. Bibles supplied. Management good.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now confined, 6 white, 5 males, 1 female, for larceny. Bibles. Favorable report of management.

September 27, 1900.

## ORANGE.

The jail is built of stone; fire-proof; size 25 feet by 50 feet; two stories; 2 rooms and 4 cells; 2 rooms downstairs, 20 by 20; 4 cells upstairs, 10 by 10; ventilated by windows and open fireplaces. Plenty of bedding. Food ample; coffee once a day. No provisions for bathing, except pans. Excreta carried out in buckets. Religious services occasionally. Now in charge, 0. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, were confined 16; of these, 5 white, 10 colored males, 1 colored female, 1 insane, and the other for larceny, re-tailing, assault. No Bibles. Management good. Advise that a sewerage system be introduced.

October 16, 1900.

## PAMLICO.

The jail is built of brick, fire-proof, 32 by 32 feet, one story, size 8 by 10; two cells, steel; good ventilation. Heated by coal stoves.

Covering sufficient. Sheriff feeds from his own table. Bath-tubs. Sewerage. Religious services sometimes. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined 1 white, 3 colored males; 1 male, white, insane, now in Asylum. Bibles supplied. Management good.

March 24, 1900.

#### PERQUIMANS.

County prison as heretofore. No suffering from cold. All bedding furnished that is needed. Food not limited; coffee furnished. Cleansed by flushing with water; sewerage provided. No vermin. There are no religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, for murder. From March 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, 1, as above. Religious reading furnished by wife of Sheriff. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The jail has not been occupied, except about one month before Court. At Court, those convicted of high offences are sent to the Penitentiary, and those of lower offences are fined. Rarely, if ever, are prisoners put in jail under sentence.

Received March 12, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. No prisoners. Management good.

T. G. SKINNER.

September 18, 1900.

#### PERSON.

The prison is of brick and iron, fire-proof, 40 by 20, one story, 2 iron cells, 8 by 10, and corridor; ventilation by windows. Heated by 2 stoves; no suffering from cold. Bedding and covering ample. Food sufficient; no warm drink. Sewerage provided. No provision for bathing. No vermin. Liquors only as given in sickness. Now confined, 1 colored male, resisting officer. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, were confined, 18 males, 2 females; of these 2 white, 18 colored; total, 20. Bibles and religious reading allowed, but not furnished. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is clean, well kept, and above criticism.

#### PENDER.

Jail is built of brick, fire-proof, 30 by 35, 2 stories, 6 rooms and 2 cells. No crowding. Ventilation by windows. Heated by a heater. Covering ample. Food not limited; cells swept and cleaned twice a week. No provision for bathing. Excreta carried out by jailer. No religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males, burglary and larceny. No Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

August 1, 1900.



## PITT.

The jail as heretofore reported. Plenty of food. Frequent scouring and whitewashing. Tubs provided. Religious service occasionally. Now confined, 1 white, 6 colored; total, 7, for assault. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 110, as follows: Ten white, 9 males, 1 female, 90 colored males, 10 females. For light offences. No Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

HENRY HARDING.

November 19, 1900.

## RANDOLPH.

The jail is built of wood; is not fire-proof; 30 by 40; 2 stories, 12 by 12; 6 in 4 cells; ventilated by windows. Heated by stoves. Covering sufficient. Cleansed with plenty of water. No sewerage. Excreta taken out in buckets. Now in charge, 6; 4 males, 2 females, all colored, for murder and larceny.

JOHN T. BRITTAIX.

November 14, 1900.

## RICHMOND.

The jail is built of brick; 2 stories, 30 by 40, and 4 rooms, 12 by 12; six cells; ventilated; heated by furnace; ample covering. Meat and bread, one pound each, daily. Cleansed by scouring and use of lime. Bath-tubs supplied and sewerage. Religious services sometimes. Now confined, 21 white males, 2 Croatan males, 18 colored males, for retailing spirits, murder, larceny and forgery. Jail also used as town prison. Bibles supplied. No crowding. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—Everything is done for the comfort of the prisoners.

M. L. McIVER.

Received April 4, 1900.

## ROCKINGHAM.

The jail is as heretofore reported. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 13. Now in prison, 2; 1 white male, 1 colored male. Offences murder and rape. No change since last report.

D. L. WITHERS.

March 17, 1900.

## ROWAN.

The county prison is as heretofore reported, without change in building, or in items of condition, and management as heretofore. Now confined, 6 white males, 16 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 23. All of these are waiting trial, except 5. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 15 white males, 47 colored males, 5 colored females; total, 67. Our impression of the management is very favorable.

## ROWAN CHAIN-GANG.

These are all males, supplied with all needed bedding, food and water; coffee every Sunday morning. They are required to bathe weekly. There is no vermin. Two have been whipped for disobedience. Occasional religious services given. Now at work in chain-gang, white, 4; colored, 25; total, 29. During six months ending March 1, 1900, there were 21 white, and 55 colored.

W. J. MURDOCK.

Received June 30, 1900.

## RUTHERFORD.

Jail built of brick; not fire-proof. In case of fire, buckets for water. Size of building, 40 by 30; 3 stories; three rooms and a cage in larger room, 14 by 14, 16 by 18, 18 by 40. Ventilation good; open wood-fires. Sufficient covering. Ample food 3 times a day, and coffee. Soap and water used, and tub used occasionally. Some vermin, but not often. Religious services occasionally. Now in confinement, 11; 6 white males, 5 colored. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

W. A. THOMPSON, *M. D.*

T. B. TWITTY, *M. D.*

April 8, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in jail, 5; 4 colored males, 1 female. No vermin.

T. B. TWITTY, *M. D.*

W. A. THOMPSON, *M. D.*

October 10, 1900.

## SAMPSON.

The jail is built of brick, steel cells, fire-proof, hose and pump, 20 by 36, 1 story, 2 steel cells in large room, 2 separate in front room; front room, 20 by 16; cells, 2 by 8; back room, 20 by 20. No ventilation, except by windows. Heated by furnace. Hammocks provided. Ample covering. Coffee and soup; abundant food. Use hot water to wash jail often. Sewerage provided. Vermin sometimes only. Ministers sometimes visit prisoners. Now confined, 1 white male, for murder. No Bibles supplied. Sewerage has been out of order, but is in good condition now.

R. E. LEE.

December 17, 1900.

## STOKES.

The jail as heretofore reported. Ample covering. Food good and not limited, with coffee. Cleanse jail with lime. Have buckets to



wash in. Excreta carried away in buckets. Some prisoners chained for trying to escape. Religious services some times. Now in confinement, 10; 8, white males; 2 colored, 1 male, 1 female, for stealing and murder. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 33 white, 7 colored, 4 females, for selling liquor, 10 for affrays, etc. Bibles supplied.

*Remarks.*—Jail has been improved; no complaints made by prisoners.

W. H. PERRY.

April 6, 1900.

#### SURRY.

The jail is built of brick; not fire-proof; hose attached to force-pump for fire protection. Size of building, 40 by 60 feet; two improved steel cages; rooms, 12 by 10; cages, 8 by 10; 1 small cell, 6 by 12. Ventilated. Heated by wood stoves. Ample covering. Abundant food; coffee once a day. Cleansed by scouring and lime. Tubs provided. Now confined, 12 white, 9 males, 3 females, 8 colored, 6 males, 2 females. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 63, 38 white males, 5 females, 18 colored, 18 U. S. prisoners. Management favorably reported.

*Remarks.*—Jailer is efficient, kind and indulgent.

March 21, 1900.

JNO. R. WALTZ, M.D.

#### SWAIN.

Prison as reported. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves. No suffering from cold. All bedding supplied that is needed. Food not limited; coffee once a day. Cleansed by scouring and mopping, as needed. Fresh water in pipes. Prisoners required to wash. Excreta removed in sewer. No vermin. There are no religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, for larceny. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 15 white males, 1 white female; total, 16. Of these, 1 for murder, 1 larceny, 1 fornication and adultery, 12 for misdemeanors. Bibles and religious books furnished. No crowding. Management good.

#### TYRRELL.

The jail as heretofore reported. No provision made for bathing. Is not free of vermin. Now in jail, 0. From September, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 1 white man, for obtaining goods under false pretences. Management favorably reported.

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

March 27, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore reported. Now in charge, 0. Management fairly good.

J. C. MEEKINS.

September 11, 1900.

## UNION.

Jail built of brick; fire-proof; water-works and hose for protection; 40 by 40 feet; 2 stories, 8 cells, 6 by 8 feet; 4 prisoners in each. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by furnace. Four blankets for each. Coffee and abundant good food. Disinfectants used to clean jail. Not entirely free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 12 colored males, 3 females; total, 18; white, 3 males. Bibles supplied. Management good.

August 23, 1900.

## WAKE.

The jail is as heretofore reported. In the winter there is not a sufficiency of bedding to keep prisoners warm; 2 blankets to each. City water running in cells; plenty of coarse food. No warm drink except in sickness. Soap and water, and disinfectants, and white-wash used for cleansing. No provision is made for bathing, and prisoners are not required to wash. Sewerage is provided. The only vermin at present are some bed-bugs. Regular religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, U. S. prisoner; 5 colored males; total, 6. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 121 white males, 5 white females, 229 colored males, 58 colored females; total, 413. Bibles and reading matter are allowed, and are furnished by the W. C. T. Union, King's Daughters, and Christian Endeavor. The prison was densely crowded with Federal prisoners in December. General management good.

*Remarks.*—No improvement along the line of enlarging the jail, though there is some prospect of relief for the female prisoners. The building has been improved recently by a coat of whitewash from floor to ceiling.

Respectfully submitted,

I. C. BLAIR,  
*For Board.*

Received July 20, 1900.

## SECOND REPORT.

Prison as reported. Not fire-proof. Vermin at this time. Now confined, 3 white males, 4 colored males; total, 7. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, were confined, white males 61, females, 0, colored males, 267; colored females, 29; total, 357. Bibles and religious reading. Much crowded before the sessions of Court.

*Remarks.*—We believe the officers in charge are doing as well as they can under existing circumstances. We have some hope that our jail will receive needed improvements in the near future.

I. C. BLAIR.

CITY POLICE STATION, RALEIGH.

Unchanged in construction and management from former report.



From January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901, were confined, 830 white males, 24 white females, 521 colored males, 175 colored females; total, 1,550 males, 199 females; grand total, 1,884. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Found this prison station remarkably neat and clean. Officer in charge prompt to furnish statistics, etc. I. C. BLAIR.

#### WARREN.

The jail as heretofore reported. Ample covering; 2 sheets, 2 or 3 blankets; mattress. Provisions for bathing. Now confined, 3 males, colored. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, were confined, 18, for larceny, assault, affray, etc. Bibles supplied. Management favorably reported.

H. B. HUNTER,  
P. H. ALLEN,  
W. J. WHITE.

March 17, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. Now in charge, O. March 1, 1900, to September 1, 1900, were confined, 20, 2 white males, 12 colored males, 5 females, colored, 4 insane, 2 for homicide, 4 larceny, trespass, and carrying concealed weapons. Jail in good condition.

H. B. HUNTER,  
P. H. ALLEN,  
W. J. WHITE.

November 23, 1900.

#### WILSON.

The jail is as heretofore. Food ample. Cleansing by soap, water and towel. Water-works provided. Religious services occasionally. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males; total, 3. From September 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900, white, 4; colored, 63; total, 67 (3 females). Bibles supplied. Management good. J. B. STICKNEY.

Received March 10, 1900.

#### SECOND REPORT.

As heretofore. From March 1st to September 1, 1900, were confined, 2 white males, 13 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 16.

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received September 17, 1900.

#### YADKIN.

The jail as heretofore reported; of brick, 30 by 40, 1 story, 4 cells, 6 by 6; from 4 to 6 in cell, when full. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves. Two blankets and 2 quilts. Steel cells for males

and brick for females. Ample food; coffee. No provision for bathing. Excreta carried from cells in buckets and then through pipes. No religious services. Now in charge, 2; 1 white male, 1 colored male, for illicit distilling. From March 1, 1900, to September 1, 1900, were confined, 26, 21 white, 5 colored, 23 males, 3 females. Bibles supplied. No crowding. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Need pump and rubber hose for carrying water to reservoir and arrangement for conveying the excreta from cells.

M. W. MACKEE.

December 3, 1900.

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#### THE WORK-HOUSE, OR THE CONVICT CAMPS OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

There are two convict camps in the county, both on the west side of the French Broad River, the larger situate about two miles west of the city, and the smaller about five miles. We have only been able to visit the first, in which we find 27 convicts, and are told that in the other are 15. While the accommodations for sleeping are crude and rough, we consider them healthy, and as good as can now be attained; the quarters are well heated and sufficiently ventilated. For the present number of occupants, they are sufficiently commodious. The location is in easy access to the place of work; the surrounding ground is rolling, and not subject to stagnant water or other injurious influences; the food seems abundant, wholesome and well prepared. The stock, consisting of mules and hogs, are in excellent condition. It gives us pleasure to commend all that we saw, and remark that the best thing that can possibly befall the average prisoner in the county jail, is to transfer him to the convict camp. In this connection, we refer to our recommendation appended to our report on the jail, and urge that a law be enacted, whereby a prisoner awaiting trial, may have the privilege of removal here, and working on the public works. We think this would be only simple justice to the prisoner, and at the same time a great saving of expense to the county.

September 13, 1900.





*REPORT*  
*OF THE*  
*BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES*  
*FOR THE YEAR 1899.*

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The following facts are condensed from the reports received by the Board of Public Charities of the operations of the several State institutions in the year 1899.

The Hospitals for the Insane in North Carolina present the following statistics:

State Hospital, Raleigh, Dr. G. L. Kirby, Superintendent:

Number received during year ending November 30, 1899, 172; discharged as restored, 110; improved, 4; unimproved, 1; harmless and incurable, 3; transferred to Morganton State Hospital, 4; daily average, 412; percentage of cures, 61; percentage of mortality, 9. There were 68 sent home on probation, and of these, 9 were returned. From the Western District, there were 12 patients. Active employment was provided for 260.

The value of farm and garden products was \$6,078.31, and from dairy, \$4,927.50; total, \$11,005.81. The disbursements were: For indebtedness, \$6,597.95; improvements (in enlarging and equipping same), \$1,395.05, and maintenance and support, \$46,449.29, leaving net accounts unpaid, \$7,500.

The per capita for maintenance was \$130, about \$63.00 less than under former administration. Expenses for improvements being nearly completed, it is thought only \$2,000 indebtedness will remain at end of biennial term.

The State Hospital, at Morganton, reports the following:

Remaining November 30, 1898, males, 318; females, 436; total, 754. Admitted during the year, 132; total under treatment, 886; discharged recovered, 80; improved, 8; not improved, 6; not insane, 5; died, 31; remaining November 30, 1899, 756. The percentage of re-



covery was 60.6; that of mortality was 3.48. Admission refused to 136, practically all for want of room. There were 22 readmissions. Expenditures for support and repairs, \$105,234.80. Regular annual appropriation for support is \$90,000. The products of farm and dairy are given in kind, without assigning values; these include 34,370 pounds pork and 40,017 gallons milk.

The per capita cost varies from \$120 in 1898-99, to \$215 in 1883 to 1894. The present per capita of \$120 is entirely too low, the Superintendent states.

There are 36 patients from the Eastern District. During the year 84 were sent out on probation, and 20 returned to the institution.

The sum of \$10,000 a year was given for increase of accommodations for 1899 and 1900, but \$40,000 a year for two years will be required to finish and equip the proposed building for 300 more patients, giving a capacity of about 1,100 when completed.

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The State Hospital at Goldsboro (for the colored race), Dr. J. F. Miller, Superintendent, reports as follows:

Number on roll November 30, 1898, was 461; admitted, 104; whole number treated, 565; discharged recovered, 54; much improved, 4; improved, 16; not improved, 7; eloped, 2; died, 37; total discharged as stated, 120; on roll November 30, 1899, 445; general average for the year was 452.76; percentage of cures, 51.92; percentage of mortality, 6.54.

The leading improvement was the establishment of new water supply, with hydraulic ram, and cistern, saving \$1,200 annually.

There are 26 at home on probation. Some 52 per cent of females and 50 per cent of males are employed, and 200 acres are in cultivation. The net value of crops, after deducting all expenses for the year, is \$3,318.71.

There are 72 applications for admission, but no room to admit the patients applying. The annual appropriation for maintenance and repairs is \$45,000; but a special appropriation of \$50,000 is needed for increased accommodations, a suitable brick store-room, and a cold storage plant.

There are 135 patients from the counties composing the Western District for Hospitals for white population, and 310 from the Eastern.

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The North Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, at Raleigh, Jno. E. Ray, Principal, reports that at the separate departments for the races there have been enrolled during the year 89 white blind

girls, 104 white blind boys, 52 colored blind girls, 39 colored blind boys, 46 colored deaf girls, and 58 colored deaf boys, making a total enrollment of 388 for the school. There are a number of applications on file, 20 having been refused, not from want of room, but of funds for support. The average daily attendance has been 310, and per capita cost per annum \$200.

During the year, twice as much dormitory space has been obtained for girls as the institution had heretofore, by raising both wings one story. There are now accommodations for 150 of each sex at each department, making 600 in all.

Broom-making is taught to 25 white blind boys, 12 piano-tuning, 40 instrumental music (as a profession), 15 cane-seating and mattress-making. Dressmaking is taught to 35 white blind girls; also, needle work, and all fancy work. Shoemaking is taught to 10 colored deaf boys, and all others farming and gardening; 10 colored blind boys have received some instruction in broom and mattress-making, etc. All deaf girls and larger blind girls are taught sewing and needle work. Library instruments and apparatus are needed to amount of \$7,500, and funds to improve 100-acre farm northwest of city, with dairy, etc., to reduce expenses.

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The North Carolina School for the Deaf, at Morganton, Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent, reports 200 pupils and accommodations for 250 if funds were provided. There are now 65 applications. The school building has been finished and occupied, and an industrial building and cold storage plant built; the cost of the last two was \$9,000.

The shoemaking department is 75 per cent self-supporting, and the farm and garden partly so. Already 10,800 pounds pork was raised and about 4,500 cans fruit and vegetables put up. The expenditures for the year, including \$2,011.25 for real estate, and the cost of improvements and additions, was \$52,373.39.

The institution being a new one, there are no classes ready for graduation yet. Among the needs mentioned are fire-escapes, fire-pumps and hydrants, and a large reservoir for storage.

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The North Carolina Soldiers' Home, W. C. Stronach, Chairman Executive Committee, Raleigh, reports 107 veterans on the roll, with an average present of about one-half. There have been 28 admissions, 10 deaths and 1 discharged. There are 36 under medical treatment; 8 in the Hospital, which is all that the present structure admits.



The appropriation is now \$10,000 per annum. There is a special appropriation for a Hospital and repairs of \$5,000, not yet used, except \$300 for repairs. A debt of \$2,000 has been paid, and during 1900 about twenty more applicants can be received; more than that number are now on file. There is insurance of \$2,550 on the buildings. The entire monthly pay-roll of all officers and employees is \$135.00. This is perhaps the most remarkable exhibit in economy in the country.

It ought to be stated that about double the number of veterans are seeking place in the Home, and the appropriation should be doubled to meet immediate necessities in the State.

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The Oxford Orphan Asylum, Col. W. J. Hicks, Superintendent, has now 107 girls and 104 boys, a total of 211. During the year 72 were received and 8 re-admitted, while 86 were discharged. Of the latter, 29 went to approved homes, 39 home to mother, 9 to employment with salary, 5 to schools. Four new brick cottages have been completed and occupied by the girls, 25 or 30 to each, in a family, and the main building refitted for school purposes. Amount expended for permanent improvements, building, etc., \$12,750. The receipts were, from the State, \$10,000; Grand Lodge, \$2,000; Asylum earnings, including singing class receipts, \$8,388.02; from Masonic Lodges, \$1,725.62; from churches, individuals, etc., \$2,209.03; total, \$24,322.67. The expenditures on account of maintenance were \$11,455.36; this sum was used to support an average of 209 children. The school account was \$2,470.51, making \$13,925.87 for support and education. The per capita expense is \$66.63 per annum. But if fuel on hand and singing class receipts (\$2,271.90) be deducted, the per capita cost will be only \$52.85.

There are accommodations for 220. At present there are 66 who are without either parent. Boys leave at 16, and girls at 18 years.

The needs of the institution are modern Hospital conveniences, more abundant water supply, better lighting and laundry facilities.

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The Colored Orphan Asylum, at Oxford, Rev. Robert Shepard, Superintendent, reports 56 boys, 74 girls; total, 130. There are 116 without either parent; 8 have been placed in homes during the year. Receipts, \$6,207.09, of which \$5,000 was from the State. A number of improvements have been made during the year, including part of Superintendent's house, new kitchen for boys' building, corn crib, etc. The school building will accommodate 200. There are 168 acres of land attached to the property, most of it in cultivation.

For lack of means only about one-third of the applicants can be taken. Children are employed in farm and garden, the laundry, and in sewing, cooking, serving and general housekeeping. About \$500 is needed to purchase cows, disc-harrow, plows, roller, etc. Dormitory room and furniture, and buildings for blacksmith shop, shoe-shop and for woodwork are required for fully effective service. Crops are raised of wheat, oats, corn, cotton, molasses, potatoes, peas, rye, clover, turnips, etc. Singing classes are sent on tours, to aid receipts by the returns of the same.

This institution is steadily growing and has the confidence of the best people in its section.

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The North Carolina Penitentiary, Capt. Wm. H. Day, Superintendent, Raleigh, reports admissions during the year, white males, 82; white females, 4; colored males, 261; colored females, 8; total, 355. Discharges by expiration of sentence, pardon, death and escape, were 521. The total present population at Central Prison and farms is 1,042. The number is diminishing, owing to the effect of statutes for working convicts on public roads in the counties. During the year 14 minors were admitted, and 54 are now in the Penitentiary under 16 years of age. This alone is a sufficient number with which to begin a Reformatory. The general health is good and percentage of mortality 6 at the Central Prison, and about 3 at the farms; the difference being due to the fact of keeping the sick and infirm at the Central Prison.

Convicts are employed in farming, railroad work, brick-making, the manufacture of mattresses, shirts, wagons and various implements. The appropriation is \$55,000 for 1899. The crops were good, and with prices well sustained will soon make the institution self-sustaining. Diminished farming operations are recommended, and increase of manufacturing. Improvements have been made in Central Prison in sanitary arrangements. The department of the dangerous insane has been placed under control of Dr. G. L. Kirby, Superintendent of State Hospital. One convict in the Penitentiary lost her reason during the year.



## REPORT OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

## ALAMANCE.

The Home is as formerly reported. Now in charge, 28; able to work, 6; helpless, 1; confined, 1. Number of inmates September 1, 1898, 26; admitted, 6; deaths, 2; discharged, 2. Bibles furnished. Children, 1. Outdoor relief to 83 at \$1.38 each. Prisoners in work-house well cared for. Other items as heretofore reported.

P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

Received April 17, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

Now in charge, 29. Good food, coffee and milk, meat and vegetables allowed. Superintendent is Dennis Wood, Graham; is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. Thos. S. Faucett, Burlington; salary, \$150 per annum. Number in charge March 1st, 31; since admitted to September 1st, 3; deaths, 3; discharged, 2; able to do light work, 6. Management good.

J. A. TURRENTINE,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. W. HOLT.

Received September 20, 1899.

## ANSON.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 15; able to work, 4; helpless, 1. Food supply good at weekly per capita of 80 cents. Superintendent is M. O. Strickland, Wadesboro; salary, \$125 per year; board for self and family, and land free; is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. E. S. Ashe, paid by the visit. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 15; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; deaths, 1. Sick well cared for. Premises in fair condition, 290 acres of land; in cultivation, 18; for use of keeper. No reading matter. No Bibles provided. Outdoor relief to 50 at an average of \$1.07 per month. Management is good.

GEO. HUNTLY,  
A. J. BATTLE.

Received March 13, 1899.

## BEAUFORT.

The Home is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Washington. The buildings are 1 dwelling, 7 rooms; 3 cottages, 2 rooms each; also, house for confine-

ment of insane persons. Ventilated by doors and windows; well-water; open fires; can accommodate 26; now in charge, 13; 9 white, 4 colored; able to work, 1; helpless, 3. Good rations at 20 cents per capita daily. Superintendent is a satisfactory officer. Dr. Joshua Taylor is the physician; paid \$125 per year and furnishes medicine. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 6; admitted to March 1, 1899, 6. The sick are well cared for. Twenty-five acres in cultivation. Occasional religious services. The management is good.

C. M. PAYNE, D.D.

Received April 3, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 10; helpless, 6. Superintendent is Cornelius Jackson, Washington. Physician is Dr. P. A. Nicholson, at salary of \$150 per annum, for Home and jail. Number in charge March 1st, 9; admitted to September 1st, 1. Some outdoor relief, about 70, at \$1.50 per month. Impression of management not favorable.

C. M. PAYNE,  
JNO. R. ROSS.

Received October 4, 1899.

#### BLADEN.

The Home is 2 miles from county seat. There are 6 double cottages built of wood, 20 by 30 feet, 2 rooms each; ventilation by windows and doors; wells and pump supply water; heated by open fires. Can accommodate 25; in charge, 4; can do light work, 3; helpless, 1. Supplied with bacon, meal and coffee monthly. Superintendent is C. M. Lyon, Lyon's Landing; paid as County Commissioner; is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. Newton Robinson, Elizabethtown; salary, \$100 per annum. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 4; admitted to September, 1899, 0; able to do light work, 3. Premises in good condition; 300 acres in cultivation; crops are corn and cotton; sold for benefit of the inmates. Occasional religious services. No Bibles or reading matter provided. Some outdoor relief. Management is good.

A. McNEILL.

Received December 15, 1899.

#### BRUNSWICK.

The buildings of the Home are as heretofore stated. Now in charge, 7; able to do light work, 3. Number of inmates in charge September 1, 1898, 8; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 0; discharged, 1. Premises neat and in good condition. Occasional religious services. Some outdoor relief. Other items as previously reported. It is well kept.

JNO. N. BENNETT.

Received April 5 1899.



## SECOND REPORT.

No change in buildings, etc., since last report. Now in charge, 6; able to work, 2; confined, 1 (insane); 3 subject to fits. Number in charge on March 1st, 7; deaths, 1. Other items as heretofore described.

JNO. N. BENNETT.

Received October 24, 1899.

## BUNCOMBE.

The Home is one mile from county seat. One building, 1 story high, 150 by 20 feet; 1 building, 50 by 20 feet; 14 rooms in one and 4 in the other. Ventilation by windows and doors. Water supply from well. Heated by open grates, and coal is used. Can accommodate 35; now in charge, 34. Wholesome food in abundance, at a weekly per capita of \$1.00. The Superintendent is Wm. Johnson, Asheville; salary \$20 per month for self and wife. He is satisfactory. The physician is Dr. Eugene R. Morris, Asheville; salary, \$50 per month for attending inmates of Home, jail and two convict camps. Inmates in charge March 1, 1898, 37; 10 deaths since January 1, 1899; discharged, 1. Sick cared for. Premises neat and well kept; 3 acres; 1 in cultivation, 2 cows and 5 pigs. Religious services once on Sunday. Bibles provided. One child. Some outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—We wish to express our great satisfaction at the condition in which we find the County Home. We commend the Superintendent for faithfulness and intelligence in the performance of his duty.

T. W. PATTON,

R. F. CAMPBELL.

Received September 10, 1899.

## BUNCOMBE.

## CHILDREN'S HOME.

We find that the total number of children committed to this date is 232, of which 22 are now in the Home and cared for at the expense of the county. Of the remainder 15 have died; 195 are placed in good homes throughout this and adjoining States and are self-supporting. The total expense of each child, including food and clothing, etc., averages a per capita of \$2.45 per month, which is paid from the county treasury as long as the child remains in the Home. The act establishing this institution, which has been of the greatest public value, is applicable to this county only, and we wish that anything we could say would cause the authorities and the Christian

people of other counties to have it applied to them by the next Legislature.

T. W. PATTON,  
R. F. CAMPBELL.

Received September 10, 1899.

#### BURKE.

The Home is 3 miles from county seat; 2 wooden buildings; main building 100 by 20 feet, 6 rooms; second building, 35 by 20 feet, 4 rooms; ventilated by windows. Water supply from spring. Heated by open fires. Can accommodate 21; now in charge, 21; able to work, 2; helpless, 7; confined, 3, idiotic. Good food at \$4.25 monthly per capita. Superintendent is C. M. Hoyle, Morganton; salary, \$4.25 for each per month; is a satisfactory officer. Physician is Dr. J. L. Laxton, Morganton; receives \$3 per visit. Number of inmates in charge September 1, 1898, 20; admitted to September 1, 1899, 2; deaths, 1. Premises in fair condition; 100 acres; 8 in cultivation; not shaded. No religious services. One colored child with its mother. Ten receive outdoor relief at \$2.50 per month.

*Remarks.*—The present keeper has just entered upon his duties the 1st of December, and is satisfactory. The ladies of Morganton are to visit the Home and give the inmates a dinner the day after Christmas.

D. MCKENZIE,  
R. S. CLAYWELL.

Received December 16, 1899.

#### CABARRUS.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 27; able to work, 10; helpless, 4; confined, 1, female (insane). Average weekly per capita \$1.00. The Superintendent is Jas. L. Sapp, Concord; salary, \$20 per month and board for three; is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. J. W. Flow; receives \$1.50 per visit. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, deaths, 5. Religious services monthly. Bibles and newspapers. Thirty-five receive outdoor relief. Management favorable.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,  
J. M. ALEXANDER,  
M. L. STEVENS, M.D.

Received March 27, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 28; able to work, 10; helpless, 1; confined, 1. Physician, Dr. R. S. Young, Concord, \$2.50 per visit. Number of inmates in the Home March 1st, 30; admitted



to September 1st, 18; deaths, 7; discharged, 3. A nurse is employed to attend the sick. Other items as previously reported.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,  
J. M. ALEXANDER,  
S. L. MONTGOMERY.

Received October 24, 1899.

#### CAMDEN.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 3; able to work, 2. The Superintendent is B. C. Dunford, Camden; salary, \$12 per month and house rent; is satisfactory. The physician is Dr. C. J. Sawyer, Elizabeth City; paid by the visit. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, 1 death. One hundred and thirty acres; island and swamp. No religious services. No Bibles. Outdoor relief to 3 persons at monthly per capita of \$2.00. Other items as previously described.

T. B. BOUSHALL.

Received September 15, 1899.

#### CASWELL.

The Home is in an open field, one-fourth mile from the public road, and a mile from the county seat. Two buildings, one for whites, 144 by 18 feet, and 8 rooms; the second for colored, 72 by 13 feet, 4 rooms; ventilated by doors and windows. Water from well. Open fireplaces. Can accommodate 48; now in charge, 25; able to work, 2. Good food at average weekly per capita of \$1.00. The Superintendent is E. B. Barker, Yanceyville; salary, \$150 and board for family. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. S. A. Malloy, Yanceyville; receives \$12.50 per month for services. Inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 25; admitted to March 1st, 1; deaths, 3. Premises well arranged and in fair condition; 25 acres in cultivation. Crops are corn, wheat, oats and vegetables. No religious services. No Bibles or reading matter. One child. One man punished for profanity, caged 6 hours. Some outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—If the inmates of the Home could have religious services once a month it would help them morally.

Received March 22, 1899.

#### CATAWBA.

The Home is 7 miles from county seat; has 9 buildings, 1 containing 4 rooms; 8 with 2 rooms each. Built of wood; ventilated by doors, windows and cracks. Water from spring. Open fireplaces. Can accommodate 35; now in charge, 20; able to work, 3; confined, 1 white female (insane), 1 colored male (idiot). Average yearly cost, exclusive of clothing, \$20 per capita. Superintendent is B. S. Cline, Conover; compensation use of farm. Satisfactory. Dr. Geo.

H. West is the physician, Newton; salary, \$150 per annum for jail and Home. On September 1, 1898, inmates in the Home, 32; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 3; discharged, 9. Premises clean and well kept; 200 acres of land. Crops, corn and cotton. Religious services once a month by the Methodist Church. Management favorable. Outdoor relief to 47 at \$1.00 per month.

D. McD. YOUNT, M.D.

Received September 8, 1899.

#### CHATHAM.

The Home is as heretofore described. Can accommodate 45; now in charge, 30; able to work, 2. Abundant food at \$1.25 per capita. The Superintendent is W. A. Wicker, Pittsboro; salary, \$200 per annum, and board for family. Satisfactory. Dr. H. L. Chapin, Pittsboro; paid \$9 per month. On September 1, 1898, there were 26 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 2. Premises neat and in good repair; 50 acres in cultivation. Crops, wheat and oats, for use of Home. No religious services. Bibles provided. One child (epileptic). Outdoor relief to 90, at \$1.25 per month. There is a work-house.

*Remarks.*—We have examined all the premises and we find the Superintendent discharging his duty in a thorough and systematic manner. He has made many needed improvements.

G. R. PILKINGTON,

J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received March 30, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as last reported. Now in charge, 31; able to work, 1; confined, 0. On March 1, 1898, there were 33 inmates; deaths, 2; discharged, 1. Occasional religious services. Other items as heretofore described.

G. R. PILKINGTON,

J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received October 3, 1899.

#### CHEROKEE.

The Home is on an elevation 3 miles from the county seat; 2 log buildings, 14 by 14 feet, stack chimney; one door and window to each room. Water from spring. Open fires. Can accommodate 8; now in charge, 5; able to work, 5. They have barely enough of coarse food, meat, bread, vegetables. Average cost, \$6.00 per capita monthly. The Superintendent is Newt. McDonald, Murphy; receives in scrip \$5.20 per month. Satisfactory. Have no physician. Paid \$100 per year to a doctor until it was found that he was not a regu-



lar physician. On September 1, 1898, number of inmates in charge, 6. The sick are not well cared for. The houses are old and out of repair; 160 acres; 20 in cultivation. Corn is raised for use of keeper. No shade. No religious services. No Bibles nor reading matter. Outdoor relief to 3 at \$4 per month. Management is unfavorable reported.

J. F. ABERNATHY.

Received September 21, 1899.

#### CHOWAN.

The Home has 2 wooden buildings; 1 for inmates, 56 by 26 feet, 3 rooms; 1 for keeper, 3 rooms; ventilated by doors and windows. Hand-buckets for protection against fire. Water from well. Open fires. Can accommodate 8; now in charge, 5; confined, 1 woman (insane). Sufficient food allowed, at average cost of \$1.00 per week. The Superintendent is E. L. Byrum, Clum; regular salary, \$150, and for extras, \$50 per year; is satisfactory. Dr. J. R. Parker is physician; salary, \$80 per year. On September 1, 1898, there were 3 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 2. No special attendant for the sick. Premises fairly good. Corn, potatoes, etc., raised for the Home. No religious services. No Bibles; inmates can not read. Outdoor relief to 8, at average of \$3.08 per month.

*Remarks.*—Since last report one of the buildings for inmates was destroyed accidentally by fire. Surroundings of the Home have been improved by drainage.

REV. R. B. DRANE.

Received July 4, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 4. On September 1, 1898, there were 3 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 6; deaths, 2; discharged, 4. Other items as last reported.

*Remarks.*—One colored woman, insane, should be in the Asylum.

R. B. DRANE.

Received October 5, 1899.

#### CLAY.

There is no Home for the aged and infirm in this county. Such are kept by their friends at an average cost of \$5 per month. They are, as a rule, well treated.

G. W. HAIGLER.

Received March 18, 1899.

#### COLUMBUS.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 8; able to work, 2; helpless, 2. Sufficient supply of wholesome food allowed at \$1.75 per capita weekly, which includes physician and keeper's sal-

aries. The Superintendent is Jas. R. Taylor, Whiteville; salary, \$30 per month; is satisfactory. The physician is J. F. Hassell, Whiteville; salary, \$120 per annum. Premises in good condition; 100 acres; 15 in cultivation; crops, corn, peas, vegetables, for use of the Home. No religious services. One baby. Outdoor relief to 28: very small allowance.

*Remarks.*—The management since the 1st of January has been very good. Inmates seem well pleased.

H. C. MOFFITT,  
R. H. POWELL.

Received May 25, 1899.

#### CRAVEN.

The Home is as previously reported. Now in charge, 23; Superintendent is satisfactory. The physician is Dr. Jones; salary, \$200 per year. On September 1, 1898, there were 29 inmates in the Home; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 6; deaths, 1; discharged, 4. Sick are well cared for. One child (dwarf). Management is good.

THEO. R. FOUST,  
S. M. BRINSON,  
H. M. GRAVES.

Received May 23, 1899.

#### DARE.

The Home is 1½ miles from the county seat. One ordinary wooden building, with three small rooms. Dilapidated.

*Remarks.*—There is no change in the County Home, except for the worse. This county has not paid a cent for paupers in four years.

T. W. WARD, SR.

Received March 13, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No change in the Home. It is not fit to put anyone in.

T. W. WARD, SR.

Received September 13, 1899.

#### DAVIDSON.

The Home is on a nice level, 4 miles from county seat. There are 2 wooden buildings, 2 rooms, each 16 by 30 feet; 1 wooden building, 12 by 24, 2 rooms; 1 brick building, 14 by 40 feet; 1 brick building, 14 by 30 feet. Well-water. Open fireplaces. Can accommodate 33; now in charge, 29; able to do light work, 5; helpless, 3; confined, 2. Two children with their mothers. Wholesome food in abundance, at average weekly cost of \$1.87½ per capita. Superintendent is David Cratts, Lexington; paid \$3.50 per capita monthly, and he is a satisfactory officer. Dr. John Thomas, Lexington, is the physician; sal-



ary, \$100 per annum. Premises well arranged and in good condition. Land is poor; garden vegetables raised. Occasional religious services. Some outdoor relief. JNO. THAMES, M.D.

Received May 22, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore described, and is well managed.

JNO. THAMES, M.D.

Received September 12, 1899.

#### DAVIE.

The Home is 2 miles from the county seat. One brick building, 20 by 80 feet, 4 rooms; 3 wooden buildings, 16 by 32, 14 by 22, 10 by 12 feet. Ventilated by windows and doors. Well-water; open fires. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 11; able to work, 3; helpless, 8; confined, 4 (imbeciles). An abundance of plain, wholesome food, at an average monthly cost of \$3.00, including clothing. The Superintendent is J. A. Linville, Mocksville; salary, \$150 per year. Entirely satisfactory. Dr. Jas. McGuire is the physician; receives \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1898, there were 8 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 2. Not in very good condition as to premises. One hundred acres; 20 in cultivation. Occasional religious services. Bibles for those who can read. One child. Outdoor relief to 32, at an average of \$1.00 per month.

*Remarks.*—We have carefully inspected the premises, and while the buildings are not as good as they could be, the inmates are well cared for and comfortable.

H. H. JORDAN,

S. D. SWAIN,

JAS. MCGUIRE, M.D.

Received April 7, 1899.

#### DURHAM.

A house for colored insane has been built since the last report; built of iron and brick, 18 by 36 feet. Now in the Home, 25; able to work, 3; helpless, 4; confined, 6; 3 white, 3 colored. Superintendent is O. J. W. Perry, Durham. Dr. Jno. Manning, physician. On March 1, 1898, there were 27 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1898, 5; deaths, 3. Outdoor relief to 46, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per month. Other items as heretofore. We may safely say that we are well prepared to make our poor comfortable and do so. It is natural to find dissatisfaction among such a class of decrepit people. If some light employment could be given them they would be happier.

A. H. STOKES.

Received October 12, 1899.

## FORSYTH.

The Home is as previously reported.

REV. A. D. THAELER.

Received December 19, 1899.

## FRANKLIN.

The Home is as heretofore described. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 26; able to work, 10; helpless, 3. Sufficient food. Well-water. Open fireplaces. Superintendent is W. B. Hunter, Ingle-side; salary, \$375 per annum; is not satisfactory. Dr. E. S. Foster, Louisburg, is the physician; paid \$100 per year. Number of inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 24; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 6; deaths, 4. Premises in fair condition; 500 acres; 50 in cultivation. Church near the Home. Three children. Outdoor relief to 65, at an average of \$1.50 per month. Other items as last reported.

Received June 29, 1899.

## GASTON.

No change in Home since last report. Now in charge, 13; able to work, 2; helpless, 6; confined 2; 1 female insane; 1 male idiotic. Average cost per week \$1.10. Superintendent is Harvey Rhyne, salary, \$15 per month; is satisfactory. Physician, Dr. J. H. Jenkins, Dallas, \$12.50 per month for Home and jail. Number of inmates September 1, 1898, 13; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 3; deaths, 2. Other items as previously reported.

*Remarks.*—A measure is now on foot to build a chapel at County Home. They have religious services once a month. I have secured through the Y. M. C. A. some good books for the Home and jail.

J. P. REID.

Received May 8, 1899.

## GATES.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 6; helpless, 2. Average cost per month, \$2.40 each. Superintendent is A. S. Walker, Gatesville; receives \$2.40 per month for each inmate; is fairly satisfactory. Physician, Dr. R. C. Smith; salary, \$25 per annum; inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 8; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; deaths, 2. Premises dilapidated. Bibles. No religious services. Other items unchanged. General impression fair.

LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received March 8, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 5; helpless, 2. No particular physician. Number of inmates March 1, 1898, 6; since ad-



mitted to September 1st, 1; deaths, 1; discharged, 1. Other items as last reported.

*Remarks.*—The bed-ridden (two old men) say that the Superintendent is very kind to them.

LYCURGUS HOFLEK.

Received September 11, 1899.

#### GRANVILLE.

The Home is as last described. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 26; able to work, 8; helpless, 13; confined, 1 male (insane). Superintendent is W. R. Buchanan, Oxford; salary, \$250 and board for family; is satisfactory. Physician is Dr. S. H. Cannady; salary, \$250 per year. On September 1, 1898, there were 32 inmates; deaths, 9; discharged, 5. Premises not well arranged, nor in good repair. Occasional religious services. Punished by confinement when disobedient. Two children. Ninety-five receive outdoor relief at \$12 per year. Other items as heretofore reported.

Received August 30, 1899.

#### HALIFAX.

The Home is unchanged. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 46; able to work, 4; helpless, 2. Average weekly cost, \$1.50. Superintendent is W. B. Drewry, Halifax; is satisfactory; salary, \$20 per month. Physician is Dr. I. E. Green, Weldon; salary, \$400. Premises in good condition; 500 acres land; 40 in cultivation. No religious services. Four children. Other items as last reported.

J. M. GRIZZARD,

STERLING M. GARY.

Received March 28, 1899.

#### HARNETT.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 4; helpless, 1 (idiot). Physician is Dr. Denning, Dunn; receives a salary. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 5; deaths, 2. Outdoor relief to 40, at \$2.25 per quarter. General impression of the management is unfavorable.

N. A. SMITH.

Received May 18, 1899.

#### HENDERSON.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 10; now in charge, 3; able to do light work, 1. Plenty of coarse food. Superintendent is Drewry Coon, Hendersonville; salary, \$5.00 per month for each inmate, a home and use of farm; satisfactory. Physician, J. G. Waldrop, Hendersonville; paid \$2.00 per visit. Number of inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 3; deaths, 1. Premises dilapidated; need shade; 100 acres of poor land; 20 in cultivation. No re-

ligious services. No Bibles. Outdoor relief to 19, at average monthly cost of \$2.50. We have a chain-gang working on the road. Received March 17, 1899.

## HERTFORD.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 30; now in charge, 11; can do light work, 1; helpless, 2; confined, 3 (1 insane, 2 idiotic). Food in abundance. Superintendent is J. W. Doughtie, Union; salary, \$130 per annum, with board for himself and family. Physician is Dr. Jno. W. Taylor, \$75 per year. Number of inmates in the Home on September 1, 1898, 10; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 3. Ninety acres of land; 20 in cultivation. Occasional religious services. One child, two years old. Some outdoor relief. The management is good. JNO. W. TAYLOR.

Received December 15, 1899.

## HYDE.

The Home is unchanged as to buildings, etc. Now in charge, 7. B. F. Midgett is Superintendent, Swan Quarter, \$12.50 per month. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. E. H. Jones is the physician; paid per visit. Premises in fair condition. Other items as previously reported.

Received March 11, 1899.

## IREDELL.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 27; able to do light work, 6; confined, 2 (insane). Sufficient food, at average weekly cost of 65 cents. Superintendent is W. D. Eastup, Barium Springs; salary \$212.50, and use of farm; satisfactory. The physician is Dr. F. H. Long, Statesville; pay \$20 per month for Home and jail. Number of inmates September 1, 1898, 30; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 27; deaths, 7; discharged, 3. Occasional religious services. One child. Outdoor relief to 61, at an average rate of \$1.00 per month. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The case of insanity referred to in your letters is distressing. She is now about 22 years old, and is, to all appearances, incurable. Efforts have been made to place her in the Hospital at Morganton, but that institution is crowded. She occupies a room, 14 by 16 feet, with iron grating around the fireplace and over the window. The Board of Commissioners is considering the advisability of erecting a suitable building for the county's insane. We would respectfully suggest that the State provide a Home for Incurables.

L. HARRILL.

J. E. WATTS,

E. R. V. SIMONS.

Received October 19, 1899.



## JACKSON.

The Home is as heretofore reported.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received July 8, 1899.

## JOHNSTON.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 9; helpless, 1; confined, 1 (insane). Abundance of plain food, at average weekly cost of \$1.22½. Superintendent is George Wilson, Smithfield; salary 17½ cents per day for each inmate, and use of farm; satisfactory. Physician is Dr. L. D. Wharton, Smithfield; salary, \$175 per annum for Home and jail. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 8; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 11; deaths, 2; discharged, 4. Premises well kept. Occasional religious services. Several children. Other items as previously reported.

Received May 12, 1899.

## JONES.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 5; helpless, 1. Good food, at \$1.00 per capita monthly. J. P. Brogden is Superintendent; satisfactory. S. Koonce, Pollocksville, physician, at \$7.50 per month. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 4; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; discharged, 1. Occasional religious services. Other items as heretofore reported.

*Remarks.*—County Home buildings are insufficient; new buildings are proposed.

Received May 23, 1899.

## LENOIR.

We have no County Home. Paupers are allowed monthly payments.

J. S. HEATH.

Received October 4, 1899.

## LINCOLN.

The Home is unchanged as to buildings, etc. Now in charge, 23; able to work, 1. Good food, at average of \$1.00 per week. Superintendent is M. L. Heavner, Lincolnton; salary, \$85 per month; satisfactory. Dr. Lester Crowell is the physician; pay, \$95 per year. Occasional religious services. Four children. Outdoor relief to 45, at \$1.75 per month. Other items as already reported.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received March 20, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 20; 1 idiot able to work, 3 insane, helpless, 1. Inmates in the Home on March

1st, 25; since admitted to September 1st, 1; deaths, 1; discharged, 6, children, 3. Other items as previously reported.

Received September 30, 1899.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

#### MADISON.

The Home is unchanged since last report. Can accommodate 25; now in charge, 19; helpless, 9; confined, 5. Number of inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 20; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 3; deaths, 1; discharged, 3; children, 3. Religious services once a month. Outside relief to 5. Management good. Other items as heretofore reported.

JESSE WALLIN,  
V. B. DAVIS.

Received June 15, 1899.

The buildings, etc., unchanged. In charge, 18; helpless, 10; imbecile, 2. Number of inmates in the Home on March 1st, 18; since admitted to September 1st, 2; deaths, 2; children, 2. Outdoor relief to 8, at \$2.00 per month. Other items as heretofore reported.

JESSE WALLIN,  
V. B. DAVIS.

Received October 28, 1899.

#### MARTIN.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 13; able to do light work, 4; helpless, 3. Occasional religious services. Management good. Other items as already reported.

Received March 12, 1899.

#### MCDOWELL.

The Home is as previously reported. Can accommodate 20; now in charge, 8; helpless, 1; children, 3. On March 1st there were 10 inmates. Discharged, 2. Other items as previously reported. Outside relief to 20, at \$1.97 per capita.

*Remarks.*—The condition of the Home is good. Sanitary condition very good.

WM. F. CRAIG,  
B. A. CHEEK,  
M. M. SISK.

Received September 15, 1899.

#### MECKLENBURG.

The Home is unchanged. Can accommodate 65; now in charge, 60; able to work, 10; helpless, 10; confined, 8 whites (6 insane, 2 idiots), 12 colored (8 insane, 4 idiots); children, 2. Sufficient food,



at 80 cents per week, exclusive of farm products. On September 1, 1898, there were 50 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 34; deaths, 9; discharged, 15. Premises in good condition. Religious services twice a month. Mild punishment; when necessary, solitary confinement. Management is good. Other items as previously reported.

M. A. ALEXANDER.

Received April 14, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged since last report. Now in charge, 52; able to work, 10; helpless, 15; confined, 21 (insane and idiotic). Number of inmates on March 1st, 60; since admitted to September 1st, 31; deaths, 8; discharged, about 30. Other items as already reported.

J. B. WATT,

M. A. ALEXANDER.

Received October 25, 1899.

#### MITCHELL.

There is no Home for the aged and infirm in this county. They are provided for in a private family at an average monthly per capita of \$4.00. Now in charge, 3; idiotic, 1. Number of inmates in charge on September 1, 1898, 4; discharged, 1. They are well cared for.

J. H. GREENE.

Received May 6, 1899.

#### MONTGOMERY.

The buildings, etc., are as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 12; able to work, 3; helpless, 2; 3 insane, 2 idiots. Superintendent is J. A. Simmons, Troy; he receives \$38.50 per capita annually for each inmate. Dr. M. P. Blair is the physician; paid \$1.50 per visit. On September 1, 1898, there were 17 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 2; deaths, 1; discharged, 2. Premises are in good condition. Occasional religious services. Punished, 1, for fighting. Other items as previously reported.

Received May 24, 1899.

#### MOORE.

The Home is 2 miles from county seat; 4 buildings; 3 for whites, 1 for colored; 2 with 4 rooms each, 1 with 2 rooms, 1 with 3. Can accommodate 15; now in charge, 6; helpless, 1. Wholesome food, at average weekly cost of \$1.25 per capita. The Superintendent is S. D. Stewart, Carthage. Dr. G. McLeod is the physician. On March 1st there were 5 inmates; since admitted, 3; discharged, 2. The sick are well cared for. One hundred and sixty-five acres; 25 in cultivation. No religious services.

Received July 22, 1899.

## NASH.

The Home is 4 miles from the county seat. Ten buildings, 16 by 32 by 10 feet, 2 rooms each. Water supply from well. Open fireplaces. Can accommodate 40; now in charge, 29. Wholesome food, at average weekly cost of 90 cents per capita. The Superintendent is Jesse Kemp, Nashville; salary, \$15 per month and board. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is H. Brantley, Spring Hope; pay \$12.50 per month. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 26; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 3; 1 sent to insane asylum. Five hundred acres of land; 60 in cultivation. Premises in good condition. No religious services. Three children. Some outdoor relief. The management is good.

H. BRANTLEY, M.D.

Received March 20, 1899.

## NEW HANOVER.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 24; 3 able to do light work; helpless, 2. The Superintendent is M. G. Chadwick; is satisfactory. Physician is Dr. W. D. McMillan; salary, \$150 per year. On September 1, 1898, there were 26 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 6; deaths, 3; discharged, 6. The premises are in good condition. Occasional religious services. Outdoor relief to 275. The county gives \$250 to the charitable associations. There is a work-house with 15 inmates under the care of the Superintendent. Other items as previously reported.

A. G. HANKINS.

Received April 10, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in the Home since last report. Now in charge, 22. Number of inmates on March 1st, 26; since admitted to September 1st, 6; deaths, 3; discharged, 5. The management is good.

A. G. HANKINS.

Received November 9, 1899.

## NORTHAMPTON.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 26; able to work, 10; helpless, 8. On September 1, 1898, there were 33 inmates; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 10; deaths, 4; discharged, 6. Premises in good condition. Occasional religious services. Outside relief to 42, at \$4.00 per quarter. The Home is in very good condition.

Received September 19, 1899.

J. S. GRANT.

## ONslow.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 7; sufficient food at average cost of \$2.00 per month. Superintendent is Hannah Cottman; pay, \$1.50 per month for each. The physician is Dr. E. L.



Gox; salary, \$75 per annum. On September 1, 1898, there were 7 inmates. No religious services. One child with its mother. Outside relief to 47. The general impression is unfavorable.

*Remarks.*—I would recommend that the county buy a larger tract of land, erect good buildings for each race, employ a Superintendent, and send all applicants for help to the Home.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received March 24, 1899.

#### PAMLICO.

The Home is as heretofore described. Now in charge, 6; able to do light work, 5; helpless, 1; idiotic, 1. Average weekly cost, \$1.50 per capita. Mrs. L. A. Jones, Bayboro, is in charge. She receives \$10 per month and \$3.75 for each inmate. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 7; since admitted to September 1, 1899, 3; deaths, 3; discharged, 2. Occasional religious services. Outside relief to 15, at a cost of \$2.00 per month each. Management is very good. Other items as heretofore reported.

Received December 15, 1899.

#### PASQUOTANK.

The Home is unchanged. Buildings poorly ventilated. Can accommodate 50; now in charge, 24; able to work, 6; helpless, 2; confined, 2 (idiots). Good food at average weekly cost of \$1.50 per capita. The Superintendent is J. T. T. Spence, Elizabeth City; paid \$16 per month; is a satisfactory officer. The physician is Dr. H. T. Aydlett; he receives \$2.00 per visit. Admitted since September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, 16; deaths, 10; 2 sent to the Asylum; 4 discharged after medical treatment. Religious services by the colored people on Sunday evenings. One child, born here; 23 receive outside help, at \$2.00 per month. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—The new Home is not well ventilated and the inmates suffer from the heat. This can be remedied after a fashion.

Received September 23, 1899.

#### PENDER.

No change since the last report. Now in charge, 1 who is able to work. Number of inmates September 1, 1898, 2; deaths, 1. Management is good. Other items as heretofore reported.

E. PORTER, M.D.

Received June 12, 1899.

#### PERSON.

The Home is 2 miles from Roxboro. Now in charge, 20; some able to work on the farm. The houses are in good order. Superintend-

ent is Eli Jacobs, Roxboro. Physician is Dr. J. A. Wise; paid per visit. Other items as heretofore reported. C. H. HUNTER.

Received May 30, 1899.

#### PERQUIMANS.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 8; able to work, 1. Average weekly cost of maintenance, \$1.00 per capita. Superintendent is Peter Swain, Winfall; salary, \$175 per annum and use of farm; satisfactory. The physician is Dr. C. C. Winslow; salary, \$150 per annum. Premises in fair condition; 100 acres; 30 in cultivation. Religious services every Sunday. One child, born there. Outdoor relief to 50, at \$1.00 per month each. Other items as heretofore reported.

Received May 22, 1899.

#### PITT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 39; able to do light work, 5; helpless, 12. Wholesome food, at average cost of 96 cents per week. Joshua W. Smith is Superintendent; salary, \$300 per annum. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. A. E. Moye is the physician, at \$33.1-3 per month. Number of inmates admitted since September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, 9; deaths, 2; 5 infants with their mothers. The county has built a neat chapel and religious services are held therein. Outside relief to 50 persons who receive from \$1 to \$5 per month. Management is good. H. HARDING.

Received March 17, 1899.

#### POLK.

The Home is unchanged. No improvement, but as good as the average Home. C. W. PEARSON.

Received March 15, 1899.

#### RICHMOND.

The Home is 3 miles from the county seat; 7 wooden buildings with brick chimneys; now in charge, 12; able to work, 2; helpless, 4. The house where an insane woman was confined was burned last winter and the negro was burned in it. The average cost per month is \$5.00. The Superintendent is Robt. McDonald, Rockingham; salary, \$300 per year. He is satisfactory. The physician is Dr. J. M. Covington, Rockingham; receives \$300 annually. Occasional religious services. Other items unchanged.

Received June 1, 1899.

#### ROCKINGHAM.

The Home is 2 miles from the county seat; 8 double brick houses, 2 rooms each; now in charge, 32; able to work, 5; helpless, 3; pun-



ished, 2 (idiotic), for disobedience. Two dollars and fifty cents per month each covers all expenses, and it is an outrage. The Superintendent is Jas. A. Hancock, Wentworth; receives \$15 per month and board for himself and family of 7. He is not satisfactory. The physician is Dr. Samuel Ellington; receives \$200 per year for county practice. Number of inmates September 1, 1898, 28; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 4; deaths, 4; left, 2. No religious services. Premises in fair condition; kitchen too small. Management is not good. Outside relief to many.

Received March 11, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 28; able to do light work, 3; helpless, 1. The Superintendent is more satisfactory. Number of inmates in the Home March 1st, about 29; since admitted to September 1st, 7 or 8; deaths, 5; discharged, 1. Religious services twice a month. Other items as heretofore reported.

Received December 14, 1899.

#### ROWAN.

The Home is unchanged in buildings, etc. Now in charge, 12; able to work, 4; helpless, 2. Number of inmates on September 1, 1898, 10; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 9; deaths, 3; discharged, 4. Premises well arranged and in good condition. Occasional religious services. Punishment, confinement for an hour. Some outdoor relief. The management is good.

W. J. MURDOCK,  
H. T. TRANTHAM,  
H. S. HEILIG.

Received June 16, 1899.

#### RUTHERFORD.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 20; able to work, 5; helpless, 4; 3 insane at times. Average cost \$50 per annum for each inmate. The Superintendent receives \$50 per year. He is satisfactory. Dr. W. A. Thompson receives \$2.00 per visit, and pay for medicine. Number of inmates in the Home September 1, 1898, 16; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 3; deaths, 3; 5 children. Management good.

T. B. TWITTY,  
W. A. THOMPSON, M.D.,  
E. B. HARRIS, M.D.

Received March 28, 1899.

## STANLY.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 7; able, to work, 2; confined, 1 (idiot). Sufficient food at average weekly per capita of \$1.00. On September 1, 1898, there were 7 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; deaths, 2. Buildings are old-fashioned and need some repairs. Religious services once a month. Some outdoor relief. Other items previously reported.

S. H. MILTON.

Received July 8, 1899.

## STOKES.

The Home is unchanged in buildings, etc. Now in charge, 14; able to work, 2. Good food at average weekly cost of \$1.00. The Superintendent is Mr. Lawson, Meadows; he receives \$1.00 per week for each inmate and use of farm. The physician is Dr. W. L. McCannless, Danbury; salary, \$80 per annum. On September 1, 1898, there were 15 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; deaths, 1; discharged, 1. Occasional religious services. Premises in fair condition. Two children. Outdoor relief to 40, at an average of \$1.00 per week.

REV. W. H. PERRY.

Received May 10, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 15; able to do light work, 4; helpless, 1. Deformed child, can neither walk nor talk, 15 years old, and the size of a five-year-old child. Two idiotic. On March 1st, there were 19 inmates; since admitted to September 1st, 3; deaths, 4; discharged, 2. Other items unchanged.

REV. W. H. PERRY.

Received October 25, 1899.

## STOKES.

The Home is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from court-house, near the public road, on slope of a hill; has 4 wooden buildings, 1st of 16 by 40, the 2d of 14 by 40, the 3d, 14 by 24, and the 4th of 16 by 30; 3 rooms in 1st, 2 each in 3d and 4th, and 4 in 2d. Ventilation only by windows and doors. No fire protection, except water buckets, and tubs; from spring or well. Open fires. Can accommodate 16; now in charge, 14; able to work, 2; helpless, 0; confined, 0, at present. Food same as at Superintendent's table, at average weekly cost per capita of \$1.00. Mr. Lawson, Meadows P. O., is Superintendent, at \$1.00 a week for each, and the products of the farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. W. L. McCoullars, Danbury, is physician, at \$80 a year. On September 1, 1898, there were 15 inmates; admitted to March 1, 1899, 1; died, 1; discharged, 1; can assist on farm, 2. The sick are



fairly well cared for. Premises in very fair condition; 2 buildings nearly new; kitchen in fair state; Home has 140 acres good land. Crops of corn and wheat, etc. Used for support. Not much shade. Services are held occasionally; possibly not as often as should be. Superintendent co-operates. Not much religious reading. Two children; one a baby. Outdoor relief to about 40, usually; at this time, 44, at average of \$1.00 monthly. The management is quite good.

*Remarks.*—I have visited the Home and have preached there. The Superintendent seems kind and religious, and in sympathy with religious influences there.

Truly,

WM. H. PERRY.

Received May 10, 1899.

#### SWAIN.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 2; helpless, 1 (idiotic). The average weekly cost is \$1.50. The Superintendent is U. S. Baker, Swain; salary, \$4.49 each per month and use of farm. He is a satisfactory officer. Dr. R. S. Davis is the physician; he receives \$1.50 per visit. On March 1st there were 3 inmates; deaths, 1. No religious services. Bibles. General impression of management good.

E. EVERETT.

Received September 17, 1899.

#### TYRRELL.

The Home remains the same. Now in charge, 2; helpless, 1 (idiotic). Average monthly cost, \$5 each. The Superintendent is Henry Brickhouse, Columbia; salary, \$5.00 per month for each inmate and use of farm. Not satisfactory. Physician is Dr. B. W. Cohn; receives \$1.00 per visit. No religious services. Some outdoor relief.

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received March 11, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

No change in the Home. Now in charge, 1 (idiotic). The general impression of the management is good. Other items as heretofore.

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received September 12, 1899.

#### VANCE.

The Home has 5 wooden houses with 2 rooms each, with chimneys between the rooms, and 3 single rooms. A large two-story building for the Superintendent's family. Water supply from well. The average number of inmates is 15. Other items as heretofore reported.

W. J. JUDD.

Received July 7, 1899.

## WAKE.

The Home is unchanged since last report. Now in charge, 70; able to do light work, 15. They cut wood, wash, cook, sew and work in the garden when the weather is good. Imbecile and idiotic, 24. On September 1, 1898, there were 68 inmates; since admitted to March 1st, 15; deaths, 4; discharged, 9. Religious services once a month. Five children. Outdoor relief to 102, at an average of \$1.00 per month. The management is very good. Other items as already reported. There is a work-house.

Received June 22, 1899.

*Remarks.*—We would recommend a better house for cooking and a plain room for religious services.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 56; able to work, 20; confined, 3 (2 idiotic, 1 imbecile). Physician is Dr. P. E. Hines. \$500 per annum. On March 1, 1899, there were 67 inmates; since admitted to September 1st, 18; deaths, 9; discharged, 20. Kitchen is dilapidated; material ready for repairs. One child (idiot) locked up for running away. The Home is well managed.

I. C. BLAIR,

Received March 22, 1899.

REV. W. J. W. CROWDER.

## WARREN.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 15; able to work, 3; helpless, 2. The physician is Dr. L. B. Williams, Ridgeway; salary, \$25 per month. On September 1, 1898, there were 22 inmates; since admitted to March 1, 1899, 3; deaths, 7; discharged, 3. No religious services. Bibles and two religious papers. Confined, 1 (insane). Outside relief to 57, at \$1.27 per month. The management is good.

P. H. ALLEN,

H. J. WHITE.

Received July 19, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Home is as heretofore reported. Now in charge, 15; able to work, 4; helpless, 2. On March 1st there were 15 inmates; since admitted to September 1st, 1; deaths, 1. Other items already reported.

*Remarks.*—We, the ladies appointed to visit the Home, would like to say that we consider the inmates are well cared for in every respect. We can not too highly commend the Superintendent and his admirable wife.

V. L. PENDLETON,  
NANNIE P. JONES,  
H. B. HUNTER,  
P. H. ALLEN.

Received September 26, 1899.



## WASHINGTON.

The Home is unchanged in buildings, etc. Now in charge, 4; helpless, 1. Wholesome food at average monthly cost of \$1.70 per capita. The Superintendent is J. C. Gurganus, Plymouth; salary, \$95 per year and use of 8 acres. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is W. H. Ward, Plymouth; he receives \$1.00 per visit. On September 1, 1898, there were 5 inmates; deaths, 1. Occasional religious services. Premises in good condition. Outdoor relief to 15.

Received April 5, 1899.

## WATAUGA.

No change in buildings, except one new house added for the insane. Now in charge, 9; helpless, 4. On September 1, 1898, there were 10 inmates; deaths, 1. The management is very good.

*Remarks.*—We take good care of our poor in the County Home.

W. B. COUNCILL, M.D.

Received March 23, 1899.

## WILSON.

The Home is as already reported. Now in charge, 20; able to work, 6; helpless, 6. Sufficient food of good quality. The Superintendent is Jno. Moore, Wilson; salary, \$20 per month. He is a satisfactory officer. The physician is C. B. Walton, Saratoga; \$20 per month and extra fees for surgical operations. The buildings for whites are in good sanitary condition; those for the colored need improving. Religious services every Sunday. Two children. Some outdoor relief. The management is good. REV. J. B. STICKNEY.

Received March 31, 1899.

The Home is unchanged. Now in charge, 23; able to work, 2; helpless, 1; confined, 4. The physician is Dr. E. G. Moore, Elm City. Deaths, 2; 1 child of an imbecile. Outdoor relief, \$100, averaging \$1.50 per month to each person. Other items as heretofore described.

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received September 13, 1899.

## YANCEY.

The Home is 6 miles from county seat; 1-story wooden building, containing 2 rooms, with kitchen and dining-room attached. Spring water. Open fireplaces. The Superintendent is Tom Wheeler. Physician is Dr. J. M. Forchilds, Burnsville. Twenty-four acres of poor land. Premises dilapidated. No outdoor relief.

*Remarks.*—Have a poor opinion of the Home.

J. BIS RAY.

Received December 16, 1899.

## COUNTY PRISONS.

## ALAMANCE.

The prison is unchanged from former reports. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2; for house-burning and larceny. Bath-tub provided. Change of jailer deprives of records. No crowding. Management good.

P. H. FLEMING,  
J. A. TURRENTINE.

Received April 17, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in building or management. Jail cleansed by washing. Sewerage provided. No vermin. Now confined, 11 colored males. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 3 white males, 11 colored males; total, 14; for light offenses chiefly. Management favorably reported.

J. A. TURRENTINE,  
P. H. FLEMING,  
J. W. HOLT.

Received September 20, 1899.

## ANSON.

The prison is of brick, and considered fire-proof. No fire protection, except buckets. Building is 40 by 50; has 3 stories, 6 rooms for prisoners; of these, 3 are 16 by 16, with cells 6 by 8. Ventilation only by windows. Heated by stoves. No suffering from cold; all bedding needed is supplied; two meals daily, with coffee. Cleansing by scouring and whitewashing. Excreta removed in buckets. Now confined, 0. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 23 males, 3 female; 6 white, 20 colored; total, 26; for arson, 5; F. and A., 1; assault and battery, 5; rape, 1; larceny, 6; carrying concealed weapons, 1; costs, 7. No crowding. Management good.

*Remarks.*—The jail is well managed by our present Sheriff, and the prisoners are treated kindly.

A. J. BATTLE, M.D.  
G. W. HUNTLEY.

Received March 13, 1899.

## BEAUFORT.

The jail is as heretofore reported. No intoxicating drinks allowed except by order of Superintendent of Health. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 3 colored males. From September 1, 1898,



to March 1, 1899, were confined, 5 white males, 41 colored males, 6 colored females; total, 52. Management is good.

C. M. PAYNE, D.D.

Received April 3, 1899.

SECOND REPORT.

The prison remains the same. Now confined, 15 colored males. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 1 white male, 18 colored males, 6 colored females; total, 25.

JNO. R. ROSS,

C. M. PAYNE, D.D.

Received October 4, 1899.

BLADEN.

The county prison is a wooden building, 60 by 60 feet, rooms 20 by 20, with 2 iron cells. Heaters. Two blankets and mattress. Cool water twice a day. Not much food. No warm drinks. Scoured occasionally. Excreta thrown into a branch 100 yards off. No religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, 27 colored males.

*Remarks.*—We expect in a short while to build a more comfortable jail of brick.

A. M. McNEILL.

Received December 15, 1899.

BRUNSWICK.

The county prison is unchanged. Enough bedding. Coal stove. Water three times a day. Sufficient allowance of food. Excreta removed. No vermin. Occasional religious instruction. Now confined, 1 white male. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 11. The management is good.

JNO. N. BENNETT,

KATE STUART.

Received April 5, 1899.

SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1 white male, 3 colored males; total, 4. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 1 white male, 3 colored males.

JNO. N. BENNETT,

KATE STUART.

Received October 24, 1899.

BUNCOMBE.

The county prison remains the same. Heated by stoves. Suffering from cold during the winter; bedding insufficient. Bread, meat, vegetables and hot coffee allowed. No adequate means for cleanli-

ness. It is not free from vermin. Sewerage. Jailer administers liquors. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 6 white males, 1 white female; 16 colored males, 3 colored females; 2 white Federal prisoners; total, 28. Management has not been good, but there is promise of improvement.

T. W. PATTON.

Received September 10, 1899.

#### BURKE.

The county prison is built of brick, 42 by 28 feet, 3 stories high. Open fireplaces. One mattress and 2 pairs of blankets to each prisoner. A sufficient allowance of water and food. Cleansed with carbolic acid and lime. Excreta removed and buried. No vermin. No intoxicating liquors allowed. Religious services during the summer. Now confined, 3 white males, 3 colored males; total, 6. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 88 white males, 4 white females; 53 colored males, 5 colored females; total, 150.

*Remarks.*—Our jail has been condemned at different times for its insecurity, but it is well kept and well managed.

D. MCKENZIE,

R. T. CLAYWELL.

Received December 16, 1899.

#### CABARRUS.

The county prison is unchanged. It is free from vermin. Religious services once a month. Now confined, 1 white male, 2 colored males; total, 3. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—The Commissioners have had some good work done on the water-works.

W. M. WEDDINGTON,

JNO. M. ALEXANDER,

S. L. MONTGOMERY.

Received March 27, 1899.

#### CAMDEN.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. No provision for bathing and prisoners are not required to wash. Free from vermin. No liquors allowed. No religious services. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 7. Other items unchanged.

Received September 15, 1899.

#### CASWELL.

The county prison is built of wood, 3 stories high, and contains 5 rooms. Heated by furnace. Sufficient bedding. Water twice a day; 1 pound meat, 1 pound bread, daily allowance; no warm drink. The



jail is cleansed by scouring and whitewash. Prisoners are required to bathe. Excreta removed. No vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white females, 4 colored males, 1 colored female (2 insane); total, 8. The management is good.

Received March 22, 1899.

#### CATAWBA.

The county prison is unchanged. Prisoners have access to drinking water at all times. Regular prison allowance of food and coffee. Required to wash. Free from vermin. No liquors. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male. The management is good.

D. McD. YOUNT, M.D.

Received September 8, 1899.

#### CHATHAM.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Sufficient bedding allowed; also, water and food. No warm drink. Cleansed by lime and water. Free from vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male, 2 colored females (1 insane); total, 3. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 5 white males, 13 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 20. The management is good.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received March 30, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 2 white males, 11 colored males, 1 colored female.

G. R. PILKINGTON,  
J. M. GRIFFIN.

Received October 3, 1899.

#### CHEROKEE.

The county prison remains unchanged. Bedding barely enough. Water three times a day. Sufficient amount of food and coffee. The jail is cleansed by the use of hot water and lime; cells scalded. Sometimes free from vermin. Liquors occasionally. Now confined, 7 white males. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 10 white males.

Received September 21, 1899.

## CHOWAN.

No change in the county prison. Prisoners are not required to wash. No religious services. Now confined, 4 colored males, 1 colored female. The management is good.

Received July 4, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 3 colored males. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 1 white male, 6 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 9.

ROBT. B. DRANE.

Received October 5, 1899.

## CLAY.

No change in building or management since last report. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 2 white males.

G. H. HAIGLER.

Received March 18, 1899.

## COLUMBUS.

The county prison remains the same. Sufficient bedding, water and food. Each cell is cleansed daily. Tub for those who ask for it. Excreta removed. Free from vermin. No liquors, except when prescribed by a physician. No religious services. Now confined, 4 white males, 4 colored males, 1 colored female. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 10 white males, 1 white female, 17 colored males; total, 28. The management is good.

H. C. MOFFITT,

R. H. POWELL.

Received May 25, 1899.

## CRAVEN.

The county prison remains the same. Two double blankets allowed each prisoner. Religious services twice a month. Now confined, 4 white males, 13 colored males, 2 colored females. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 6 white males, 41 colored males, 10 colored females; total, 57. The management is good.

THEO. R. FOUST,

S. M. BRINSON,

H. M. GRAVES.

Received May 23, 1899.

## DARE.

No change in the county prison. It is totally unfit.

J. W. WARD, SR.

Received March 13, 1899.



## SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged.

*Remarks.*—The jail is so common that no one will commit a crime for fear of confinement therein.

J. W. WARD, SR.

Received September 13, 1899.

## DAVIDSON.

The county prison is built of brick and iron. Buckets and ladder for extinguishing fire. Heated by stove. Sufficient bedding, water and food. Cleansed daily. Excreta removed. No religious services. Now confined, 2.

*Remarks.*—The jail is well kept; we only have a few prisoners at a time.

## SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is as heretofore reported.

JNO. THAMES.

Received May 22, 1899.

## DAVIE.

The county prison is built of brick, 2 stories, 4 rooms; 2 are 10 by 12 feet, and 2 are 8 by 10 feet. Windows closed by grating and glass. Heated by stove. One straw bed and four blankets for two prisoners. Water three times a day. Sufficient food with coffee in the morning. Excreta removed. No provision for bathing, except waspan. Liquors when needed or given by friends. Now confined, 3 colored males. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 4 white males, 4 colored males; total, 8. The management is good.

H. H. JORDAN,  
JAMES MCGUIRE,  
S. D. SWAIN.

Received September 12, 1899.

## DUPLIN.

The county prison is unchanged. Heated by a stove. Sufficient bedding, food and water. Free from vermin. Very little liquor allowed. No religious services. Excreta removed. Now confined, 2 colored males, 1 colored female.

Received March 30, 1899.

## DURHAM.

The county prison is unchanged. It is not free from vermin. Prisoners are put on bread and water for disobedience. Now confined, 2 white males, 2 white females; 38 colored males, 14 colored females; total, 56. From March 1, 1898, to September 1, 1898, were confined.

1 white male, 23 colored males, 4 colored females; total, 28; deaths, 2. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—A large per cent of the convicts, both male and female, are young people. I fear that this is a bad omen. It almost persuades me that crime is on the increase. It is certainly true of the younger class of negroes.

A. H. STOKES.

Received October 12, 1899.

#### FORSYTH.

The county prison is as heretofore reported.

REV. A. D. THAELER.

Received December 19, 1899.

#### FRANKLIN.

The county prison is built of stone, 2 stories high, 4 rooms, 2 with cells. Heated by stove. Sufficient bedding, water and food; hot coffee. Cleansed daily. Sewerage. Free of vermin. Occasional religious services. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 10 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 11.

M. S. DAVIS.

Received June 22, 1899.

#### GASTON.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding, water and food; coffee for breakfast. Cleansed by scouring and whitewash. Prisoners are required to bathe. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, 9 colored males, 1 colored female. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 22 white males, 63 colored males, 3 colored females; total, 88. The management is good.

Received May 8, 1899.

#### GATES.

The county prison is unchanged. Prisoners are not required to bathe. No religious services. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 3 colored males. The management is good.

LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received March 8, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1 colored male. From March 1st to September 1, 1899, were confined, 3 colored males; deaths, 1.

*Remarks.*—Two brothers, 18 and 20 years of age, were jailed for



failure to pay fine. They quarreled over a game of checkers and the younger killed the elder with a stick of wood. LYCURGUS HOFER.

Received September 11, 1899.

#### GRANVILLE.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Sufficient bedding, water and food. Scoured and whitewashed. Sewerage. Intoxicating drinks allowed under supervision of the jailer. Now confined, 4 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 5. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 3 white males, 18 colored males, 1 colored female. The management is good, but space for exercise is needed.

G. A. COGGESHALL,  
J. S. HALL,  
F. W. HANCOCK.

Received August 30, 1899.

#### HALIFAX.

The prison is unchanged since last report. Sufficient bedding, food and water; coffee every day. The jail is cleansed. Prisoners are required to bathe once a week. Sewerage. Liquors allowed only in case of sickness. Now confined, 1 white male, 27 colored males, 1 colored female. The management is good.

J. M. GRIZZARD,  
STERLING M. GARY.

Received March 28, 1899.

#### HARNETT.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. The management is good.

*Remarks.*—We very seldom have any prisoners in our jail, and then for only a few days at a time.

N. A. SMITH.

Received May 18, 1899.

#### HENDERSON.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Sufficient bedding, food and water; coffee daily. Jail cleansed and whitewashed. Sewerage. No religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, 1 colored male. The management is good.

Received March 17, 1899.

#### HERTFORD.

The county prison is built of brick, 1 story, contains 2 rooms and 2 cells. Heated by furnace. Not much suffering from cold. Sufficient

bedding. Water three times a day. Excreta removed by bucket. Intoxicating liquors allowed. No religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male. Several prisoners have recently escaped. The management is good.

JNO. W. TAYLOR.

Received December 15, 1899.

#### HYDE.

The county prison remains unchanged. Now confined, 2 white males, 3 colored males. The management is good.

Received March 11, 1899.

#### IREDELL.

The county prison is as last reported. Now confined, 2 colored males. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 5 white males, 40 colored males, 7 colored females; total, 52. The prison is fairly well kept under existing conditions. Plans for sewerage and water supply are under consideration.

L. HARRILL,  
J. E. WATTS,  
E. R. SIMONS.

Received March 15, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 3 white males, 5 colored males; total, 8. From March 1st to September 1, 1899, 33 white, 55 colored; total, 86; deaths, 1 (insanity). Sanitary improvements needed.

Received October 19, 1899.

#### JACKSON.

The county prison is as heretofore reported, as to buildings, etc.

WALTER E. MOORE.

Received July 8, 1899.

#### JOHNSTON.

The prison remains unchanged. Sufficient bedding, water and food. No warm drink allowed. Basins and buckets for bathing. Excreta carried to the river. Occasional religious services. The management is good.

Received March 12, 1899.

#### JONES.

The prison is built of brick with steel cells, 30 feet square; glass windows protected by iron bars. Heated by stove. Sufficient bedding, water and food; coffee in winter. Cleansed by water and lime.



Excreta removed. No religious services. Now confined, 1 male. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, 10 or 12 have been confined.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is small, but comfortable, except in summer. The county has been remarkably free from criminal proceedings. Superior Court usually holds only two days.

Received May 23, 1899.

#### LENOIR.

The prison is unchanged. Heated by stove. Sufficient food, water and bedding. Cleansed daily. Generally free of vermin. Religious services when wanted. Now confined, 11 colored males. The management is good.

J. T. HEATH.

Received October 4, 1899.

#### LINCOLN.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Coffee daily, with sufficient food. The jail is scoured weekly and whitewashed. Prisoners are required to bathe. Excreta removed. No religious services. Now confined, 2 white males, 6 colored males; total, 8. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 11 whites, 9 colored (1 insane); total, 20.

*Remarks.*—The jail is reasonably well managed, but water supply is inconvenient.

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received March 20, 1899.

#### SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 4 white males, 2 colored males; total, 6. From March 1st to September 1, 1899, were confined, 8 white males, 1 white female; total, 9. (The woman was insane.)

R. Z. JOHNSTON.

Received September 30, 1899.

#### MADISON.

The prison is as heretofore described. Sufficient bedding, water, food and a warm drink. Cleansed daily. Excreta removed by pipe. Intoxicating liquors when prescribed by physician. Religious services once a month. Now confined, 10 white males. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 41 white males, 2 white females; total, 43. The management is good.

JESSE WALLIN,  
V. B. DAVIS.

Received June 15, 1899.

## MCDOWELL.

The county prison is as heretofore reported.  
Received April 1, 1899.

W. F. CRAIG.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1 white female (insane). From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 25 whites, 7 colored; total, 32.

*Remarks.*—The jail is well kept and the prisoners are comfortable.

W. F. CRAIG,

B. S. CHEEK, M.D.,

M. M. SISK.

Received September 15, 1899.

## MARTIN.

The prison is unchanged. Sufficient water and food; a warm drink occasionally. Not always free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 4 colored males, 2 colored females; total, 7. The management is good.

Received March 12 1899.

## MECKLENBURG.

The prison is unchanged. Heated by steam; not much suffering from cold; 3 blankets to each prisoner. Water from cistern accessible. Sufficient food; no warm drink. Disinfectants and lime used in cleansing jail. Sewerage. Reasonably free of vermin. Religious services. Now confined, 5 white males, 47 colored males, 6 colored females. Management good.

M. A. ALEXANDER.

Received April 24, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged. Now confined, 6 white male, 20 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 27.

J. B. WATT,

M. A. ALEXANDER.

Received October 25, 1899.

## MITCHELL.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. It is heated by stoves. One straw bed and 2 blankets allowed each prisoner. Sufficient food and water, with hot coffee for breakfast. Sewerage. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 10 white males. The management is good.

Received May 6, 1899.



## MONTGOMERY.

The prison is unchanged. Sufficient bedding, water and food, with some warm drink. Sewerage. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 colored males. The management is good.

Received May 24, 1899.

## MOORE.

The county prison is unchanged. Warmed by heaters. Sufficient bedding, food and water. Excreta removed and buried. Free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 5 United States prisoners, 3 county prisoners; total, 8. Management good.

Received July 22, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

No change in prison. Now confined, 2 white males, 3 colored males; total, 5.

## NASH.

The county prison is built of brick, 22 by 30 feet, 2 stories high, containing 6 cells for prisoners. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding, water and food. No warm drink. Cleansed by scrubbing and whitewash. Prisoners are not required to bathe. Excreta carried off by pipes. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 3 colored males; total, 6. Management good. H. BRANTLEY, M.D.

Received March 20, 1899.

## NEW HANOVER.

The prison is unchanged. Heated by furnaces. Sufficient bedding, water and food, sometimes coffee. Cleansed with disinfectants and whitewash. Sewerage. It is not free of vermin. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 5 colored males, 1 colored female. From September 1, 1893, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 33 whites, 220 colored; total, 253. Management is good. Sometimes crowded with Federal prisoners.

*Remarks.*—The jailer regrets that the jail is not better, but it is as well as can be expected under the conditions. It is impossible to be free of vermin permanently unless the prisoners should change their clothing.

A. J. HANKINS.

Received April 10, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 4 white males, 3 white females, 34 colored males, 9 colored females; total, 50. From March 1st to September 1, 1899, were confined, 280.

Received November 9, 1899.

## NORTHAMPTON.

The county prison is unchanged. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding and water. Daily allowance of food, 1 pound of meat, 1 pound of bread. No warm drink. Cleansed by scouring once a month. Sewerage. Religious services. Now confined, 1 colored male. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 1 white female, 11 colored males; total, 12. Management good.

J. S. GRANT.

Received September 19, 1899.

## ONSLow.

The prison is as heretofore reported. Warmed by heaters. Single cot and blankets for each prisoner. Sufficient water and food; coffee once a day. Cleansed by scouring. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 colored males.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Received March 24, 1899.

## PAMLICO.

The prison is unchanged. Sufficient bedding and water; fed from the jailer's table. Sewerage. No religious services. Management good. Seldom have prisoners.

Received December 15, 1899.

## PASQUOTANK.

The prison is as last reported. Sufficient bedding; water always on hand. One pound meat, 1 pound bread daily allowance of feed; no warm drink. The jail is scoured weekly and swept daily. Excreta removed by pipe into canal. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 10 colored males, 1 colored female. From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 1 white, 32 colored. The management is good.

Received September 23, 1899.

## PENDER.

No change in the county prison since the last report. Now confined, 1 colored male. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 3 colored males.

*Remarks.*—Everything is in good order and receiving proper attention.

E. PORTER.

Received June 12, 1899.

## PERSON.

No change since last report. The jail is in good condition. No prisoners at present.

C. H. HUNTER.

Received May 30, 1899.



## PERQUIMANS.

No change in the county prison. The jail is well kept.

Received May 22, 1899.

## PITT.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Heated by furnace in the corridor. It is not very comfortable. Sufficient bedding and water. Daily allowance of food, 1 pound of meat and all the bread desired. Excreta removed. No liquors except when prescribed by a physician. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 6 colored males. Deaths, 1 woman. The management is good.

H. HARDING.

Received March 17, 1899.

## POLK.

The county prison is unchanged. Heated by stoves. Straw mattress and sufficient covering. Water when wanted; 2 daily meals. Cleansed by scrubbing. Excreta removed in buckets. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 1 male, 1 female.

*Remarks.*—The jail is comfortable and well kept, though not a secure prison.

Received March 15, 1899.

## RANDOLPH.

The prison is built of wood, 40 by 60 feet, 2 stories, 4 cells and hall. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding, water and food. Cleansed by use of lime, etc. Excreta removed and buried. Occasional religious services. Prisoners are all working on the county roads. Management good.

## ROCKINGHAM.

The building, etc., of the county prison is unchanged. It is heated by a furnace, which is unsatisfactory. Prisoners suffer from cold. They are allowed four blankets and a bunk. Water twice a day. No provision for bathing. Excreta removed through pipe. Not free of vermin. No religious services. Now confined, 3 white males, 1 white female, 6 colored males. Management good.

Received March 11, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 4 white males (2 insane), 9 colored males, 1 colored female.

Received December 14, 1899.

## ROWAN.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Now confined, 4 white males, 8 colored males, 2 colored females (1 white man insane); total, 14. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 32 white males, 6 white females, 112 colored males, 12 colored females; total, 162. Management is good.

W. J. MURDOCK,  
A. S. HEILIG.

Received June 16, 1899.

## RUTHERFORD.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. Heated by open fires. Sufficient bedding, food and water; coffee daily. Cleansed with water and lime. Excreta removed in buckets. No religious services. Now confined, 34 colored males, 2 colored females. It is as well kept as building, etc., will permit.

T. B. TWITTY,  
W. A. THOMPSON, M.D.,  
E. B. HARRIS, M.D.

## STANLY.

The prison is as heretofore described. Heated by stoves. Sufficient bedding, water and food. Sewerage. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 6 white males, 8 colored males; total, 14.

*Remarks.*—We have a good Sheriff and he treats the prisoners well. We now have 1 case of fever, but the prisoner receives proper attention.

R. E. AUSTIN.

Received July 8, 1899.

## STOKES.

The prison is built of wood, 40 by 20 feet; four cells; heated by stoves in the hall; suffer from cold in extreme weather; six double blankets, 2 straw mattresses, 1 quilt to 5 people. Water sufficient. Corn bread, meat and peas, occasionally vegetables. Blankets and bedding washed and lime applied to the walls twice a year. Excreta removed in buckets; not free of vermin. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 14 white males, 7 colored males; total, 21.

*Remarks.*—The jail is old and not what it should be. There was suffering from cold and vermin.

W. H. PERRY.

Received May 10, 1899.



## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged as to building, etc. Now confined, 1 white male, 1 colored female. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined 21 whites, 7 colored.

W. H. PERRY.

Received October 25, 1899.

## SWAIN.

The prison is as heretofore reported. Sufficient bedding, food and water. Sewerage. Occasional religious services. Now confined, 2 male Indians. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 94 whites, 20 colored, 13 females; total, 127. One death from fever.

E. EVERETT.

Received September 17, 1899.

## TYRRELL.

The county prison is as heretofore reported. No one has been confined in the past six months.

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received March 11, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

There is no change in the county prison.

J. C. MEEKINS, SR.

Received September 12, 1899.

## VANCE.

The prison remains unchanged. There have been about 6 or 8 prisoners.

*Remarks.*—Our jail is a good one.

W. J. JUDD.

Received July 7, 1899.

## WAKE.

The prison is unchanged; two pair blankets to each prisoner. Daily allowance 1 pound bread, 1 pound meat, and vegetables; hot and cold water; sewerage. Now confined, 11 white males, 10 colored males; total, 21. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 92 whites, 141 colored; total, 231. Occasional religious services. It is crowded with Federal prisoners.

*Remarks.*—As soon as possible more room should be added to the jail, especially for females; also for thorough bathing upon admission of a prisoner.

REV. W. J. W. CROWDER.

Received June 22, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The county prison is unchanged. Prisoners complain of suffering from cold. They are allowed 2 double blankets each. It is not free of vermin. Now confined, 3 white males, 5 colored males, total, 8. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 77 white males, 218 colored males, 8 colored females; total, 303. It is much crowded before Federal Courts. The management is good, but we again state that the jail is too small for the number usually confined.

I. C. BLAIR.

Received November 22, 1899.

REV. W. J. W. CROWDER.

## WARREN.

The county prison is unchanged since the last report. Now confined, 1 white male, 4 colored males; total, 5. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 3 white males, 12 colored males; total, 15. The management is good.

P. H. ALLEN.

Received July 19, 1899.

H. J. JUSTICE.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1 white male, 3 colored males; total, 4. From March 1, 1899, to September 1, 1899, were confined, 6 white males, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 13.

P. H. ALLEN.

Received September 26, 1899.

H. B. HUNTER.

## WATAUGA.

The county prison is unchanged. Now confined, 4 white males. From September 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were confined, 4 white males. The prison is crowded sometimes with Federal prisoners. The management is good.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

Received March 23, 1899.

## WILSON.

The prison is unchanged. Sufficient bedding, food and water. Sewerage. No religious services. Now confined, 1 white male, 6 colored males, 1 colored female; total, 8.

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received March 31, 1899.

## SECOND REPORT.

The prison is unchanged. Now confined, 1 white male, 3 females; total, 4. Deaths, 1 (pneumonia).

J. B. STICKNEY.

Received September 13, 1899.



## YANCEY.

The prison is as heretofore reported. Some complaint of cold. Straw ticks and 3 blankets for each prisoner. Sufficient food and water; warm coffee for breakfast. No means of bathing. Now confined, 5 white males. Management good.

*Remarks.*—Excreta removed in buckets and deposited in a pit; when full, carried off in buckets. Supposed to have caused typhoid fever in 1896.

J. BIS RAY.

Received December 16, 1899.

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